



**50<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY**  
The Voice of Transplantation for Fifty Years

# Presidents<sup>\*</sup> & Honorary Members

<sup>\*</sup> Designated Chairmen until 1984

James F Douglas  
BTS Archivist 2023



## Peter MEDAWAR

1972–1974



Sir Peter Medawar, the first BTS Chairman, was a seminal figure in the history of organ transplantation. His discoveries (and those of his associates) were essential to its development. He was born in Brazil of Lebanese and English parentage. In 1935 he graduated at Oxford University with first-class honours in Zoology. He worked at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, supervised by Howard Florey, who inspired him to take up immunology, and completed his doctoral thesis in 1941. In 1938 he became a Fellow of Magdalen College. His early research, done at Oxford, was on tissue culture and the regeneration of peripheral nerves. During the Second World War he was asked by the Medical Research Council (MRC) to investigate why it was that skin taken from one human being would not form a permanent graft on the skin of another, which enabled him to establish concepts of transplantation immunity. In 1947 he was finally awarded his DSc degree from Oxford and, as Professor of Zoology at Birmingham University, continued his work in collaboration with Rupert Billingham. Together they studied skin grafting in cattle and its use to distinguish between bovine monozygotic and dizygotic twins. They discovered that the phenomenon called 'actively acquired tolerance' of homografts could be artificially reproduced. When he moved to London in 1951, he continued to work on acquired tolerance with Billingham and Leslie Brent. In 1960, with Frank Macfarlane Burnet, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology for their work on tissue grafting, which is the basis of organ transplantation, and the discovery of acquired immunological tolerance.

Peter Medawar was renowned for his intellectual ability, outstanding wit and contribution to science and humanity in publications and speeches. He received many awards and honours, in Britain, in Brazil, and in other countries. In 1949 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. From 1966 to 1967 he was President of the Transplantation Society. In 1965 he was knighted. In 1970 he was elected President of the Royal Society. In 1987 (the year of his death) he was awarded the Michael Faraday Prize, 'For the contribution his books had made in presenting to the public, and to scientists themselves, the intellectual nature and the essential humanity of pursuing science at the highest level and the part it played in our modern culture.'

In 1991 the Medawar Medal, for presentations by young researchers at BTS meetings and congresses, was established to commemorate his achievements.

He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 1973.

## Richard BATCHELOR

1974–1977



Richard Batchelor was born in Woking, Surrey, and spent his early life in India, where his father was in business. His grandfather, Lt Col Jesse Cornwall, had been deputy director of the Indian Medical Service. He was educated at Marlborough College, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Guy's Hospital Medical School, London.

He qualified in 1955, held house posts at Pembury Hospital and then carried out his National Service in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

His subsequent career was divided into three major periods. First, he was a research fellow, then a lecturer and senior lecturer in the department of pathology at Guy's Medical School. His mentor during this period was the pioneering mouse immunogeneticist, Peter Gorer. Following Gorer's premature death, the young Batchelor was left in charge of his laboratory. This proved to be a formative experience. He became a Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Pathologists and Medicine and an important member of the transplantation community.

Richard Batchelor at the microscope



The second phase of his career was as Director of the Blond McIndoe Research Centre at East Grinstead, housed within Queen Victoria Hospital and founded as a tribute to the plastic surgeon Sir Archibald McIndoe, who treated and rehabilitated badly burned airmen during the Second World War. The use of skin grafts from third party individuals was the stimulus for a research programme into the immunology of transplantation. Richard Batchelor led, with great distinction, a team of research scientists who attempted to elucidate many of the basic obstacles that stood in the way of successful transplantation of foreign tissues and organs. His work largely concerned the induction of tolerance and mechanisms of rejection in experimental models. A Korean surgeon, S Lee, had developed a method of transplanting kidneys in laboratory rats. Batchelor and his colleague ME French perfected the technique and showed that the lifespan of kidneys transplanted between genetically different rats could be substantially prolonged, in many cases indefinitely, by the transfer of antisera containing high levels of antibodies directed against the tissue markers – the histocompatibility antigens – of the donor kidney. As a pioneer of tissue typing in organ transplantation, he was the first to demonstrate the influence of HLA matching in corneal grafts. He also had a major interest in the association of HLA with autoimmune disease and took part in a number of anthropological studies of HLA in South-East Asia, New Guinea and Fiji, where he worked in association with Peter Morris, another future President of the BTS.

The third and final phase of his career was at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School at Hammersmith Hospital. In 1979 he was appointed Professor of Tissue Immunology at Hammersmith and in 1982 Professor of Immunology and Department Chairman, succeeding Peter Lachmann and John Humphrey. He continued in this position until retirement in 1994.

Richard Batchelor held a range of offices with external agencies, both funding bodies and professional societies. These included service on the boards of the Medical Research Council, the scientific committee of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council and the Sir Jules Thorn Charitable Trust. He was a longstanding member of the council of the nomenclature committee for the HLA (human leukocyte antigen) system and served as President of the British Society for Histocompatibility and Immunogenetics and of the British Transplantation Society. In addition to this, he was for many years one of the leading editors of the journal *Transplantation*. From 1988 to 1990 he was President of the international Transplantation Society.

Richard Batchelor had remarkable erudition and was widely respected for his personal qualities. A keen sportsman all his life (cycling, hockey and real tennis), he skied very competently and was the winner of 'the English professors downhill race' on the Axamer Lizum ski slopes in Austria, his faster but more reckless competitors, including Roy Calne, having earlier come to grief.

He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 1995.

## Peter MORRIS

1977–1980



Peter Morris qualified in Medicine at Melbourne University in 1957 and held surgical and academic posts there, in the UK and in the USA. His professional scientific career revolved around transplantation and transplantation biology, with a major interest in the immune response to histocompatibility antigens and its suppression. In addition to his work in transplantation, in the earlier part of his career he made many contributions to the knowledge of the association between HLA and disease, as well as playing a major part in the early anthropological studies of HLA around the 'Pacific Rim' area. His interest in clinical transplantation began at the Royal Post-Graduate Medical School, Hammersmith, where in 1962 Professors Ralph Shackman and James Dempster performed the first living unrelated renal

transplant. It continued at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston USA, where after a year as a senior surgical resident he became a research Fellow with Jack Burke, studying the immunology of surgical infection. His embryonic interest in the histocompatibility system in man was aroused by Dr Paul Russell, who was developing a living related transplant programme. It was further stimulated at Duke University by Dr Bernard Amos and at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), where he was enormously impressed by Paul Terasaki's work on microcytotoxicity techniques. In 1966 he was invited by Dr David Hume, an eminent pioneer of transplantation, to develop a tissue typing laboratory for the Medical College of Virginia (MCV). This he achieved quite quickly. In the same year he joined Professor Maurice Ewing at the Royal Melbourne Hospital and the University of Melbourne, where he continued to work in general and transplantation surgery as well as in transplant immunology. Along with his PhD student John Fabre (also a future BTS President) he developed a rat model of allograft tolerance, which was to remain a long-term research project.

In 1973 he was appointed Nuffield Professor of Surgery at Oxford University, where he founded, and was Director of, the Oxford Transplant Centre, which achieved outstanding results in renal transplantation. He established a major vascular unit and also developed an internationally renowned research programme in transplant immunology, including histocompatibility testing. He was elected as Chairman of the British Transplantation Society in 1978. Later he was a co-founder, with John Bell, of the Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics. From 1984 to 1986 he was President of the Transplantation Society, from which, in 2006, he received the Medawar Prize (along with Carl Groth and Pekka Hayry). From 1976 he was an associate editor of its journal, *Transplantation*, and later, in the 1980s, he succeeded Richard Batchelor as its senior editor in Europe.

