TIMELINE AND KEY MILESTONES

Creating the health care workforce for Veterans and the Nation

PASSION TO LEARN
OFFICE OF
ACADEMIC AFFILIATIONS
75 YEARS
POWER TO HEAL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

After World War II, the academic mission was essential to VA's ability to treat the the number of injured and ill Veterans returning home

1946

VA sets goal of providing comprehensive care for more than 100,000 Veterans returning from World War II

VA issues landmark policy establishing partnerships with medical schools

1947-48

In 1947, 1,600 medical residents and 1,800 senior cadet nurses enter the VA's teaching programs, beginning VA's efforts to build health care talent pipeline

By 1948, 68 schools were placing residents in VA hospitals

1950s

VA plays a key role in the development and accreditation of the clinical discipline of Psychology

1960s

Post-Vietnam, VA begins push for physician assistants to be recognized as profession to ensure Veterans receive appropriate, interdisciplinary care

Federal government spurs medical research by funding more than half of medical schools' budgets, most of which supports biomedical and behavioral research

90 medical schools affiliated with VA medical centers

1970s

Anticipating 25% of Veterans will be 65 or older by 1990, VA plays an integral role in the development of Geriatric Medicine as a specialty

First two of three VA researchers win Nobel prize; work includes peptide hormone and radioimmunoassay

VA hospitals and clinics provide training to more than 56,000 trainees

More than 70 VA hospitals are located within 5 miles of a medical school

1980s

VA launches VistA, the first electronic health record (EHR) system, to provide Veterans with portable records and capture unique military medical history

50% of physicians practicing in the U.S. receive a portion of their education in the VA medical centers.

1,120 colleges and universities affiliated with VA

1990s

Third VA researcher wins Nobel prize for work on nitric oxide

Office of Academic Affiliations (OAA) evolves from VA's Office of Academic Affairs

2000s

VA leads development of Palliative Care and Traumatic Brain Injury specialties to address needs of a new generation of Veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan

2010s

VA is the largest U.S. provider of telehealth, which improves Veterans' access to care

OAA expands Graduate Medical Education by implementing Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014 (VACAA) and the MISSION Act (2018) and supports rural health by standing up Rural Interprofes-sional Faculty Development Initiative (RIFDI)

2020s

VA continues innovative work, including with women Veteran's health issues and Precision Oncology, and SkinSyte, among others

VA provides training for more than 118,000 persons. 70% of the Nation's physicians receive a portion of their education in the VA

More than 1,800 institutions affiliated with VA medical centers

Training and innovation continue in 2021 and beyond