Duke University School of Medicine

The youngest of the nation's leading medical schools, Duke University School of Medicine is one of the nation's premier schools for medical education, clinical care and biomedical research. Planning for the school began in 1925, when businessman James Buchanan Duke, benefactor of Duke University and The Duke Endowment, bequeathed $4 million to establish the Duke School of Medicine, the Duke School of Nursing and Duke Hospital. Less than five years after the school opened in 1930, the Association of American Medical Colleges ranked Duke in the top quarter of medical schools in the country. Now, more than 80 years later, the Duke University School of Medicine is still ranked among the leading medical schools in the country. The School of Medicine employs more than 2,500 regular rank faculty physicians and researchers. The School of Medicine, Duke University Health System, School of Nursing, and the Private Diagnostic Clinic (PDC) comprise Duke Health.

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Clinical Science Departments

Anesthesiology
Dermatology
Family Medicine and Community Health
Head & Neck Surgery and Communication Sciences
Medicine
Neurology
Neurosurgery
Obstetrics & Gynecology
Ophthalmology
Orthopaedic Surgery
Pathology
Pediatrics
Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences
Radiation Oncology
Radiology
Surgery

Basic Science Departments

Biochemistry
Biostatistics & Bioinformatics
Cell Biology
Immunology
Molecular Genetics and Microbiology
Neurobiology
Pharmacology and Cancer Biology
Population Health Sciences

Centers, Institutes, and Initiatives

Brain Imaging and Analysis Center
Center for Genomic & Computational Biology
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development
Duke Cancer Institute
Duke Clinical and Translational Science Institute
Duke Clinical Research Institute
Duke Forge
Duke Global Health Institute
Duke Human Vaccine Institute
Duke Institute for Brain Sciences
Duke Institute for Health Innovation
Duke Molecular Physiology Institute
Marcus Center for Cellular Cures
MEDx
Regeneration Next
Trent Center for Bioethics, Humanities and History of Medicine
There are MD Alumni residing in all 50 states. Shown: red 1000+, green 500+, orange 200+, blue 100+, purple 1-100.

There are an additional 169 worldwide.

Faculty
Total Regular Rank Faculty 2,515

Memberships
Faculty with a primary or secondary appointment in the School of Medicine

- 14 American Academy of Arts and Sciences
- 46 American Association for the Advancement of Science
- 61 American Society for Clinical Investigation
- 45 Association of American Physicians
- 3 HHMI investigators and early career scientists (present)
- 26 National Academy of Medicine
- 12 National Academy of Sciences
- 136 Faculty holding distinguished professorships (does not include emeriti)

MD Alumni (Living) 5,810
Nobel Laureates

Robert Lefkowitz, MD, professor of medicine and a Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator, has spent his entire 46-year research career at Duke. In 2012, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Brian K. Kobilka, MD, of Stanford University School of Medicine, who was a post-doctoral fellow in Dr. Lefkowitz’s lab in the 1980s. They were recognized for their work on a class of cell surface receptors that have become the target of prescription drugs, including antihistamines, ulcer drugs and beta blockers to relieve hypertension, angina and coronary disease.

Paul Modrich, PhD, professor of biochemistry and a Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2015, along with Tomas Lindahl, MD, PhD, of the Francis Crick Institute and Clare Hall Laboratory in the UK, and Aziz Sancar, MD, PhD, of University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, for mechanistic studies of DNA repair. The trio was honored for mapping, at a molecular level, how cells repair damaged DNA and safeguard the genetic information. According to the Nobel Foundation, their work has provided fundamental knowledge of how a living cell functions and is used, for example, for the development of new cancer treatments.

Historical Highlights

Duke has blazed trails in medicine for nearly nine decades.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Duke surgeon J. Deryl Hart, MD, introduces ultraviolet lamps into operating rooms to kill airborne germs that cause post-operative staph infections, dramatically reducing the number of infections and related deaths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Duke pediatrician, Jay Arena, MD, leads the push for drug companies to develop the child-proof safety cap for medicine bottles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Duke becomes the first to use systemic hypothermia during cardiac surgery. This technique of cooling patients to minimize tissue damage during lengthy surgical procedures is now standard practice worldwide.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Research

The School of Medicine includes the research efforts of basic and clinical faculty members in 40 departments, centers, institutes and initiatives. Their combined efforts make Duke one of the largest biomedical research enterprises in the country, with nearly $798 million in sponsored research expenditures annually.

