Gordon Watkins Douglas (1921-2000) [1]


Douglas was born on 2 June 1921 in Midlothian, Virginia, to mother Virginia Watkins Douglas and father Vivian Triplette Douglas. After graduating from Cantonsville High School in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1938, Douglas earned a Bachelor of Science in biology at Princeton University [10] in Princeton, New Jersey. Following his graduation in 1942, Douglas enrolled in Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine [11] in Baltimore, Maryland, to pursue a medical degree. During World War II, Douglas joined the United States Armed Forces and served two years in the United States Air Force. He then finished the Johns Hopkins' medical program and graduated in 1945, but he spent another year interning at the Medical School in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1945, he married Elizabeth Jane Burnside, and they later had four children together.

At the end of his military service in 1948, Douglas became a medical resident at Bellevue Hospital Center. While at Bellevue, Douglas worked with William E. Studdiford, the director of Bellevue's obstetrical and gynecological service. In 1950, Studdiford and Douglas published an article on the risks of major gynecological surgery, such as the removal of cervical cancer, in elderly patients.

Studdiford and Douglas continued their collaboration to address gynecological issues, such as septic abortions. A septic abortion [7] is an abortion [7] or miscarriage [12] that causes severe uterine infection in the woman and if left untreated, the infection can kill the woman. During the 1950s, medical abortions were illegal in the US. Women still sought abortions, which non-medical professionals performed in unsafe and unsterile environments, sometimes called back alley procedures. In an unsterile environment, those procedures often resulted in septic abortions and the Bellevue Hospital Center treated many infected women. Between 1940 and 1954, the doctors in the gynecological department of Bellevue hospital reported treatment for 7,000 problems caused by abortions, 2,500 of which were septic abortions.

In 1956, Studdiford and Douglas published the article "Placental bacteremia: a significant finding in septic abortion [7] accompanied by vascular collapse," which detailed cases of septic abortions and their symptoms, as well as treatments that resulted in higher survival rates for affected women. In 1956, Douglas was promoted to Studdiford's position as director of obstetrics and gynecology at Bellevue Hospital. Douglas also became professor and chair of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at New York University [13] School of Medicine in New York, New York.

In 1959, Douglas and a team of researchers from both Bellevue and New York University [13] found evidence of fetal cells in the maternal blood stream. In particular, they found that fetal cells from the placenta [14] (trophoblasts) constantly move into the maternal blood stream during pregnancy [5]. Though previous studies had found that trophoblasts migrated into the maternal blood stream when the pregnant woman died during pregnancy [5], Douglas's study was one of the earliest to indicate that cells constantly exchange between the pregnant woman and fetus [9] during pregnancy [5]. That discovery helped researchers in 2008 to develop tests in which researchers used fetal cells in the maternal blood stream to test for fetal abnormalities.

Douglas spent thirty years, from 1956 to 1986, as director of obstetrics and gynecology at Bellevue, and as chair and professor of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at New York University [13]. During those thirty years, he published works about the risks of breach delivery, which occurs when a fetus [9] exits the womb [15] feet-first during birth, instead of head-first.

In 1962, Douglas co-authored a paper on the appropriate treatments for a condition that researchers then called toxemia in
Sources

Gordon Watkins Douglas researched cervical cancer, breach delivery, and treatment of high blood pressure during pregnancy in the US during the twentieth century. He worked primarily at Bellevue Hospital Center in New York, New York. While at Bellevue, he worked with William E. Studdiford to develop treatments for women who contracted infections as a result of illegal abortions performed throughout the US in unsterile environments. Douglas also established the first contraception and pregnancy termination clinic at Bellevue Hospital shortly after the legalization of abortion as a result of the 1973 US Supreme Court ruling in Roe v. Wade. Furthermore, Douglas showed that fetal and maternal cells exchange between the pregnant woman and fetus during pregnancy, which led to the later development of non-invasive prenatal testing in the early twenty-first century.

**Subject**
- Gynecology
- Diagnosis, Noninvasive
- Embryology
- Abortion
- Abortion services
- Cervical cancer
- Septic abortion
- New York University
- Preeclampsia
- Gynecology

**Topic**
- People

**Publisher**
Arizona State University. School of Life Sciences. Center for Biology and Society. Embryo Project Encyclopedia.

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**Format**
Articles

**Last Modified**
Wednesday, July 4, 2018 - 04:40

**DC Date Accessioned**
Monday, September 15, 2014 - 23:06

**DC Date Available**
Monday, September 15, 2014 - 23:06

**DC Date Created**
2014-09-15

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