In 1994, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and, in 1998 became a Foundation Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences. From 2001 to 2004 he was President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. In 2005 he established, and became Director of, The Centre for Evidence in Transplantation (CET). The CET evaluates the quality of evidence in the field of organ transplantation and has been responsible for the development of an electronic library of all randomised controlled trials in organ transplantation. In the United States he was elected Foreign Member of both the National Academy of Medicine and the American Philosophical Society. He has been awarded numerous honorary fellowships, honorary degrees and awards (including, in 1998, the Lister Medal of the Royal College of Surgeons and, in 2006, the Medawar Prize of the Transplantation Society). He has been a visiting professor in some fifty institutions. In 2012 he delivered the Halford Oration at the 150th anniversary of the Melbourne University Medical School. He has published over 700 scientific articles and is among the 200 most cited authors in clinical medicine worldwide. His book, *Kidney Transplantation: Principles and Practice*, which is a leading work in the field, was first published in 1979 and is now in its eighth edition. In addition, he edited the *Oxford Textbook of Surgery* (1994). In 1996 he was knighted for services to medicine, and in 2004 he was made a Companion of the Order of Australia for services to medical sciences. He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 1997.

As a medical student Peter Morris played professional cricket and baseball in Melbourne. Later, at Oxford, he took part in tennis tournaments with Roy Calne and other colleagues in Oxford and Cambridge, and also enjoyed golf trips with Ross Taylor, Douglas Briggs, and Bob Johnson (all Past Presidents of the BTS). On January 6 2002 he was the 'castaway guest' of Sue Lawley on *Desert Island Discs*.

## John SALAMAN

1980–1983



John Salaman studied Medicine at Cambridge University, qualifying in 1963. His surgical training was based in Cambridge, where he became involved in transplant research and assisted at the first liver transplant in the UK. He returned to the London as a lecturer in the academic department of surgery until 1970, when he was appointed a consultant surgeon and lecturer at Cardiff, where in 1967 the first kidney transplant in Wales had been performed by David Crosby. He became the main inspiration behind the development of kidney transplantation in the principality and continued for many years to be the sole transplant surgeon as he gradually built up the unit. He moved up the academic ladder, being promoted to Senior Lecturer, to Reader and then, in 1983, to Professor of Transplant Surgery. He continued throughout his career to pursue a general surgical interest and remained on the general on-call rota.

Not content with a heavy clinical load in general and transplantation surgery, he continued to run an active research programme. Although he published clinical papers related to his general surgical practice, the main thrust of his research was into the immunosuppressive regimes used to prevent rejection. He was successful in attracting a number of grants to support his work, including one from the Medical Research Council. In 1982, with major support from the charity Kidney Wales, a new transplant unit was opened. After the introduction of cyclosporin transplant and patient survival rates improved substantially, and the Cardiff unit was able to participate in a number of key clinical studies using this drug.

His work in transplantation was highly regarded. As well as being elected Chairman of the BTS, of which he was an important founder member, he was Chairman of the Transplant Training Advisory Committee and also Treasurer of the international Transplantation Society. He took a full part in local organisations and, among other appointments, was Chairman of the Division of Surgery in Cardiff, Clinical Director of Surgical Services and Medical Director at the University Hospital of Wales/Cardiff Royal Infirmary Executive Board.

He retired in 1994, by which time he and his team had collectively performed over 1,500 transplants and had successfully started a pancreatic transplantation programme for diabetic renal failure. They published over 130 papers of which he was an author. He also contributed to several books.

Despite health problems, John Salaman led an active life in retirement, with interests in woodwork and yachting. He served as a Trustee of Kidney Wales from 2002 to 2017. He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 1995.

## Robert SELLS

1983–1986



Robert (Bob) Sells qualified in Medicine at Guy's Hospital, London in 1961. After a year of research into diabetes with Professor John Butterfield, he trained in general surgery with Aubrey Yorke-Mason and with Roy Calne. He gained experience of renal and liver transplants at Cambridge and at Harvard Medical School in the USA. After appointment as Consultant and Senior Lecturer to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary (later Royal Liverpool University Hospital), he was responsible for successfully introducing transplantation there, leading the Mersey Regional Transplant Team which performed more than 1,600 renal transplants over thirty-two years and, in 1982, also carried out the first pancreas transplant in the city, followed by over 100 more. This published series demonstrated early success in minimising the risk of lethal cardiac complications in post-operative pancreas transplant recipients.



Bob Sells with alpacas

For his outstanding work as Director of the Sir Peter Medawar Transplant Unit, Liverpool, he was appointed Honorary Professor of Surgery and Immunology by the Royal Liverpool University Hospital. He was President of the Liverpool Medical Institution and frequently contributed to the medical press. He criticised the slow rate of live organ transplantation in the UK, especially of kidneys, and advocated improvements, which occurred after the passage of the Human Tissue Act 2004. He played a prominent part in developing ethical aspects of organ donation. In 1995 he co-founded the multi-disciplinary International Forum for Transplant Ethics, whose members co-authored papers initiating debates on contentious bio-ethical issues in transplantation. In 2010 he was instrumental in setting up the annual BTS Hoffenberg Lecture on an ethical topic relevant to transplantation. In 1982 he was organising secretary of the Brighton conference of the Transplantation Society and later was its Vice-President. He chaired its ethical committee from 1984 to 1986.

From 1982 to 2020 Bob Sells provided medico-legal reports in general and transplant surgery to the civil law courts in the UK and Ireland and in 1989 was an expert witness for the GMC in an important case concerning the sale of human kidneys.

Bob Sells also has musical talent, having associations with a number of semi-professional groups. He was Chief Conductor of the Crosby Symphony Orchestra and a non-executive director of the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society. In 1998, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the NHS, he conducted the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra at the Bridgewater Hall, Manchester. In retirement he founded the Vale of Clwyd Singers, a semi-professional *cappella* group, performing in North-West England, Wales and London.

He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 2004.

## Ross TAYLOR

1986–1989



Ross Taylor was born in Calcutta, India, into a family with a strong medical tradition. He studied Medicine at Glasgow University, qualifying in 1956. After service with the Parachute Regiment, he trained in surgery at Bishop Auckland. In 1967 he took part in the first renal transplant in Newcastle. In 1970 he was appointed as a consultant at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle and remained in the post until 1995. He was also a visiting consultant surgeon at Berwick Infirmary.

Although he did not limit himself to transplant surgery, also performing a range of other operations, it was in the field of transplantation that he most distinguished himself. From 1975 to 1995 he was Consultant and Director of the Transplant Unit at Freeman Hospital, Newcastle. As consultant, he pioneered and developed transplantation in the North of England, personally performing over 2,000 transplants. He campaigned for a policy of legislation for 'Required Request', which would oblige emergency room doctors to broach the sensitive subject of organ donation with grieving families. He was involved in the drafting of the Human Organ Transplants Act 1989, which made commercialisation of human tissue illegal.

He took an active part in fundraising, for which he ran four marathons, and also the Great North Run no less than thirteen times, raising more than £500,000 from these activities. He was Chairman of the Transplant Games Association for fifteen years, and chaired the Transplant Patients Trust, which seeks to support families in financial hardship as a result of renal failure. In 1997 he was awarded the CBE.

As a surgical trainer, he was patient and encouraging; many of his research fellows went on to win Hunterian professorships and other surgical prizes. Five of his trainees later became leaders of major transplant centres in the UK. He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 1995.

## Douglas BRIGGS

1989–1992



James Douglas Briggs graduated in Medicine at Glasgow University in 1961. There followed eight years in junior hospital posts at Glasgow Royal Infirmary, partly in general medicine and partly in nephrology, the latter in the University Department of Medicine under the supervision of Professor Arthur Kennedy. From 1967 to 1968 he gained further nephrology experience in Dr David Earle's department at Chicago's Northwestern University.