During Fiscal Year 2019, more than 22,300 patients participated in 1,062 active clinical research studies at Duke.

Federal Medical Research Funding
Duke University received $384.6 million last year from the National Institutes of Health to advance medical research, ranking 9th in the country among universities, research institutions and teaching hospitals that are awarded the taxpayer-based research dollars. Duke was the largest recipient of NIH grant funding in North Carolina for fiscal-year 2018, according to the Blue Ridge Institute for Medical Research, which publishes an annual analysis of NIH funding. Eight clinical departments ranked among the top 10 for NIH research dollars and three basic science disciplines were also included among the top 10 for funding.

Translating Duke Health
The Translating Duke Health Initiative is a multi-disciplinary, multi-year commitment to harness the expertise and knowledge found at Duke to address society’s most significant scientific and healthcare challenges and fulfill the vision of making discoveries and transforming health for millions of people. Since 2017, sixteen new faculty have been recruited to Duke as Translating Duke Health Scholars.

Areas of Focus:
- Keeping the Heart Young
- Brain Resilience and Repair
- Ending Disease Where it Begins
- Controlling the Immune System
- Solid Tumor Brain Metastases

Duke Forge and AI. Health for Duke
Duke Forge is Duke University’s center for health data science. Faculty, staff, and students from across campus create innovative approaches to fuse biostatistics and machine learning and implement insights gained into improving patient care and leveraging digital information to enable healthy living and disease prevention. Duke Forge is aligned with the new AI. Health for Duke initiative, which aims to leverage Artificial Intelligence (AI) to transform biomedical research, healthcare delivery, and foster healthier lives around the world.

1968
Irwin Fridovich, PhD, and graduate student Joe McCord discover the enzyme superoxide dismutase, which protects all living things against the toxicity of oxygen.

1981
Duke biophysicist Jane Richardson’s ribbon diagram, a method of representing the 3D structure of proteins, is first published.

1982
Pediatric immunologist Rebecca Buckley, MD, uses bone marrow transplantation to cure severe combined immunodeficiency, also known as “bubble boy disease.”
Duke Clinical Research Institute (DCRI)
The DCRI is the world's largest academic clinical research organization. The DCRI's more than 130 faculty and 900 staff conduct groundbreaking multi-national clinical trials, manage major national patient registries, and perform landmark outcomes research. The DCRI's mission is to develop and share knowledge that improves the care of patients through innovative clinical research. DCRI faculty have published more than 14,000 papers in peer-reviewed journals.

Duke Human Vaccine Institute
For nearly three decades, the Duke Human Vaccine Institute (DHVI) has been at the forefront in the battle against AIDS and specifically in the quest for an HIV vaccine. Formed in 1990, the institute is home to interdisciplinary efforts across Duke to develop vaccines and therapeutics for HIV and other emerging infections. DHVI received a third, seven-year grant from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in 2019 totaling approximately $129 million. This initiative, called the Duke Consortia for HIV/AIDS Vaccine Development, follows two previous HIV vaccine development grants from NIAID that has enabled Duke researchers to lay the scientific foundation for HIV vaccine development.

Duke becomes one of two hospitals to conduct the first human clinical trials of AZT, the first drug to substantially improve quality of life for AIDS patients.

1985

1990
Duke researchers discover a gene that increases people's risk of developing the most common form of Alzheimer's disease, showing for the first time that it can be inherited.

1993
Duke geneticists invent a three-minute test to screen newborns for over 30 metabolic diseases at once. Though devastating if undetected, the diseases can be controlled once identified. The test is now used throughout the country.

Precision Genomics Collaboratory
Duke University School of Medicine launched the Precision Genomics Collaboratory in 2019, a new coordinating center for genetics and genomics activities ranging from fundamental basic science to clinical genomics and precision medicine. The collaboratory will create a forum for interactions with faculty, staff and students across campus, providing access to instrumentation and computational resources.

Project Baseline
Duke has partnered with Verily, Google, and Stanford Medicine on Project Baseline, a major research initiative designed to help researchers better understand health, disease, and the transitions between them. In 2019, the Duke Clinical and Translational Science Institute kicked off the third year of the study, which is designed to develop a well-defined reference, or "baseline," of good health, as well as a rich data platform that may be used to better understand the transition from health to disease. As a whole, the study will enroll approximately 10,000 people.

