



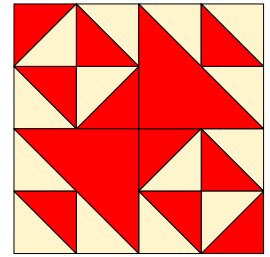


Block 111 Dr Irene Ayako Uchida

	From:	Sub-cut:	
	B 2½" strip	5 - 2½" squares, cut once diagonally in half	
	OR 3"x18" rectangle	2 - 2¾" squares, cut once diagonally in half	
	R 5"x17" rectangle	1 - 3⅞" square, cut once diagonally in half	
		5 - 2½" squares, cut once diagonally in half	



Dr Irene Ayako Uchida (Vancouver BC 1917-2013)

"Irene's Japanese born parents named her Ayako, 'Splendid' in Japanese. It was her piano teacher that named her Irene because Ayako was hard to pronounce. She was an outgoing popular teenager that enjoyed music, playing the organ, piano and violin for the United Church.

After graduating high school Irene studied English literature at the University of British Columbia for two years. She interrupted her studies to join her mother and sisters who were visiting in Japan. Only Irene was able to catch a ship out of Japan before the Pearl Harbour attack in December 1941. In 1942 the Canadian government relocated Japanese Canadians to an internment camp at Christina Lake in the interior of British Columbia. Because of her university education, Irene was asked to be the principal of a school for children of internees in Lemon Creek BC. She willingly took on this role of teacher under very difficult conditions. Her father chose to be reunited with his wife and daughters in Japan as part of an exchange of Japanese Canadians for Allied prisoners of war.

In 1944 the United Church gave Irene a place to stay and supported her education at University of Toronto. In 1946 she received a Bachelor of Arts and was going to study social work but her professors encouraged to her to pursue her Masters in genetics. In 1951 she completed her PhD in human genetics and went to work at the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children where she studied twins and Down Syndrome children. In 1960 Irene was appointed Director of the Department of Medical Genetics at the Children's Hospital in Winnipeg. After scientists in France discovered that people with Down Syndrome had 47 chromosomes instead of the normal 46, she decided to investigate the cause of the extra chromosome. Cytogenetics, the study of chromosomes in cells, focuses on the identification and behavior of chromosomes. Dr. Uchida became the first scientist to bring this technique to Canada. She persuaded her lab, then studying chromosomes of fruit flies, to study the chromosomes from the blood sample taken from the nursery. They found a birth defect syndrome caused by trisomy 18 and started Canada's first clinical cytogenetics program. Irene identified the link between x-rays and birth defects in pregnant women.

Irene continued her research in England and the US then returned to Canada and founded the Cytogenetics Laboratory McMaster University. As director of the Cytogenetics Lab in Oshawa was responsible for diagnosing chromosome differences in patients with abnormalities and developmental disabilities as well as diagnosed irregularities in the chromosomes of fetuses.

Dr. Irene Uchida believed that you can use genetics to learn a person's problems and help them. She also believed that if geneticists can find a technique to deactivate certain chromosomes such as the extra ones at numbers 21, 13 or 18, the related genetic conditions may be cured at an early embryonic stage."

Irene Ayako Uchida genetics, 2011, Science.ca, <http://www.science.ca/scientists/scientistprofile.php?pID=21>, Feb 25 2017.

Irene Uchida, may 12 2016 at 00:02, Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irene_Uchida, Feb 25 2017.

Cytogenetic scientist specializing in Down Syndrome research, Oct 2 2000, Library and Archives Canada, <https://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/women/030001-1414-e.html>, Feb 25 2017.

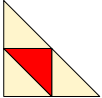
Block 111 Dr Irene Ayako Uchida finished: 6" unfinished: 6½"

Procedure:

1. Sew [1] 2½" **R** and **B** triangle together. Press to **B**. Trim to 2". Make 10.



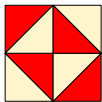
2. Sew [1] 2¾" **B** triangle to adjacent red sides of [1] Step 1 unit. Press to **B**. Make 2.



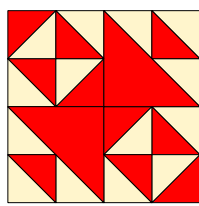
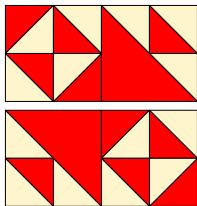
3. Sew [1] 3¾" **R** triangle to [1] Step 2 unit. Press to **R**. Should be 3½" square. Make 2.



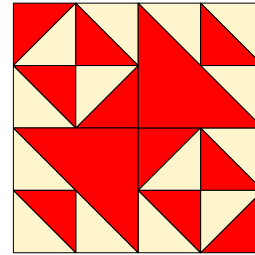
4. Layout and sew together [4] Step 3 units. Press seams open. Should be 3½" square. Make 2.

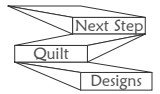


5. Layout and sew together [2] Step 3 and 4 units. Sew units together in rows. Press. Sew rows together. Press. Should be 6½" square.



6. Option: Sew a 1½"x6½" background sash strip to the right side of block. ∞





Block 111 Dr Irene Ayako Uchida

PERSONAL REFLECTION & INSPIRATION

Quote: "Do your best no matter what you do even if it's a menial job."