In 1970 he was appointed as a consultant at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, where he remained until retirement in 2000. The Infirmary's renal unit provided a full range of renal services; new techniques, such as continuous arterio-venous haemofiltration in the Intensive Care Unit, were deployed as they became available. Renal transplantation was developed jointly by the renal unit and the university's Department of Surgery, the latter under the direction of Professor Peter Bell. This close integration contributed to the success of the programme. In 1979, after nine years as the sole consultant nephrologist, he was joined by Dr Brian Junor. Two further consultant posts and several staff grade appointments followed over a number of years.

Douglas Briggs published some 250 articles during his career. He contributed twelve book chapters, as well as co-authoring two books and co-editing one. He was a member of the BTS Committee from 1979 to 1981 and President of the BTS from 1989 to 1992. He held a number of positions in the specialties of nephrology and renal transplantation, at a national and international level. From 1984 to 2000 he was a member of the editorial board of the journal *Transplantation* and from 1988 to 1992 Treasurer of the Transplantation Society (Eastern Hemisphere). In 1993 he was President of the Congress of the European Renal Association-European Dialysis and Transplantation Association (ERA-EDTA) at Glasgow and in 2006 a member of its organising committee, again at Glasgow. From 1995 to 1997 he was a member of the ERA-EDTA Registry Committee and, from 1997 to 2003, its chairman. During his chairmanship the Registry Committee was moved from London to the Department of Informatics in the Amsterdam Medical School, under the supervision of Dr Kitty Jager. This move, decided on because of the high level of expertise in that department, proved very successful, as it resulted in a major increase in both the numbers and levels of sophistication of the analyses undertaken by the Registry.

From 1999 to 2003 he was part-time medical adviser to the United Kingdom Transplant Support Services Authority (UKTSSA).

In 2011 Douglas Briggs was made a Distinguished Fellow of the European Renal Association (ERA-EDTA) and in 2015 an Honorary Member. He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 2004.

## John FABRE

1992–1995



John Fabre graduated in Medicine from the University of Melbourne in 1968. After junior residency at the Royal Melbourne Hospital (RMH), he did a PhD in the Department of Surgery at RMH under the supervision of Peter Morris, who was Reader in Surgery in the Department at that time. His topic was donor-specific immunosuppression, driven by the (as yet unrealised) dream of tolerance in clinical transplantation.

In 1973, he moved to England on a three-year Foulerton Gift research fellowship from the Royal Society. He joined the BTS in 1973, not realising for many years that he was almost a founder member. At that time, there were two meetings *per annum*, which was valuable for getting to know the clinicians and scientists in the field – iconic figures such as Peter Medawar were still active.

He had intended to return to Australia; as things turned out, he spent his entire career in England, mainly in Oxford and London. In 1977 he married a Sydney medical graduate who was working in London.

He began his career in England at the Blond McIndoe Centre for Medical Research in Sussex, where Richard Batchelor was the Director. In 1974 he continued his Fellowship at the Department of Biochemistry in Oxford, where Rodney Porter of IgG fame was the head of department. There he gained invaluable theoretical and practical experience in basic science. In 1975, he was awarded a Wellcome Senior Research Fellowship in Clinical Science and joined Professor Peter Morris (who had by then been appointed to the Nuffield Chair) in the Nuffield Department of Surgery in Oxford.

While at Oxford, he studied rejection mechanisms and immunosuppression and identified the interstitial dendritic cell (IDC) as an immunologically important cell. The IDC almost certainly was the elusive passenger leucocyte of transplantation. He was also involved in the early days of monoclonal antibody development.

In 1982 he accepted the Directorship of the Blond McIndoe Centre, with a research professorship at the Royal College of Surgeons. He continued his studies on mechanisms of rejection. With the ENT surgeons, he worked on the auto-transplantation of cultured epidermal epithelial sheets for the treatment of chronic mastoiditis.

In 1991 he joined the Institute of Child Health at Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children in London, as Head of the Division of Cell and Molecular Biology and Professor of Paediatric Cardiology. In addition to his main interest in rejection mechanisms, he also studied the development of synthetic peptides as non-viral DNA vectors. There was great potential for such vectors, both in gene therapy and in applications to transplantation - eg the expression of donor MHC antigens in immunologically privileged sites such as the liver.

His last appointment (from 1998 until retirement in 2011) was as Professor of Clinical Sciences at Kings College Hospital/Kings College London School of Medicine. He continued his work on synthetic peptides as DNA vectors and studied hydrodynamic gene delivery to the liver. He also wrote on potential interactions between allogeneic immunity and tumour immunity.

He was involved with Len Seymour and others in the formation of the British Society for Gene Therapy (BSGT) and was a member of its inaugural council. In 2003, he organised the sixth annual BTS Congress at the Commonwealth Institute in London.

After serving as a member of Council and General Secretary, he was elected President of the BTS, serving from 1992 to 1995.

## Robert JOHNSON

1995–1999



Robert (Bob) Johnson graduated in Medicine from King's College, University of Durham, in 1965, having won the Goyder Scholarship for clinical medicine and surgery. Whilst an undergraduate he had played association football for Northumberland and for the English Universities and also gained colours for athletics. He trained in surgery in Newcastle and San Francisco, becoming a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1970 and of Edinburgh, by invitation, in 1994.

He was introduced to renal transplantation by David Scott, an Australian colleague (and squash partner) who was just completing a research project in kidney preservation. As a result, he spent a year working as a senior research fellow under Professor John Swinney, investigating methods of protecting the kidney from ischaemic injury during procurement, transportation and transplantation. He formulated an albumen-based solution which could be used in the simple



apparatus for continuous hypothermic perfusion that had been designed by David Scott. This allowed kidneys injured by warm ischaemia to be stored for between twenty-four and seventy-two hours before being transplanted. He was able to demonstrate that measurement of lactic acid and/or n-acetyl glycosaminidase in the perfusate prior to kidney transplantation made immediate function more predictable. This formed the basis of his thesis for a Master of Surgery degree, which in 1973 was awarded with distinction.

After completing surgical training in Newcastle, he moved to San Francisco on a Fulbright Scholarship to work as Visiting Assistant Professor with Dr F O Belzer in the University Department of Surgery, chaired by Dr J E Dunphy. He was involved in all aspects of the department's work, clinical, academic and administrative, whilst concentrating on renal transplantation, renovascular surgery and renal preservation in adults and children. He also took responsibility for two teaching courses for medical students in general surgery and for teaching operative surgery to surgical residents.

Returning to England, he was appointed in 1975 as Reader in Surgery and Honorary Consultant Surgeon at Manchester. General and vascular surgery formed an important part of his responsibilities. He developed methods for *ex-vivo* reconstruction of abnormal and stenosed renal arteries for patients with only one kidney, for which he was awarded a Hunterian Medal by the Royal College of Surgeons and in 1981 was appointed Hunterian Professor of Surgery.

However, his principal commitment was to the development of the renal transplantation service in Manchester, which posed significant challenges. The North-West Region served a large population (4.7 million) with approximately 200 new patients aged under forty presenting every year in end-stage renal failure. At that time, patients over forty were not accepted for dialysis and transplantation and facilities for the treatment of end-stage renal failure were sadly deficient, with only thirty-five new patients being taken on for dialysis each year. Home dialysis was the only form of treatment available. Although a transplantation service had been established for six years, only forty-eight transplants had been undertaken (fewer than ten *per annum*). There was an obvious need to develop all aspects of the renal failure service.

The priority in transplantation was to develop a team approach, with multidisciplinary working. Development of good relationships with the nephrologists, neurosurgeons and intensivists was vital. There was still a need to convince physicians that transplantation was a safe option and that they would still be able to take part in the ongoing care of their long-standing patients.

