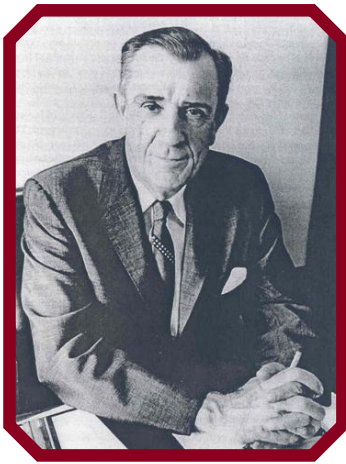


Pritzker Societies

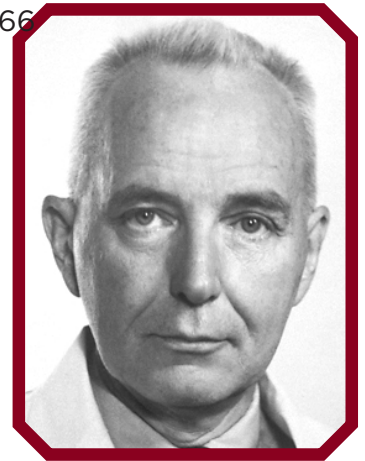
The Pritzker Societies were formed as a venue for continuous mentoring of medical students from their entry into medical school to graduation, and beyond. The societies are vertically integrated to enhance collaboration between classes and to foster mentoring between new students, more experienced students, and faculty. Each society is headed by two faculty Career Advisors. Each incoming Pritzker student is assigned to a society and to one of that society's advisors. The four Pritzker societies are named after individuals who made significant contributions to medicine at the University of Chicago.

Coggeshall



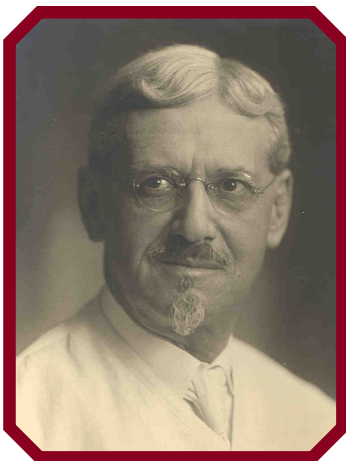
The Coggeshall Society is named for **Lowell T. Coggeshall** (1901-1987) who served as Dean of the Biological Sciences Division and the Medical School of the University of Chicago for 16 years. Dr. Coggeshall's greatest contribution to American medical education was his role in reshaping the AAMC into an effective voice for academic medicine.

Huggins



The Huggins Society is named for **Charles B. Huggins** (1901-1997) who won the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1966 for his pioneering discoveries regarding the relationship between hormones and prostate cancer. In his most important research, he proved that administration of the female hormone estrogen slowed the growth of prostate cancer in males. Hormone therapy, also called androgen ablation, is now a common treatment for prostate cancer.

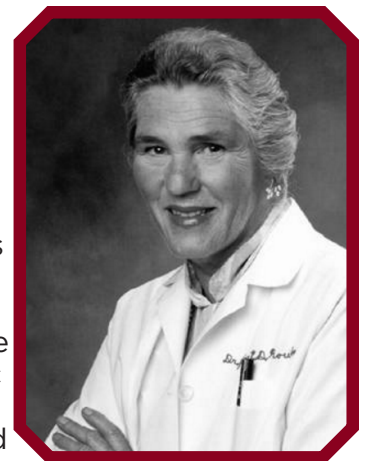
DeLee



The DeLee Society is named for **Joseph B. DeLee** (1869-1942) who is often called the father of modern obstetrical care. DeLee earned his reputation through his work, *The Principles and Practice of Obstetrics*. He served as Chair of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Chicago

and in 1914, he established what later became the Chicago Lying-In Hospital.

Rowley



The Rowley Society is named for **Janet Rowley** (1925-2013) who was a pioneer in connecting the development of cancer with genetic abnormalities. Rowley's findings opened the door to development of drugs directed at the cancer-specific genetic abnormalities, and in 2009, she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

More information about the societies can be found:

<http://pritzker.uchicago.edu/page/advising-societies>