Leonard Jarett, Pathology and Laboratory Medicine | University of Pennsylvania

Leonard Jarett, the longest-serving dean in the history of the department of pathology and laboratory medicine at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, died on January 13. He was 81.

Dr. Jarett assumed the chairmanship of Penn’s department in 1978 and in 1980 was named the Simon Flexner Professor and Chair. He held this position until 1998, when he became Elizabeth and John A. Logan Professor and Chair of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine. From 1980 to 1986 he served as vice chairman of the Medical Board at the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and from 1999 to 2000 he also served as associate dean for faculty affairs. He was internationally recognized as an investigator in the area of insulin action and was deeply committed to developing an integrated department that excelled in clinical service, excellence in basic and applied research, and excellence in teaching. A completely redesigned residency program was instituted early in his tenure as chair.

Dr. Jarett graduated from the New York University in 1958 and received his MD from Washington University School of Medicine in 1961. He was awarded an honorary MA from the University of Pennsylvania in 1982. In 1990, Dr. Jarett was named an Elizabeth and John A. Logan Professor and Chair of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, a position he held until 1998, when he became Distinguished Professor of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine. He held this position until 1998, when he became Distinguished Professor of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine. He held this position until 1998, when he became Distinguished Professor of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine.

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In 1990, Dr. Jarett was appointed chair of the department of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, which was formally renamed the department of pathology and laboratory medicine under his leadership, emphasizing the integration of anatomic pathology, clinical pathology and laboratory medicine and reflecting the department’s broader mission. From Washington University, he brought an extensive clinical and administrative background to the department, and initiated a complete administrative reorganization. This resulted in improvements in the quality and timeliness of results and increased patient satisfaction. Both anatomic pathology and laboratory medicine were augmented. Many collaborative clinical studies were initiated and expanded by the College of American Pathologists, the College of American Clinical Laboratory Physicians and Laboratories, and the College of American Pathologists.

Dr. Jarett was deeply dedicated to his academic medicine, with a philosophy that involved training residents in clinical and laboratory medicine, teaching and research. In 1969, he was named an associate professor in pathology at Washington University School of Medicine. In 1971, he became a research associate, NIH, NIHLD, Laboratory Medicine, and became a research associate in pathology at the department of biochemistry, Washington University School of Medicine. In 1973, he became a research associate, NIH, NIHLD, Laboratory Medicine, and became a research associate in pathology at the department of biochemistry, Washington University School of Medicine.

Dr. Jarett was a leader in the field of diabetes, where his investigations of the mechanisms of insulin action have been fundamental. His work on the interaction of insulin with its receptor on the plasma membrane led to the hypothesis that a mediator regulates the activity of key enzymes that control metabolism. His own research focused on insulin receptor phosphorylation and its role in insulin action, leading to the discovery of the insulin receptor kinase. His work on the interaction of insulin with its receptor on the plasma membrane led to the discovery of the insulin receptor kinase. He went on to make contributions to the field of the insulin receptor kinase, leading to the discovery of the insulin receptor kinase. His own research focused on insulin receptor phosphorylation and its role in insulin action, leading to the discovery of the insulin receptor kinase. He went on to make contributions to the field of insulin receptor kinase, leading to the discovery of the insulin receptor kinase. He went on to make contributions to the field of insulin receptor kinase, leading to the discovery of the insulin receptor kinase. He went on to make contributions to the field of insulin receptor kinase, leading to the discovery of the insulin receptor kinase.