At that time, the fatality rate associated with transplantation was thirty percent. This was in part because there was insufficient dialysis back-up for patients with rejected grafts, but also because immunosuppression was crude and very large doses of steroids were causing severe morbidity. Bob Johnson had always advocated the use of low dose immunosuppression. This depended primarily on establishing, and working in close contact with, a purpose-designed histocompatibility laboratory, not just for matching but also to give the laboratory staff full involvement in planning and decision-making. It also depended on establishing an effective clinical trials unit for immunosuppressive drugs. Once this was done, the Manchester unit, in 1979, was among the first selected to participate in the first European multi-centre trial of cyclosporin. The unit was a prime mover in the use of cyclosporin monotherapy and later of tacrolimus monotherapy. It was also the first to use sirolimus as an effective immunosuppressive drug.

Live donor transplantation in Manchester was started in 1977 despite considerable opposition. Transplantation of children and small infants was also developed and moved out of the adult unit to the Children's Hospital. Eventually it included all the children from the Liverpool region. Between 1975 and 2000 over 3,000 renal transplants were performed in Manchester. The five-year patient and graft survival rate was consistently around ninety-five percent.

In 1991 Bob Johnson was awarded the Pybus medal of the North of England Surgical Society. From 1995 to 1999 he was President of the BTS and, in conjunction with the Royal College of Surgeons and the Department of Health, produced the first standards document for transplantation services. Successive documents have followed. From 2000 to 2003 he was Medical Director of The Central Manchester Hospitals Trust. In 2002 he was elected President of the Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland, became a member of the Senate of the Colleges of Surgery and served on the Councils of the Royal Colleges of Surgery of England, Edinburgh and Glasgow. From 2004 to 2006 he was President of the Federation of Surgical Specialty Associations.

He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 2004.

### Andrew BRADLEY

1999–2002



Andrew Bradley graduated in Medicine from Leeds University in 1975. In 1978, after completing a research fellowship in Leeds General Infirmary, he joined Glasgow University as Lecturer in Surgery. In 1982 he was awarded a PhD and in 1984 he was appointed Consultant General Surgeon at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow. In 1994 he became Professor of Surgery at Glasgow University and in 1997 he was appointed Professor of Surgery at Cambridge University (where he was a Fellow of Wolfson College) and also Honorary Consultant Surgeon at Addenbrooke's Hospital. He was Head of the University department of Surgery in Cambridge from 1998 to 2016. His research interests were clinical and experimental transplantation, particularly the immunological mechanisms of allograft rejection, on which he published many papers and contributions to textbooks. In 1998 he was elected a Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences. He was President of the Society of Academic and Research Surgeons (2011-2013), Honorary President of the British Society of Histocompatibility and Immunogenetics (2005-2008), editor of the journal *Transplantation* (2002-2014), and a trustee of the Roche Organ Transplantation Research Foundation (2004-2014). In 2016 he became Professor Emeritus of the University of Cambridge and Emeritus Fellow of Wolfson College.

### Philip DYER

2002–2005



After taking a degree in Zoology at Nottingham in 1974, Philip (Phil) Dyer began his career in medical science in the National Blood Service in Birmingham, where in 1978 he gained a PhD in immunogenetics. In 1979 he moved to Manchester Royal Infirmary as a consultant clinical scientist. He specialised in histocompatibility and immunogenetics, eventually heading a team of forty scientists carrying out research into organ transplantation and supporting the UK's largest kidney transplant programme. In 1990 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Pathologists. In 2008 he was appointed Honorary Professor in Transplantation Science at the University of Manchester's Centre for Integrated Genomic Medical Research. From 2008 to 2012 he was Director of Clinical Services at the Scottish National Blood Service in Edinburgh.

Phil Dyer served on several influential committees. Among these were the Ethics Committee of the Royal College of Pathologists, the Unrelated Live Transplant Regulatory Authority (ULTRA) and the Human Tissue Working Group on the Human Tissue Act 2004. He was the founding Chairman (in 1990) of the British Society for Histocompatibility and Immunogenetics and Education Secretary (from 2007 to 2008) of the European Society for Organ Transplantation (ESOT). In 2008 he was awarded the OBE for his contributions to healthcare and medicine. He had by then published more than 180 papers in medical journals and given lectures in many different countries.

As President of the BTS, he oversaw several important developments, including (in 2002) establishment of the BTS website and (in 2003) incorporation of the BTS as a Company Limited by Guarantee.

## John FORSYTHE

2005–2007



Born in Northern Ireland, John Forsythe qualified in Medicine in 1981, at Newcastle University, and trained in surgery there, prior to becoming a consultant at Newcastle's Royal Victoria Infirmary. In 1995 he was appointed Consultant Transplant Surgeon at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh.

During his years as Clinical Director of the Edinburgh transplant unit, it saw significant development and innovation in renal, pancreas and liver transplant surgery, with a number of national 'firsts'. He was a leader in research at Edinburgh, his main interests being in immune monitoring following transplantation, cellular rejection following xeno-transplantation, organ damage at retrieval, training in transplantation and equity of access to transplantation.

In 2011 he was appointed Honorary Professor in Transplant Surgery at Edinburgh.

A prolific speaker and chairman of sessions, he has been involved in many conferences of national and international transplantation societies. In 2011, in Glasgow, while Secretary of the European Society for Organ Transplantation (ESOT), along with other UK colleagues, he led an important conference, '*A Meeting with a Difference*', which has been credited with changing the educational environment at major transplant international meetings.

Awards and distinctions include the Moynihan Prize and Medal (1989), the Honeyman Gillespie Lecture (1998) and the Rutherford Morison Lecture (2010). He has held many important professional posts related to transplantation. From 2007 to 2015 he was Chairman of the United Kingdom Advisory Committee for Safety Advice concerning Blood, Tissues and Organ Transplantation, from 2012 to 2016 Honorary President of the British Society for Histocompatibility and Immunogenetics (BSHI) and from 2013 to 2015 President of the European Society for Organ Transplantation (ESOT). From 2016 to 2021 he was Medical Director for Organ Donation and Transplant, a part of NHS Blood and Transplant (NHSBT).

## Peter FRIEND

2007–2009



Peter Friend studied Medicine at Cambridge and St Thomas's Hospital, qualifying in 1978, and trained as a surgeon in London and Cambridge, including a period of research at the University of Cambridge under the supervision of Professor Sir Roy Calne. He holds a medical doctorate (MD) from Cambridge. In 1988, after specialist training, he was appointed Visiting Assistant Professor of Surgery at Indiana University Medical Center, USA, where he was responsible for initiating a programme of liver transplantation. In 1989 he returned to the UK to take up the post of University Lecturer (Honorary Consultant) in the University Department of Surgery at Cambridge. He was Clinical Director of the Cambridge transplant unit and also Fellow and Director of Studies in Medicine at Magdalene College, Cambridge.

In 1999 he was appointed Professor of Transplantation at Oxford University, Fellow of Green-Templeton College, and Consultant Transplant and Hepatobiliary Surgeon at the Oxford University Hospitals NHS Trust. Shortly after this, he was appointed Director of the Oxford Transplant Centre. Since that time the scope and volume of

transplantation in Oxford has greatly increased. The unit now undertakes renal, pancreatic, intestinal/multi-visceral and pancreatic islet (allo- and auto-) transplants as well as multi-organ retrieval. The pancreatic transplant service in Oxford has been the most active in Europe for a number of years.

Peter Friend runs active research programmes in both clinical and experimental transplantation and has published over 300 papers in scientific and medical journals. His research interests span the range of transplant activities at the Oxford unit, with particular focus on novel applications of normothermic organ perfusion, ranging from its use for extracorporeal support to preservation and repair prior to transplantation.

In 2008, with an academic colleague in the Department of Engineering, he founded the University spin-out company OrganOx, in order to develop the results of this research and translate it into clinical practice. He is currently the company's (part-time) chief medical officer, being primarily responsible for the pre-clinical and clinical trials of the OrganOx patented normothermic organ perfusion technology.

He has served as President of the British Transplantation Society and as a member of the council of the international Transplantation Society. He is currently a member of the council (and a trustee) of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and is also Chair of the College's research committee. He has spent many years as a member of several NHSBT advisory groups, including chairmanship of the Pancreas Advisory Group and the Multi-visceral and Composite Tissue Advisory Group.