National Clinical Scholars Program & Clinical and Translational Science Institute
Duke is the fifth location within the National Clinician Scholars Program (NCSP), a consortium of prestigious academic health care research institutions that provides training for doctors and post-doctoral nurses as change agents for driving policy-relevant research and partnerships to improve health and health care. A partnership between the Durham VA Health Care System and the Duke University schools of medicine and nursing, the Duke NCSP joined the consortium that includes UCLA, Yale University, University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Michigan. The Duke Clinical and Translational Science Institute serves as the administrative home for the program at Duke.
Education

The Duke University School of Medicine is a community of scholars devoted to teaching, research, and patient care. It is consistently ranked among the best in the country.

Developed in the mid-1960s, the Duke University School of Medicine’s unique curriculum allows medical students to study the core basic sciences for one year instead of two, in order to devote the entire third year to a scholarly research project. Students at Duke care for patients a full year earlier than peers at most other medical schools. About 40% of Duke medical students graduate with a second degree.

The Center for Interprofessional Education and Care was launched at Duke in 2019. This new center, led by director Mitchell Heflin, MD, MHS, aims to continue efforts to transform the culture and practice of patient and family-centered team-based healthcare by co-educating Duke’s health profession students. Duke Health opened an Inter-professional Education (IPE) Clinic in 2015. The clinic, located in Duke University Hospital, offers a unique learning and patient care experience. Staffed by nursing, medical, physician assistant, and physical therapy program faculty members and students, the clinic provides urgent care services to patients from the emergency room who present with less acute symptoms.

The School of Medicine’s unique 4-year Primary Care Leadership Track trains leaders who can enter residency prepared to engage with communities to help improve health outcomes. The track builds on the longstanding partnership between Duke and the Durham community so students can better understand causes of health disparities, create a strong research focus on community engagement, and learn how to redesign clinical programs to better serve the patient needs.

Approximately 17% of Duke medical students are enrolled in the Medical Scientist Training Program (MSTP), which culminates in both MD and PhD degrees. One of forty-six such programs funded by the National Institutes of Health, the Duke MSTP was the fourth such program established by the NIH in 1966 and is widely regarded as one of the best.

The Doctor of Physical Therapy (DPT) Program is committed to producing the next generation of leaders in the field of physical therapy. This program is consistently ranked among the best training programs in the nation, with an average graduation rate of 98%. One hundred percent of Duke DPT students pass the national licensing examination for physical therapists (2016-2018).

Established in 1965, the Physician Assistant Program at Duke is recognized as the birthplace of the PA profession. The program has been consistently ranked as one of the top programs in the nation, and is currently ranked No. 1 by U.S. News & World Report.

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Duke researchers demonstrate for the first time that magnetic resonance technology could be used to observe the effects of a medication on brain structures, an important first step toward improving drug research for treating Alzheimer’s disease.

Researchers at Duke and Vanderbilt universities discover the first major gene known to determine an individual’s risk for developing age-related macular degeneration, the leading cause of visual impairment and legal blindness in the elderly.

The FDA approves Myozyme, the first lifesaving treatment for children with Pompe disease. The treatment was discovered and developed at Duke.
Employees (full-time): **18,933** within Duke University Health System

- Duke University Hospital
- Duke Raleigh Hospital
- Duke Regional Hospital
- Duke HomeCare & Hospice
- Duke Primary Care

Employees (full-time): **Approximately 2,000** in the Private Diagnostic Clinic

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Outpatient Visits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Change 2012-2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duke University Hospital</td>
<td>1,129,739</td>
<td>276,174</td>
<td>853,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Raleigh Hospital</td>
<td>276,174</td>
<td>195,253</td>
<td>80,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Regional Hospital and Davis Ambulatory Surgical Center</td>
<td>195,253</td>
<td>774,464</td>
<td>579,211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inpatient Admissions (excludes newborns)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Change 2012-2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duke University Hospital</td>
<td>43,449</td>
<td>9,605</td>
<td>33,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Raleigh Hospital</td>
<td>9,605</td>
<td>17,146</td>
<td>-7,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Regional Hospital and Davis Ambulatory Surgical Center</td>
<td>17,146</td>
<td>15,767</td>
<td>3,379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Surgical Procedures (excludes endoscopies)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Change 2012-2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duke University Hospital</td>
<td>41,503</td>
<td>17,155</td>
<td>24,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Raleigh Hospital</td>
<td>17,155</td>
<td>15,767</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Regional Hospital and Davis Ambulatory Surgical Center</td>
<td>15,767</td>
<td>15,767</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Hai Yan, MD, PhD, and a team of scientists from Duke and Johns Hopkins universities identify mutations in a gene that make cells immortal and appear to play a pivotal role in three of the most common types of brain tumors, as well as cancers of the liver, tongue and urinary tract.

