2009 CAP Lifetime Achievement Award
Grover M. Hutchins, MD, FCAP

Biography

Grover M. Hutchins, MD, FCAP, is honored for his distinguished years of service to the College of American Pathologists, having served as a chair, member, and advisor to the CAP Autopsy Committee for more than 20 years. In addition, Dr. Hutchins is honored for his significant contributions to the College as an advisor to the Forensic Pathology Committee, member of the National Autopsy Data Bank Ancillary Committee, the Anatomic Pathology Committee, and the Commission on Anatomic Pathology.

Currently, Dr. Hutchins is a professor of pathology at The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore, Maryland. He is also a visiting pathologist at the Baltimore VA Medical Center. Dr. Hutchins served as a corporal in the United States Army Medical Corps and was part of the 11th Medical Detachment in Bad Nauheim, Germany, before serving as director of autopsy pathology at The Johns Hopkins Hospital for more than 20 years.

Dr. Hutchins has been a member of numerous associations including the Society for Pediatric Pathology, the Teratology Society, and the United States and Canadian Academy of Pathology. He also served on the editorial boards for several pathology-related publications, including Autopsy Journal, Modern Pathology, Cardiovascular Pathobiology, and The American Journal of Cardiovascular Pathology.

After earning his BA from The Johns Hopkins School of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Hutchins went on to receive his MD from The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. He then served as Pathology Intern, Assistant Resident Pathologist, and Director of Autopsy Pathology at The Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Hutchins completed his residency in anatomic pathology at The Johns Hopkins Hospital. He is certified by the American Board of Pathology in Anatomic and Pediatric Pathology.

Remarks

On completion of medical school, I began training in anatomic pathology and soon realized that autopsy pathology was my major area of interest—a focus that has continued to the present day.

The opportunity that autopsies afford to study the pathogenesis of disease, especially in cardiovascular, pulmonary, and pediatric disorders, is unparalleled. Appreciation of the value of autopsies has declined as a consequence of a variety of factors: economics, changing pathology practice, legal considerations, and family attitudes.
During the period when I was active on the CAP Autopsy Committee, the College was very supportive of our work on publications, meetings, and conferences. CAP staff members were major contributors to the Committee's accomplishments through their hard work and dedication. It would be pleasing to know that these efforts may still be useful in the practice of autopsy pathology.