



**1968**

One of the first human bone marrow transplants was performed.



**1973**

University and Hospital Trustees authorized construction of the Johns Hopkins Oncology Center. Oncology was granted departmental status, and Dr. Albert Owens was named director. The center received NCI comprehensive cancer center designation.



**1974**

The nuclear matrix was identified as the site for DNA replication and revealed some of the first clues about the cellular mistakes that cause normal cells to become cancer cells.



**1975**

Our Center became the site of the nation's first cancer pharmacology program and received an NCI grant to conduct Phase I clinical trials of newly developed drugs.

**1976**

The Pediatric Oncology program was established.



**1977**

Johns Hopkins' first cancer research and treatment facility, the Johns Hopkins Oncology Center, opened.



**1978**

The Community Outreach Program was initiated to make Johns Hopkins advances available to cancer patients throughout Maryland, the U.S., and the world.



The nurse-run screening clinic for women at high risk for breast and ovarian cancers was started.

**1981**

The Neuro-oncology study group formed.



**1982**

Pediatric neuro-oncology program started.



**1984**

The cancer drug paclitaxel (Taxol) was refined and made safe for human use. The drug was heralded as the most promising new drug in decades and became standard therapy for ovarian cancer and showed promise for breast and lung cancers.

The CD34 antibody was discovered and made it possible to isolate and collect bone marrow stem cells.

Our researchers linked dual chromosome losses to the pediatric kidney cancer known as Wilms' tumor.



**1985**

The Nursing Research Program, one of the first in the country, was established.

The Department of Patient and Family Services was established.

Radiation Oncology experts pioneered radiolabeled antibody "magic bullet" therapy for liver cancer.



**1986**

Radiation Oncology experts became the first in region to perform stereotactic brain surgery.

Timed sequential therapy pioneered for leukemia and obtained long-term remissions for 70 percent of patients.

Patient and Family Services opened the Joanne Rockwell Memorial House, a home-away-from-home for patients and families traveling to the Center for treatment.

**1987**

Clinical trials of implantable polymers begin in brain tumor patients.



**1988**

"Hot spots" of DNA methylation identified in human cancers and linked to genetic instability in cancer, launching the field of epigenetics.

Patient and Family Services opened the Hackerman-Patz House.



**1989**

The p53 gene was isolated and linked to colon cancer. It marked the first in a series of genetic discoveries that helped define cancer as a genetic disease. A year later, the same team developed the first gene-based screening test.

A new drug regimen for childhood acute lymphocytic leukemia increased survival rates from 50% to 90%.



**1989**

Cancer immunology researchers developed GVAX, the first therapeutic cancer vaccine. This work led to the development of prostate, kidney, pancreas, breast and other cancer vaccines.

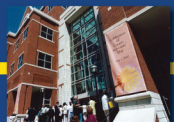
Radioactive "seeds" were used to help inoperable lung cancer patients and later used for prostate cancer therapy.

Nurses designed the cancer-specific chemotherapy infusion pump.



**1990**

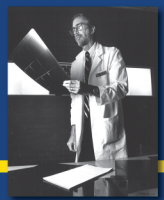
The first genetic screening test for cancer was developed.



**1991**

The Kimmel Cancer Center hosted its first Cancer Survivors Day celebration.

The National Familial Brain Tumor Registry was established as one of the largest collections of brain tumor data and provides the first evidence of familial brain cancers.

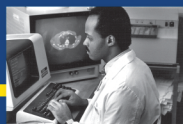


**1992**

Dr. Martin Abeloff was named the second director of Cancer Center. He oversaw the largest expansion of Cancer Center facilities with construction of the Harry & Jeanette Weinberg clinical building, Bunting-Blaustein Cancer Research Building, and David H. Koch Cancer Research Building.

A group of breast cancer survivors raised \$2.1 million to fund what was believed to be the first breast cancer research professorship and fellowship.

The function of the p53 gene pathway was revealed.



**1993**

The Center became the recognized leader in translational research by earning an unprecedented three NCI SPORC grants.

Our experts were among the first to use 3-D radiation simulation to improve delivery of radiation treatment.

The Pediatric Oncology Long Term Survivors Program, one of only a few in the country, began.



**1994**

An inactive GSTP1 gene was found to cause prostate cells to turn malignant.



**1995**

The IPOP Center opened moving bone marrow transplant to a largely outpatient procedure.

The Pediatric Bone Marrow Transplant Center opened.

Development of serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) for global gene expression analyses



**1997**

The Art of Healing Program, incorporating art and music into the Center, was established.

Analysis of the first "transcriptome," launching the field of global gene expression analyses in cancer and other diseases.



**1998**

The Duffey Family Pain and Palliative Care Program was established.

Researchers perform early science that leads to HPV preventative vaccines.

The Oncology Nursing Society announced the first in a series of awards given in honor of the contribution of our Cancer Center nurses. They included the Linda Arendt Excellence in Cancer Nursing Management Award, the Victoria Mock Investigator Award, and the Connie Ziegfeld Exceptional Service Award.

The first prostate cancer specimen bank started.



**1999**

The Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Building, the Cancer Center's new clinical facility, opened.

The FLT3 gene was cloned and linked to a treatment-resistant subtype of leukemia. Drugs were developed to target the alteration.



**2000**

The Bunting • Blaustein Cancer Research Building opened.

Our researchers became the first to definitively link HPV to a unique subset of oral cancers and associated it with improved prognosis.