Bart Haynes, MD, leads the world’s largest HIV vaccine trial, which provides important clues about immune system responses that could play a role in protecting people from HIV infection.

Jeffery Lawson, MD, PhD, and Laura Niklason, MD, PhD, develop a bioengineered blood vessel, which Lawson grafts into an artery in a patient’s arm, the first in-human procedure of its kind in the U.S.

*All data for fiscal year 2019*
### Total approximate figures for Duke University Health System
including Duke University Hospital, Duke Regional Hospital, Duke Raleigh Hospital, and Duke Primary Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient Visits</td>
<td>1,129,739</td>
<td>276,174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Department Visits</td>
<td>43,449</td>
<td>9,605</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients transported by LifeFlight (excludes ground)</td>
<td>774,464</td>
<td>195,253</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Surgical Cases (excludes endoscopies)</td>
<td>41,503</td>
<td>17,155</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babies Delivered</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac Catheterizations (adult/pediatric/mobile)</td>
<td>8,300</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organ Transplant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney</td>
<td>177</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas, Intestine and multi-organ transplants</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Duke celebrates the 25th anniversary of the creation of the heart transplant program. By 2019, more than 1,500 patients have received new hearts through the program.

Duke researchers receive $15 million to support an innovative research program that explores the use of umbilical cord blood cells to treat autism, stroke, cerebral palsy and related brain disorders.

A Duke team, led by Linda Cendales, MD, performs the first hand transplant in NC, attaching the limb to a 54-year-old patient from Laredo, Texas, whose hand was severed in a childhood accident.
As a world-class academic and health care system, Duke Health strives to transform medicine and health locally and globally through innovative scientific research, rapid translation of breakthrough discoveries, educating future clinical and scientific leaders, advocating and practicing evidence-based medicine to improve community health, and leading efforts to eliminate health inequalities. In fiscal year 2018, Duke provided $552 million in charity care and other community benefit investments.

Community Engagement

In a study using mice bred to have peanut allergies, Duke researchers were able to reprogram the animals’ immune systems using a nanoparticle delivery of molecules to the lymph nodes that switched off the life-threatening reactions to peanut exposures.

Duke in Durham

The city of Durham, North Carolina, is also known as the “City of Medicine,” because healthcare and health related services are a primary local industry. Nearly one third of people in Durham are employed in a health-related field at one of more than 300 local businesses, organizations, and practices.

The School of Medicine leases more than 701,403 square feet in nearly 32 different buildings outside campus and around the city, making faculty, staff and students integral parts of the city’s vibrant community and adding to the city’s bustling economy. Additionally, more than 7,500 Duke-trained healthcare professionals live and work in Durham and throughout the state of North Carolina.

A genetically modified poliovirus therapy developed at Duke Cancer Institute shows significantly improved long-term survival for patients with recurrent glioblastoma, with a three-year survival rate of 21% in a phase 1 clinical trial.

Duke researchers, led by Diego Bohórquez, PhD, discover a new set of pathways that allow gut cells to rapidly communicate with the brain.

In 2018

In 2018
Partnership for a Healthy Durham is a coalition of local agencies and communities with the goal of collaboratively improving the physical, mental, and social health and well-being of Durham residents. The Duke University School of Medicine, along with multiple other Duke centers, institutes, and programs, is an active partner of the coalition. The program is housed in the Durham County Department of Public Health and focuses on six health priorities: obesity and chronic illness; access to medical and dental care; mental health and substance abuse; HIV and sexually transmitted infections; poverty; and education.

The City of Medicine Academy is a unique high school in Durham that provides students with a challenging academic program while providing them with a broad overview of health professions and potential careers in medicine, science, and research. Resources across Duke University, the School of Medicine, and the Health System help maximize the student’s learning experience through summer internships, field trips, and after school programs. Duke University School of Medicine and Health System faculty, staff and students lend their expertise to projects and classroom lectures.

Duke Clinical and Translational Science Institute’s (CTSI) Community Engaged Research Initiative (CERI) connects Duke researchers with the community to both listen to and educate stakeholders about research and to increase overall engagement in research with the goal of reducing health disparities. A key partnership is with 18 North Carolina AME Zion churches and their pastors who serve as partners, co-learners, and advisors to Duke Health’s research programs to ensure that clinical trials participation accurately reflects the communities of North Carolina. CERI has also provided funding to support 14 community-engaged research projects, conducts intensive community engagement consultation services and programs, and offers an e-library of curated community engagement materials.

