John I. Gallin, M.D. Director, Clinical Center and Associate Director for Clinical Research, National Institutes of Health

Dr. Gallin was appointed director of the NIH Clinical Center and the NIH associate director for clinical research in 1994. During his tenure, a new research hospital for the Clinical Center, the Mark O. Hatfield Clinical Research Center, has been conceived, designed, constructed and made ready to occupy. The NIH Clinical Center serves the clinical research needs of 17 of NIH's institutes and centers and is the largest clinical research hospital in the world.

While serving as Clinical Center director, Dr. Gallin has remained an active clinician and researcher. His primary research interest is rare hereditary immune disorders of the phagocytic cells, cells critical to inflammation. One of these disorders, chronic granulomatous disease (CDG), has been a focus of his attention and his laboratory has described the genetic basis for several forms of CGD and has done pioneering research that has reduced life-threatening bacterial and fungal infections in CGD patients. He has published more than 290 articles in scientific journals and has edited the leading textbooks on inflammation and clinical research.

Dr. Gallin graduated cum laude from Amherst College and earned his medical degree at Cornell University Medical College. After a medical internship and residency at New York University's Bellevue Hospital Medical Center, he received postdoctoral training in basic and clinical research in infectious diseases at the NIH from 1971-1974. He then served at Bellevue as senior chief medical resident for two years before returning to the NIH.

In 1985, Dr. Gallin began a nine-year period as scientific director of intramural activities at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID); he also was chief of NIAID's Laboratory of Host Defenses from 1991 to 2003, and he continues as chief of the lab's clinical pathology section.

Among Dr. Gallin's many awards and honors, the U.S. Public Health Service named him Physician Executive of the Year in 2001. In 2002, the Society for Leukocyte Biology gave him its Bonazinga Award for lifetime achievement in research. He holds memberships in the American Society for Clinical Investigation, the Association of American Physicians, and the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

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