In 2020 he was elected to the Fellowship of the Academy of Medical Sciences. The citation on his election stated that his work on normothermic machine organ perfusion in liver transplantation, at every level from conception and ground-breaking research through to commercialisation and clinical translation of the improved technology, followed by randomised trials comparing it to conventional cold storage, had transformed this field of transplantation. The technology he had patented was now in clinical use in every liver transplant centre in the UK and many other countries. His work had extended the frontiers of organ perfusion and would maximise organ utilisation and improve patient benefit throughout the world.

## Keith RIGG

2009–2011



Keith Rigg studied Medicine at Newcastle University, where he qualified in 1981. He trained in surgery and gained experience of renal transplantation in the unit headed by Ross Taylor. In 1992 he was appointed a consultant general surgeon, with an interest in renal transplantation, at the Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust, where he became Director of Transplantation for over twenty years, as well as of General Surgery for over ten. He was Vice-Chair of the Trust Donation Committee and had particular responsibilities locally and regionally in management, in teaching, and in training, audit and governance. From 2007 to 2011 he was Vice-President and then President of the BTS, having previously served on or chaired a number of BTS committees. He was a founding member of the Carrel (now Herrick) Club.

Other national responsibilities included non-executive directorship of the Human Tissue Authority (HTA) from 2005 to 2014 and of NHS Blood and Transplant (NHSBT) from 2013 to 2020, as well as representation of both organisations on the Scottish Transplant Group from 2009 to 2020. He was a member and/or Chair of various advisory and working groups of NHSBT

as well as of both UK Transplant (UKT) and Organ Donation and Transplantation (ODT). He was Chair of NHS England Renal Transplant Clinical Reference Groups (CRGs) and lead clinician of the peer review programme. He was a member of the Nuffield Council on Bioethics working party on '*Human Bodies: Donation for Medicine and Research*'. He was Executive Chair of Transplant 2013, an organisation which promoted organ donation and transplantation within Parliament. Other memberships included the Unrelated Live Transplant Regulatory Authority (ULTRA) from 2000 to 2006; the EU Organ Donation steering and implementation groups from 2009 to 2012; and, from 2009 to 2011, the Organ Donation Taskforce Programme Delivery Board, which oversaw significant improvements in organ donation in the UK. He thus had extensive involvement in both the clinical work of donation and transplantation, its professional associations and its management at national level.

He retired from the NHS in 2018 and now lives in Keswick, Cumbria.

### Christopher WATSON

2011–2013



Christopher (Chris) Watson qualified in Medicine at Cambridge University in 1984. He trained in surgery at Cambridge under Roy Calne and at Oxford under Peter Morris. In 1997 he was appointed Consultant Transplant and Vascular Surgeon at Oxford, later returning, as a lecturer in surgery, to Cambridge where, in 2011, he was appointed Professor of Transplantation. As a member of the Cambridge abdominal organ transplant unit, which performs liver, kidney, pancreas and intestinal transplants, he directed its pancreas transplant programme. He served in several positions in NHSBT, chairing the Pancreas Task Force from 2002 to 2006 and its successor, the Pancreas Advisory Group, from 2006 to 2010. During this time, the national pancreas programme was established, national funding secured, audit and governance developed, and a national allocation scheme created, which involved both whole pancreas and pancreatic islets. Between 2013 and 2019 he chaired the Kidney Advisory Group at NHSBT and was responsible for leading the development of the 2019 kidney allocation scheme. He was also a member of the Organ Donor Taskforce (2006-8). Among many research activities, he has an interest in increasing the utilisation of DCD organs (donations after circulatory death). In 2010, he led the development of *in situ* abdominal normothermic regional perfusion in Cambridge. More recently he has been involved in the development of *ex situ* normothermic liver perfusion. Other research included early studies of the immunosuppressants sirolimus and alemtuzumab and work on the risks of donor-transmitted disease, particularly brain tumours.

### Anthony WARRENS

2013–2015



Anthony Warrens qualified in Medicine at Oxford University in 1984, having earlier, in 1981, graduated with a BSc degree at Glasgow. He continued his clinical training at Oxford and in several London hospitals. In 1996 he gained a PhD under Professor Robert Lechler at the Hammersmith Hospital, looking at the relationship between the structure and function of HLA molecules. He subsequently undertook a post-doctoral fellowship in inter-species molecular compatibilities in xenotransplantation at Harvard Medical School in the laboratory of Dr Megan Sykes within the Transplantation Biology Research Center, led by Dr David Sachs.

In 2008, after a period as a consultant renal physician and senior lecturer at Hammersmith, where he developed his own research laboratory group and established the Imperial College Graduate-Entry MB BS programme, he was appointed Professor of Renal and Transplantation Medicine at Imperial College. In 2010 he transferred to Queen Mary University of London (QMUL) as Dean for Education at St Bartholomew's Hospital and The London School of

Medicine and Dentistry. He continues to hold this position, as well as the professorship in Renal and Transplantation Medicine.

As Dean, he has presided over the improvement of the standing of the Barts/QMUL MB BS programme. He led the development of a wholly owned branch medical school in Malta, which hopes to graduate its first class in 2022 and is now greatly oversubscribed. He also supervised the establishment of a new physician associate programme as well as both undergraduate and postgraduate courses within his medical school.

He is a practising consultant renal physician with a special interest in transplantation medicine. The need for more organs for transplantation motivated much of his research. He began with work on the structure of HLA molecules, which are central to the process of graft rejection, and then moved on to consider whether non-human organs could provide a viable alternative source of life-saving tissue. He examined other mechanisms to minimise rejection, such as the role of different types of antibody. Working in a heterogeneous community, he also studied the impediments to organ donation in diverse cultures.

He has been a member of several governmental bodies developing UK policy and advice on matters concerning transplantation. He was a member of the Department of Health's Advisory Committee on Safety in Blood, Tissues and Organs (SaBTO) and also of the UK Donation Ethics Committee. Until 2021 he was a member of the Human Tissue Authority (HTA).

He was on the Council of the BTS for over a decade, as Council Member, Treasurer, Vice-President and President. During these years, he helped to put the finances of the society on a firm footing and worked to establish non-medical chapters and the increased engagement of basic scientists. He encouraged the maintenance of the BTS as a society of collaborative friends who enjoyed being together and working to develop their shared passion for transplantation.

## Derek MANAS

2015–2017



Derek Manas graduated from the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1980 and completed his surgical training at Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town. He subsequently completed fellowships at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, USA and Paul-Brousse Hospital in Paris. In 1993 he was the recipient of the CJ Adams/Sandoz Travelling Fellowship to the UK. In 1994 he joined the Newcastle-upon-Tyne NHS Trust (Freeman Hospital) as Consultant in Hepatobiliary (HPB) and Transplantation Surgery. He became Director of Transplantation in 1998 and in 2007 attained a personal chair in transplantation at Newcastle University. He was instrumental in developing three super-regionally funded transplant programmes (for liver, pancreas and pancreatic islets) in the Northeast of England. He established a number of regional cancer services (HPB and abdominal sarcomas) as well as establishing the Northern Intestinal Failure Service. He founded the first integrated institute of transplantation in the UK, which he led as Director for ten years. In addition to being President of the BTS, he has also been Chair of the British Liver Transplant Group (BLTG), Founder and Chair of the BTS Chapter of Transplant Surgeons, Deputy Chair of the Liver Advisory Group and Deputy Chair of the Hepato-Pancreatico-Biliary/Medicine Clinical Reference Group. He was Associate Medical Director for Governance at Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplantation (OTDT) and was also appointed its medical director from January 2022. He is a member of many national and international societies and a technology adviser to the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE). He has an extensive research portfolio with many research interests, including novel markers for early detection of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and cholangiocarcinoma, ablation techniques for treating liver tumours, liver transplantation for cancer, radio-embolisation in the management of HCC and colorectal liver

metastases and irreversible electroporation (IRE) for the treatment of pancreatic carcinoma. He has published over 300 peer-reviewed publications, eight book chapters and two co-edited books on liver tumours. He is a regular reviewer for numerous journals.

