Franz Karl Bauer, M.D.
1917-1976

Franz K. Bauer, M.D., nuclear medicine pioneer and Dean of the University of Southern California School of Medicine from 1969 to 1974, died on February 10, 1976.

A native of Austria, Dr. Bauer studied at the Universities of Vienna and Geneva before coming to the United States in 1940. After receiving his medical degree from Louisiana State University School of Medicine in 1941, he served an internship at the Charity Hospital of Louisiana in New Orleans and a residency in internal medicine at Los Angeles County General Hospital.

From 1951 to 1956, Dr. Bauer was Chief of the Radioisotope Service at the Veterans Administration Center in Los Angeles and an Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine and Radiology at UCLA. During this period he was associated with Dr. Benedict Cassen, the inventor of the radioisotope scanner. Dr. Bauer participated in the early clinical trials of the scanner and authored several scientific papers on thyroid scanning. He was one of the first investigators to employ radioactive iodine for the treatment of hyperthyroidism. In 1953 Dr. Bauer and Dr. Eric T. Yuhl published an article entitled "Myelography by Means of I-131. The Myeloscintigram." This study was the first to describe the introduction of radioactive compounds into the intrathecal space for the evaluation of cerebrospinal fluid flow and morphology of the spinal subarachnoid space. Other early work included the use of radioactive phosphorus in the differential diagnosis of skin tumors and the use of radionuclides in the study of body composition.

Dr. Bauer served as President of the Southern California Chapter of the Society of Nuclear Medicine from 1957 to 1959 and as Vice-President of the Society of Nuclear Medicine in 1958. He was certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine and the American Board of Nuclear Medicine. In addition, he was a consultant to the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. Dr. Bauer was honored by the World Federation of Nuclear Medicine and Biology in 1971 and received the Distinguished Service Award in the Health Sciences from the Intra-Science Research Foundation in 1974.

The untimely passing of Franz Bauer is a profound loss to all who knew him, to the medical community, and especially to those in the field of nuclear medicine where his contributions played such an important role during its formative years.

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