



Become A PA Historian: Preserving PA History



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Non-Declaration Statement: I have no relevant relationship with ineligible companies to disclose in the past 24 months. (Note: Ineligible companies are defined as those whose primary business is producing, marketing, selling reselling, or distributing healthcare products used by or on patients).







PA HISTORIAN TOOLKIT

Reference Guide



PA History Society® 12000 Findley Rd., Suite 200 Johns Creek, GA 30097

Email: contactus@pahx.org Website: www.pahx.org



Become A PA Historian: Preserving PA History

Educational Learning Objectives:

- 1. Describe the importance of preserving their historical materials.
- 2. Identify milestones (dates, legislation, celebrations) and important individuals (founding PAs, leaders, award recipients) to develop a preservation or history project.
- 3. Create a timeline for their own organization's website, which can also be shared via social media platforms.



Fast Facts about the PA History Society

- ✓ Established in 2002 by two PAs: *Reginald Carter and Jeffrey Heinrich*
- √ Volunteer Board of Trustees comprised of PAs & 1 PA Student
- ✓ 501 (c)(3) not for profit organization
- ✓ Office located in Johns Creek, GA
- ✓ Museum items and Veterans Garden located at Stead Center in Durham, NC
- ✓ PAHx collection includes organizational and personal records, interviews, videos, photographs, books, articles and museum items





Virtual Tour of the Stead Center: www.pahx.org





May 21, 2024 AAPA 2024 HOUSTON

Preserving PA History: Why is it Important?



Activity: What is the value of PAs understanding their professional history?

1. _____

2. _____

3.

4.

5. _____



Preservation: Tips to Get Started

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Preservation: Tips to Get Started

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Where Do We Start?

Acquiring & Appraising

What to Collect & Making a Record of your Records

- What do you want to save? (Meeting minutes, photos of events, etc.) – Collection Development Policy creation
- WHO HAS IT?
- Keep a paper trail! Document what you receive and how through Deed of Gift forms.
- Is it worth saving?
- Can you afford to save it?
 AKA can this explode?



Preservation

The Good, The Okay, and the Ugly

- Materials stored in a central cool, dark, dry place
 - Humidity under 55%
 - Temp under 75 degrees
 - Pest Control
 - Able to turn lights off
 - No or little hazards (pipes, etc.)
- Digitize, but remember LOCKSS (Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe)
- Acid-free folders and boxes
- No mold!
- Keep in mind metal rusts



Activity

Think of five historical objectives you feel are the most important to preserve at your institution. (ex. Meeting minutes, documents on program founding, photos, bios, etc.)

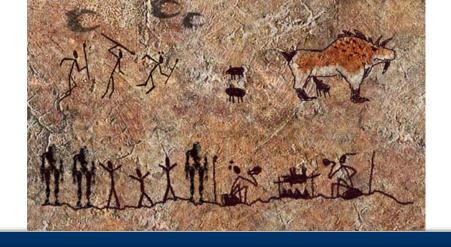
For each item, list:

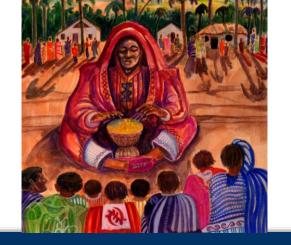
- What materials fit each historical objective
- Where/how to find these materials (who to contact, social media posts, etc.)
- Possible preservation issues
- A basic plan on how to preserve these materials (Where to store them, how to keep them dry, etc.)



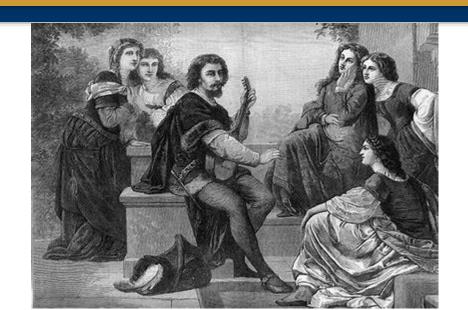
Now Start Your Own Collections!







Telling the Story





Writing a Brief Biography, Conducting an Oral History

Creating a Timeline

https://pahx.org/bio/

https://pahx.org/oral-histories/

https://pahx.org/timeline/

Template for Written Biographies

First Paragraph - Introduction: In the opening paragraph, describe one or more of the contributions that the subject made to the institution and/or to the PA profession. This paragraph should provide a summation of the individual's career highlights.

