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Titolo	Examining Tuskegee [[electronic resource]] : the infamous syphilis study and its legacy / / Susan M. Reverby
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chapel Hill, : University of North Carolina Press, c2009
ISBN	1-4696-0532-5 0-8078-9867-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (413 p.)
Collana	John Hope Franklin series in African American history and culture
Disciplina	174.2/80976149
Soggetti	Tuskegee Syphilis Study Human experimentation in medicine - Alabama - Macon County - History Syphilis - Research - Alabama - Macon County - History Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction : race, medical uncertainty, and American culture -- Historical contingencies : Tuskegee Institute, the Public Health Service, and syphilis -- Planned, plotted, & official : the study begins -- Almost undone : the study continues -- What makes it stop? -- Testimony : the public story in the 1970's -- What happened to the men & their families? -- Why & wherefore : the Public Health Service doctors -- Triage & "powerful sympathizing" : Eugene H. Dibble, Jr -- The best care : Eunice Verdell Rivers Laurie -- Bioethics, history, & the study as gospel -- The court of imagination -- The political spectacle of blame & apology -- Epilogue : the difficulties of treating racism with "Tuskegee".
Sommario/riassunto	The forty-year ""Tuskegee"" Syphilis Study has become the American metaphor for medical racism, government malfeasance, and physician arrogance. The subject of histories, films, rumors, and political slogans, it received an official federal apology from President Bill Clinton in a White House ceremony. Susan M. Reverby offers a comprehensive analysis of the notorious study of untreated syphilis, which took place in and around Tuskegee, Alabama, from the 1930's through the 1970's.

The study involved hundreds of African American men, most of whom were told by doctors from the U.S.

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