### Lorna MARSON

2017–2019



Lorna Marson studied Medicine at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, qualifying in 1990. She trained in surgery at St Bartholomew's Hospital and in South-East Scotland, and became interested in transplantation. She worked with colleagues in histocompatibility and immunogenetics to develop a programme of ABO- and HLA-incompatible transplants, led the development of living donor transplantation in the region and formed part of the working group that established national commissioning for renal transplantation in Scotland. In 2018 she was awarded a personal chair in transplant surgery at Edinburgh University.

Her clinical research interests include factors affecting cold ischaemic time, and the impact of the virtual cross-match. She has developed laboratory models of renal transplantation and used these to explore mechanisms for reducing ischaemia reperfusion injury (IRI) and chronic allograft damage. More recently she has worked in collaboration with Dr Laura Denby to explore the role of micro-RNAs in IRI and renal fibrosis.

Lorna Marson is Lead Supervisor for PhD and MD students. She is involved in surgical training and in the delivery of undergraduate medical teaching. She is Dean of Admissions for Edinburgh Medical School and Associate Medical Director for Research and Development within the OTDT/NHSBT medical team..

### Stephen WIGMORE

2019–2021



Stephen Wigmore qualified in Medicine in 1989, at King's College, London, where he also gained a first-class degree in Immunology. In 1991 he moved to Edinburgh for surgical training with Professor Sir David Carter and Professor James Garden. His doctoral thesis on hepatic acute phase protein expression in cancer was followed in 2000 by a visiting postdoctoral scholarship at the University of California in San Francisco, working with Dr Bill Welch.

From 2001 to 2005 he held an Advanced Fellowship from the Wellcome Trust while a senior lecturer and honorary consultant surgeon at the Scottish Liver Transplant Unit in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. In 2005 he was appointed Chair of Transplantation Surgery at the University of Birmingham and the liver unit in Queen Elizabeth Medical Centre. In 2007 he returned to Edinburgh as Professor of Transplantation Surgery. In that position he undertook a number of other leading responsibilities. In 2018 he was appointed Surgeon to the Queen in Scotland and in 2019 became Regius Chair of Clinical Surgery and Head of Department of Surgery at the University of Edinburgh. Since 2018 he has been the Editor-in-Chief of *HPB*, the official journal of the International Hepato-Pancreato-Biliary Association (IHPBA).

His research group is interested in the cellular and molecular biology of organ preconditioning, with the objective of reducing organ damage in surgery and transplantation. Other research interests include the basic science of, and clinical experimental research into, liver and biliary cancers, the Kupffer cell, innate immunity, endotoxin handling and functional assessment of the liver in the context of surgery and transplantation.

**Alison (Lisa) BURNAPP**

2021–23



Alison (Lisa) Burnapp is the first nurse to become President of the British Transplantation Society. She trained at Thomas Guy and Lewisham School of Nursing, London, qualifying in 1985. She gained experience of nephrology, dialysis and transplantation at Guy's and St Thomas's Hospitals, holding a number of senior nursing posts. In 2002 she was appointed as a consultant nurse in living donor kidney transplantation at Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, where she retained a clinical attachment, with a special interest in non-directed altruistic donation, until March 2022. In 2002 she gained an MA in Medical Law and Ethics at Kings College London. From 2002 to 2010 she was Consultant Nurse Advisor to the NHSBT (formerly UK Transplant) living donor schemes. She is Associate Medical Director for Living Donation and Transplantation at NHSBT and has facilitated development and implementation of UK strategies for living donor transplantation. She was a founding member of the BTS Living Donor Forum and co-edited best practice guidelines for the society over a number of years. She has been a member of the Human Tissue Authority Transplant Advisory Group since its inception in 2005 and is on the living organ donation working group within the Ethical, Legal and Psychological Aspects of Transplantation section of the European Society for Organ Transplantation (ESOT).

**Krishna MENON**

2023–25



Krishna Menon was born in Ahmedabad, a city in the state of Gujarat in India. He studied medicine at Baroda Medical College in Vadodara (formerly Baroda) in Gujarat, qualifying MBBS in 1986. The college, which was established in 1949, is part of the Faculty of Medicine of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. He trained in surgery and gained an FRCS at Edinburgh in 1995 and went on to specialise in transplantation, liver and pancreato-biliary surgery. He developed a particular interest and expertise in laparoscopic hepatectomy and pancreatectomy, pancreatic cancer and liver transplantation. In 2002 he was appointed as a consultant to the Leeds Teaching Hospital NHS Trust, with a special interest in multi-organ transplantation and hepato-pancreato-biliary (HPB) surgery. In 2013 he made a career progression move to King's College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust in London to set up and develop minimally invasive HPB surgery, in addition to focusing on liver transplantation. These projects have been successful. The Minimally Invasive HPB Unit at King's is at the forefront of all pan-European randomised trials and is considered to be one of the European centres of excellence.

Krishna Menon is an invited European expert for both laparoscopic liver surgery and pancreatic surgery and has led on developments in transplantation. As a member of the National Organ Utilisation Group, he has been prominent in the implementation of its recommendations in the UK. He has also led on the setting up new indications for liver transplantation for unresectable colorectal liver metastases in the UK, with the hope of providing improved outcomes for patients with these conditions.

Krishna Menon's research interests are in pancreatic cancer, clinical trials in the development of laparoscopic surgery and in novel technology in cancer. He has published pioneering articles on resection margins in pancreatic cancer and is also well published in transplantation and HPB surgery, with over 130 peer-reviewed articles and over 300 presentations at national, European and international meetings. In recognition of his academic, clinical and national and international eminence he was appointed Professor of Liver Surgery and Transplantation at King's College University, London.

He is a strong believer in audio-visual simulation techniques in surgical education and has supported their development in the UK and India. Recalling an early ambition to be an air pilot,



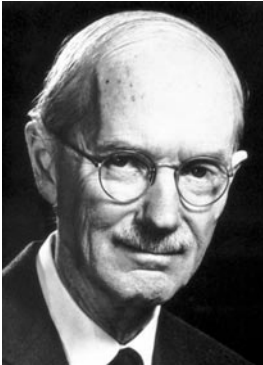
he has expressed the opinion that the necessary qualities of a pilot and of a surgeon are quite similar.

Krishna Menon is a member of the International Liver Transplant Society and of the International Hepato-Pancreato-Biliary Association. He is currently (2023) President of the Great Britain Chapter of the Association. As a member of the British Transplantation Society (BTS), he was formerly the BTS Council representative for liver transplantation. He was Vice-President of the BTS from 2021 to 2023, when he became President of the Society.

