The Firsts

- First Known Use of Epidemiology for Etiological Inference in English Literature (Account of an Epidemic Fever, Austin Flint - 1843)
  - First Keynote Address at First Meeting of the APHA (1873)
- World's First Cancer Research Center (Gratwick Laboratory/Roswell Park - 1898)
  - First introduction of Secondary Attack Rate (Frost - 1912)
  - First Demonstration of Asymptomatic Carriers in Polio (Frost - 1912)
  - First County Health Department in the Country (Cattaraugus County - 1923)
- First Mathematical Description of Infection Rates in an Epidemic (Reed-Frost Model - 1928)
  - First Quantitative Assessment of Typhoid Carrier State (Goodale - 1928)
  - First 3-Year Residency Program in the Country (Goodale – 1930’s)
- First Demonstration of Increased Lung Cancer Risk due to Smoking (Levin – 1950)
  - First Introduction of Etiologic Fraction/Population Attributable Risk (Levin - 1953)
- First Evidence of Estrogens Role in Female Reproductive Cancers (Lilienfeld - 1955)
  - First Effort to produce Etiological Epidemiology for Epilepsy (Lilienfeld - 1955)
  - First Effort to produce Etiological Epidemiology for Cerebral Palsy (Lilienfeld - 1955)
- First Private, Large Scale Database for Chronic Disease Research (Roswell Park - 1957)
  - First Evidence of Cardioprotective Function of Estrogen (Winkelstein - 1958)
  - First Exploration of Psychosocial Components of Cigarette Smoking (Lilienfeld - 1959)
  - First Paper to Justify Clean Air Standards (Winkelstein - 1962)
- First Large Scale, High Quality, Stratified Investigation of Food & Cancer (Graham - 1967)
  - First Demonstration of Persistent Benefit to Smoking Cessation, Regardless of Absolute Exposure (Graham 1971)