Second Paragraph – Early Years: This paragraph should contain details of subject's early years-where they were born and raised, where they attended school, education, what drew them to the PA profession/medicine, if that is applicable.

Third Paragraph - Early Profession: Use this paragraph to describe their early career. Provide details of their early accomplishments, and early involvement in the institution or the PA profession.

Fourth Paragraph - Main Body: The remaining body of the biography should contain career accomplishments, awards, and organizations in which they served. This section can also be used for their contributions to the institution, the profession, and their community.

Last - Current Status: The last paragraph should contain their current position and focus. Add personal details, such as hobbies, family, interests, etc.

Acknowledgements: Prepare acknowledgements for those who wrote the bio, who assisted in its creation, the source of photographs used (if any were used), references, and date completed. Once the biography is completed and proofread, send it to the individual or their next of kin, if available, for final approval. It is recommended to send the individual or a representative for that individual a permission form so there is proof of their consent and the accuracy of the statements in the bio. For an example of a "Biographical & Photographic Permission Form", please see Appendix 10.

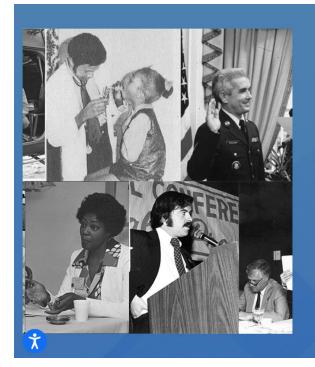
Section 6 of Historian Toolkit: Conducting Oral History Interviews



Conducting the Interview: Before starting the interview, check to make sure the recording equipment is working properly. Briefly describe the intent of the interview and ask if the interviewee has any questions. Start the recording by stating the names of the interviewer, interviewee and date and location of the interview. Let the interviewee know that they can stop the recording when necessary to check notes, recall information or take rest breaks. When asking questions, stay focused on the topic but be open to expanding the discussion to gather more detailed information. If the interviewee begins to get off topic, politely interrupt and ask a question to get back on track. Jotting down notes is acceptable but remember to pay attention to the interviewee. Do not interject personal thoughts and opinions into the discussion; the interviewee should do the bulk of the talking. Try to keep the interview to an hour or less to not exhaust the interviewee. Thank the interviewee for their time and explain the timeline for editing the interviewe send a recent photograph to be included in the oral history folder for illustrative purposes.



Establishing a Historical Timeline for your Institution/Organization



Timeline

Important Milestones and Events

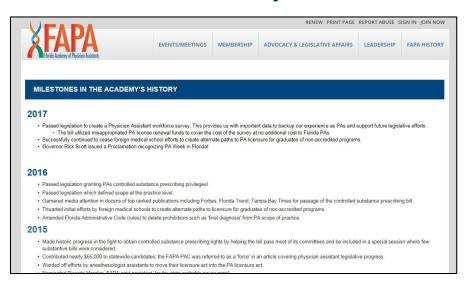
This Timeline contains important milestones and events in the development of the physician assistant (PA) profession. It provides the reader with an introduction to the people, events and activities that have shaped the growth of the profession from concept to reality. With the exception of the precedent years that date back to 1650, the Timeline presents a decade by decade progression in the use of non-physicians to provide health care in the United States and other countries. Embedded in the Timeline are links to other relevant sites, illustrations and references to enrich the reader's depth of knowledge about our professional history and how it is intertwined with that of other health professions.

CONTACT US

SCROLL DOWN

https://pahx.org/timeline/

Florida Academy of PAs:



https://www.fapaonline.org/ general/custom.asp?page=mi lestones

Univ. of Washington - MEDEX NW:

http://depts.washington.edu/
medex/about-medexnw/history/





Establishing a Timeline



ACTIVITY:

Participants are asked to create their own list of historical markers to serve as a foundation for a timeline in their organization.

Resources:

1. Sample Timelines and Individual Resources, Experiences, Dates provided by participants

2. Free Timeline Templates:

https://templates.office.com/en-gb/Timelines

https://www.process.st/timeline-template/

https://www.konsus.com/blog/timeline-templates



Using History on Social Media

X: pa_hx



Facebook: PAHistory



Instagram: pahx_society



Visit the PAHx website often! www.pahx.org



Don't Forget!

- Start somewhere
- It takes a village and resources
- Preserving the PA professional identity is everyone's responsibility
- If we don't tell our own story, who will?

"You don't have to be great to start, but you have to start to be great"

Zig Ziglar



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Questions?

Email: Contactus@pahx.org