## Honorary Members

### George D SNELL

1972



George Davis Snell was born in Bradford, Massachusetts. He studied at Dartmouth College, where he graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1926. Phi Beta Kappa (ΦΒΚ), which is one of the USA's most prestigious academic awards, stands for Φιλοσοφία Βίου Κυβερνήτης (*Philosophia Biou Kybernētēs*), which means "Wisdom [lit. love of knowledge] is the guide [lit. helmsman] of life." He earned MS and PhD degrees in science at Harvard University in 1928 and 1930. At Harvard he worked with William Ernest Castle, one of the first Americans to study genetic inheritance in mammals according to Mendelian principles. He started his academic career as an instructor in zoology at Dartmouth and Brown University and in 1935 joined the Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, one of the world's leading centres for genetic research, where he remained until retiring in 1973. There, over several decades, his work, at first done on mice, paved the way to the discovery of the complex of antigens, called HLAs (human leucocyte antigens), that are involved in the histocompatibility system and whose presence on cell surfaces provides a molecular blueprint for proteins that help the immune system to distinguish between the body's own cells and invaders. His research, along with that of Jean Dausset, Baruj Benacerraf and others, led to the discovery of the genetic factors that determine the possibilities of transplanting tissue from one individual to another and was fundamental to the birth of transplantation immunology. This research also opened a broad range of biomedical applications. Knowledge of the genetic regulation of the body's immune response made it possible to explain why different individuals have different capabilities of defending themselves against infections and why a cancer cell is eliminated in some cases and enabled to grow into a tumour in others. Dr Snell was credited with coining the term 'histocompatibility'. Often referred to as the 'father of immunogenetics', he witnessed the surge of genetics from hopeful experimentation into the formidable science it has become. In the 1940s and 1950s, he later recalled, he could count on his fingers the number of people who understood the work he was doing in transplantation immunology. In 1952 he was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1970 to the National Academy of Sciences. In 1980, with Baruj Benacerraf and Jean Dausset, he received the Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology for their work, performed over several decades, that had provided a theoretical basis for tissue transplants.

After his retirement, he spent much of his time writing on science, philosophy and ethics. He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 1972.

### Peter MEDAWAR

1973

See list of Chairmen/Presidents

## Michael WOODRUFF

1975



Michael Woodruff, a pioneer of organ transplant surgery, was born in London. Following his father's appointment to the chair of Veterinary Pathology at Melbourne, he was educated in Australia. He graduated in 1932 from Melbourne University, with first-class honours in Electrical Engineering, as well as displaying talent as an oarsman and an organist. Deciding to change to Medicine, he graduated, again with first-class honours, in 1937 and trained in surgery at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, also gaining a doctorate in Medicine.

In 1941, he joined the Australian Army Medical Corps in Malaya, where he was taken prisoner and spent the remainder of the war in the notorious prisoner-of-war camp at Changi, Singapore. There he distinguished himself by his efforts to reduce vitamin deficiency diseases among the inadequately-fed prisoners.

In 1946 he came to the UK and gained the FRCS while working at Sheffield University. Two years later, he was appointed Senior Lecturer and Consultant in Surgery at Aberdeen University. In 1952 he moved to New Zealand as Professor at the University of Otago and in 1957 returned as Professor of Surgery at Edinburgh, where he remained until 1976. There, in 1960, he performed the first successful organ transplant operation in the UK, between identical twin brothers.

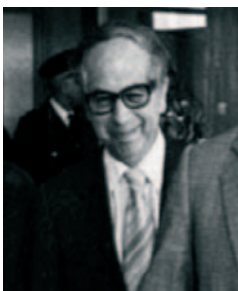
Under his direction, the university's Wilkie Surgical Research Laboratory concentrated on immunological aspects of transplant surgery, in which he was already expert. It became the MRC Research Group on transplantation. His book, *Transplantation of Tissues and Organs* (1960), was the standard work on the subject for many years. In 1968 the clinical renal transplant service, which had been based at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, was transferred to the newly opened Nuffield Transplant Surgery Unit, which had been built to his personal specification.

In 1968 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1979 became its Vice-President. A knighthood in 1969 was followed by the Presidency of the Transplantation Society (from 1972 to 1974) as well as by many other British and international honours, including, in 1969, the Lister Medal of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Michael Woodruff earned the respect of all who worked with him, both in the research and in the clinical fields. He possessed a unique capacity for instilling enthusiasm in those who did research work under his direction, and often brought visiting academics to see the laboratory work in action. For nearly fifteen years after retirement in 1976 he continued to carry out his studies on cancer immunology, in addition to participating in his lifelong interests of music, sailing and tennis.

He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 1975.

## Miles FOX



Born Milos Fuchs in Prague in 1927, Miles Fox studied Medicine at Manchester University, where he had a distinguished academic career and was awarded the Bradley Memorial Prize in Surgery. After qualifying in 1950, he served as Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps from 1951 to 1953 and then held resident surgical training posts in urology at Manchester Royal Infirmary, Salford Royal Hospital and Ancoats Hospital in Manchester. He was next appointed as Senior Registrar at St Peter's Hospital, London and later held the same position at Leeds General Infirmary, where he worked closely with Professor Leslie Pyrah, who was using the complex and difficult 'rotating drum' haemodialysis machine developed by Willem Kolff in the Netherlands to treat patients with renal failure, including some with chronic renal failure, for whom Miles

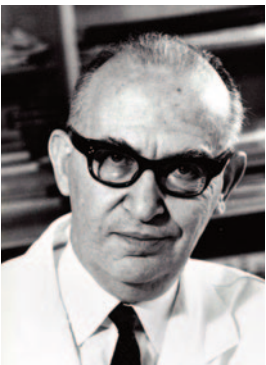
Fox was involved in the creation of 'Scribner shunts' for vascular access. This experience stimulated his interest in renal transplantation, which had been successfully introduced by Joseph Murray in Boston, Massachusetts. He spent a year as Fellow in Clinical Research at the Medical Research Council in Edinburgh under the direction of Professor Michael Woodruff, after which, in 1966, he was appointed as Consultant Urological Surgeon at Sheffield Royal Hospital, a post which also involved the development of renal transplantation. With leave from the Sheffield Health Authority, he spent a year gaining experience in the USA. This included six months at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, where he was impressed by Joseph Murray's personal qualities, as well as by the clinical and experimental work of his team. On his return to Sheffield, in addition to his urology work, he was central to the gradual development of renal transplantation in Sheffield, from slow and difficult beginnings up to the eventual establishment, in 1978, of a purpose-built transplant unit at the newly built Royal Hallamshire Hospital. In 1983 he gave up his transplant interest, which was taken over by Mr Andrew Raftery. He continued his main work in urology and also ran a successful experimental laboratory examining various forms of transplantation.

In 2018 he vividly described his involvement in the development of renal transplantation in an address given on his behalf by Andrew Raftery at a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the first successful transplant carried out in Sheffield, acknowledging the essential contributions of Dr Margaret Platts, a renal physician, and his urology colleague, Mr John Williams.

In 1976, he was given the honour of a Hunterian Professorship at the Royal College of Surgeons. He was a member of the British Association of Urological Surgeons and of the Transplantation Society. He was a founder member of the BTS and was later made an Honorary Member in recognition of his pioneering work in renal transplantation.

## Jean HAMBURGER

1978



Jean Hamburger achieved major breakthroughs in renal transplantation and also pioneered dialysis in France, as well as conducting research into the immunological basis of kidney disease, graft immunology and auto-immune diseases.

He was educated at the Lycée Carnot and the Sorbonne, in Paris. He finished his 'internat' in 1936 and soon moved to the Hôpital Broussais in Paris where his interest in renal physiology was awakened.

During the Second World War the anti-semitic laws promulgated by the Vichy government forced him to lead a clandestine life. In 1945 he returned to the Broussais, where he developed an intense interest in pathophysiological mechanisms, especially in problems presented by particular patients. In 1951 he joined the Hôpital Necker, where he became Professor of Medicine. He rapidly created a unit of seventy beds, to which were brought renal patients from all over France, North Africa and other parts of the world. He had an outstanding knack of applying recent scientific discoveries to medicine and put together a formidable team, which developed a method of integrating close clinical observation with a flow of laboratory information. It was he who applied the term 'Nephrology' to the new discipline of renal medicine and spearheaded the founding of the International Society of Nephrology.

His interest in transplantation had begun in 1941. His first attempts in renal patients failed, but in 1953 a boy of sixteen received a graft from his mother that lasted for twenty days, which suggested that a close genetic relationship between the recipient and the donor might be important. In 1954 this was shown to be correct in identical twins by Murray and Merrill in Boston. In 1959 the first successful renal transplantations between non-identical twins took place in both Boston and Paris within a few months of each other.