The Academic Success Through Surgical Education and Training (ASSET) program is a partnership between the School of Medicine’s Department of Surgery and the Durham Nativity School, providing two surgical workshops per year. Through the program, faculty members in the Department of Surgery train and mentor sixth and seventh grade students. Seven workshops have been completed thus far. The program aims to foster high achievement in science through surgical education for financially disadvantaged students, including surgical training for students with disabilities.

The Holton Leadership Elective is an elective course for third and first year medical students that takes students out of the hospital and into the community. Students see patients two nights a week at the Holton Wellness Center, one of three neighborhood health clinics operated by the Department of Family Medicine and Community Health. The clinic, which is within walking distance for most patients, provides services including family planning, management of chronic conditions such as diabetes and high blood pressure, and routine immunizations. Patients—many who are uninsured or underinsured—pay based on income.

Duke’s STAR Program
Duke’s Summer Training in Academic Research (STAR) Program, which is held at the Duke Clinical Research Institute, provides a high-quality research experience for undergraduate students, high school students, and middle and high school teachers. The 8-week program gives participants who are interested in science and medicine real hands-on experience in research methodology and writing. Participants are placed in teams and matched with Duke faculty mentors to work on an original, hypothesis-driven project, originating as a 1-page summary and culminating in a complete research paper.
International Education and Training

Duke students and faculty have numerous opportunities to study and learn all over the world. The School of Medicine’s three main international programs are the Duke-National University of Singapore Medical School (Duke-NUS), Duke Kunshan University, and the Duke Global Health Institute.

Duke-NUS

Duke-NUS is Singapore’s first and only graduate-entry medical school, combining the unique medical education curriculum at Duke University (Duke) with the academic rigor and rich resources offered by National University of Singapore (NUS). Graduates of its Doctor of Medicine (MD) program are awarded a joint MD degree by Duke and NUS. Students at Duke-NUS are nurtured to become multi-faceted ‘Clinicians First, Clinicians Plus’, with the latter distinction defining clinician scientists who are poised to steer the healthcare and biomedical ecosystem in Singapore and beyond. Through its MD program, PhD program and MD/PhD track, Duke-NUS prepares doctors who are well-equipped to practice in the rapidly changing world of medicine, as well as play increasingly critical roles in translating meaningful scientific discoveries into quality innovations in patient care.

Duke Kunshan University

Duke Kunshan University, a Sino-American partnership of Duke University and Wuhan University in China, provides an international educational experience within a close-knit community of students and faculty from various fields. Duke Kunshan offers academic programs and research opportunities for medical students and researchers, in the Master of Science in Medical Physics Program, Master of Science in Global Health Program and Global Health Research Center.
Duke Global Health Institute (DGHI)

DGHI brings together knowledge and resources from across the university and Duke Health to address the most important global health issues of our time. Around the world, DGHI faculty, staff and students are engaged in research projects that reflect the changing global burden of disease and the many factors that influence human health.

A defining characteristic of all DGHI research is its interdisciplinary approach, drawing on the most innovative ideas from medicine, genetics, epidemiology, engineering, environmental and social sciences, public policy, the humanities and beyond to design new strategies to overcome global health challenges. DGHI also offers a comprehensive portfolio of global health education programs, including an undergraduate major and minor in global health, a Master of Science in Global Health, and doctoral scholars and certificate programs.

By the numbers:
- 95 core and 58 affiliate faculty members
- 214 active research grants
- $61 million in annual external research funding
- 49% of the DGHI faculty members are from the School of Medicine

Priority Partnership Locations

DGHI has active research and education programs in more than 30 countries, including the United States. The institute’s priority partnerships, where DGHI faculty and students work collaboratively with longstanding local partners, include the following locations:

- Kunshan, China  
- Shanghai, China  
- Delhi, India  
- Eldoret, Kenya  
- Lima, Peru  
- Singapore  
- Galle, Sri Lanka  
- Cape Town, South Africa  
- Moshi, Tanzania  
- Kampala, Uganda
Core Values

Excellence in education, research and patient care

Respect for and inclusion of people from all backgrounds

Commitment to service, solving real world problems

Sense of urgency in transforming discoveries into improved human health

Professionalism and integrity demonstrated in all aspects of performance and effort