The ability to abstract a subject in an orderly manner and to present it lucidly was one of Jean Hamburger's greatest gifts. In 1970 he began a successful literary career, during which he published some twenty books. One of his main themes was that of the remarkable advances in scientific knowledge which he had lived through and contributed to, and of their possible effects on man's attempts to remain civilised.

Of all the numerous honours that he received, the two he most prized were his election to the Académie Française, where he became an assiduous and valued member of its dictionary revision committee, and to the Académie des Sciences – equivalent to the Royal Society – whose President he became in 1991. This was an outstanding achievement for a clinician.

From 1968 to 1970 he was President of the Transplantation Society. He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 1978.

### Mary G McGEOWN

1987



Mary G ('Mollie') McGeown was born in County Armagh in Northern Ireland. After qualifying in Medicine at Queens University, Belfast in 1946, and gaining an MD in Pathology, a PhD in Biochemistry and an MRC research grant at the Royal Victoria Hospital Belfast, she established an international reputation in calcium metabolism, hyperparathyroidism and renal stone disease, becoming the first woman (and physician) to be elected to the British Association of Urological Surgeons. In 1959 she was called on to set up acute and chronic dialysis services in Northern Ireland. Quick to see the potential of renal transplantation following Roy Calne's success with azathioprine in 1962, she provided some of the UK's first recipients, and in 1968 set up an integrated dialysis and transplant unit at Belfast City Hospital. The first transplants were performed by Mr Joseph Kennedy and Mr Stewart Clarke, later joined by Mr Gordon Loughridge and Mr Richard Donaldson. Tissue typing was developed by Dr Sam Nelson, followed by Dr (later Professor) Derek Middleton. Mollie McGeown's management system, in which she was joined by her colleague Dr Joseph (Joe) McEvoy, was known as the 'Belfast Recipe'. It combined low dose steroids, cautious antirejection, vigilant post-transplant care and a commitment to continued support in the event of graft failure. The recipe delivered eighty percent cumulative graft survival at five years, with low patient mortality (an outcome unequalled at that time), showing that transplantation could be both successful and relatively safe.

Her clinical and scientific interests continued unabated throughout her career and long after her retirement in 1988, with over 350 articles, contributions to textbooks and published works on clinical transplantation, problems of calcium metabolism and electrolyte disorders. Among many distinctions, she was President of the Renal Association, a council member, and also Archivist, of the BTS, Chairperson of the UK Transplant Services Management Committee and a member of the Renal Services Review for London and England. In 1985 she was awarded the CBE. In 1987 she was elected an honorary member of EDTA/ERA. In 1988, she was appointed Professorial Fellow in Medicine at Belfast. In 1998, on the fiftieth anniversary of the National Health Service, she was named as one of the fifty women who had contributed most to its success.

Mollie McGeown's chief qualities were her wide knowledge, shrewd clinical judgement, dedication, administrative ability and force of character. She was a trenchant critic of views which she considered unsound but was always ready to adopt new ideas if scientifically proven. One of her greatest strengths was her commitment to patient care. This, combined with her humanity and underlying generosity of spirit, inspired respect and affection among colleagues and especially patients. One result was the Northern Ireland Kidney Research Fund, founded

by a former patient, which has raised millions of pounds for kidney research.

Mollie McGeown was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 1987.

### Rupert BILLINGHAM

1988



Rupert Everett ('Bill') Billingham was born in Wiltshire and studied at Oriel College Oxford. During the Second World War he interrupted his research to join the Royal Navy and saw active service on anti-submarine escort vessels. He returned to complete his DPhil under the supervision of Peter Medawar, moving to Birmingham in 1947 when Medawar was appointed to the Chair of Zoology there. In 1951 he again moved, with Medawar, to University College London as a senior research fellow. He contributed greatly to the discovery of immunological tolerance, which in 1960 led to Medawar's Nobel Prize.

As a pioneer of transplantation immunology, he is remembered for a number of major advances. He was co-discoverer, with Peter Medawar and Leslie Brent, of acquired immunological tolerance, the discoverer (with Brent) of graft-versus-host disease, the ingenious investigator of immunologically 'privileged' sites, and the leader of the team that did much to elucidate the reasons for the survival of nature's 'natural allograft' – the mammalian foetus – in the womb. He was also a devoted university teacher who took much trouble over preparing his lectures – a fact that twice earned him the Award for Excellence in Teaching from the University of Texas.

In 1957 he moved to the USA to take up a senior research post at the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia. He went on to become, from 1965 to 1971, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Genetics at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and, from 1971 to 1986, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Cell Biology and Anatomy at the University of Texas at Dallas.

He received many honours for his research, including, in 1961, Fellowship of the Royal Society. From 1974 to 1976 he was President of the Transplantation Society. In 1994, he received the Medawar Prize (along with Leslie Brent and Morten Simonsen) for the discovery of graft-versus-host disease. He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 1988.

### Leslie BRENT

1988



Leslie Baruch Brent, an immunologist whose ground-breaking work helped to provide the basis for organ transplantation, was born Lothar Baruch in Köslin, Germany, which is now part of Poland. He was forced to leave his school in 1936, aged eleven, following racial persecution. His refuge in a Jewish orphanage in Berlin saved his life, as the director nominated him to leave Germany in 1938, three weeks after Kristallnacht (an outbreak of anti-semitic violence).

On arrival in England, he had the good fortune to be selected to join Bunce Court, a progressive German-Jewish boarding school in Kent, where he was educated. His parents and sister remained in Germany. He lost touch with them in 1942 and sadly they lost their lives to persecution. When serving with the British armed forces, he changed his name, for security reasons, to Leslie Brent. Demobbed in 1947, he studied Zoology at the University of Birmingham.

An outstanding student, he was invited to undertake research for a PhD by Peter Medawar, his professor. He was a student at University College, London when he co-authored the first of several ground-breaking papers. In 1953 he showed that immunological tolerance – the capacity to accept an unrelated tissue transplant – could be experimentally induced. This won lasting

fame for him and his two senior colleagues, Peter Medawar and Rupert Billingham. They were nicknamed 'The Holy Trinity' by American immunologists.

In 1953 Medawar and Billingham generously asked the young Brent to give the first talk on their work. A packed meeting of the Society for Experimental Biology was excited and astonished by his account and by photographs showing adult white mice carrying healthy brown skin grafts. Shortly afterwards the team published a report of their findings in the journal *Nature*. These led to an international research explosion in search of the 'Holy Grail' of tolerance in clinical transplantation.

In 1972 Leslie Brent helped to establish the BTS as its first general secretary, with Sir Peter Medawar as Chairman. In 2013 the society celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the *Nature* paper by inviting him to repeat his 1953 talk, calling its publication, 'Probably the most important paper in the history of transplantation'. In 2015, when the Royal Society's journal celebrated its 350th anniversary with analyses of its seventeen most influential papers, the findings of Billingham, Brent and Medawar were included.

Peter Medawar was awarded the 1960 Nobel Prize (jointly with the Australian immunologist Frank Macfarlane Burnet) and immediately shared his prize money with Brent and Billingham, writing, 'I wish to make it absolutely clear that it is in no way a present but comes to you as of right'.

In 1969 Leslie Brent was appointed Professor of Immunology at St Mary's Hospital London, after four years as Professor of Zoology at Southampton. He later showed that tolerance could be induced in adult animals, using different strategies, and harnessing immunoregulatory T-lymphocytes, which induce tolerance in the normal T-lymphocytes that destroy grafts. During his twenty-year tenure at St Mary's, he established a clinical laboratory, encouraged the first research on AIDS by his colleague Tony Pinching, and set up the University of London's first MSc course in clinical immunology.

He received many honours nationally and internationally and was in continued demand at conferences. From 1976 to 1978 he was President of the Transplantation Society. In 1994 he was awarded its Medawar Prize (along with Rupert Billingham and Morten Simonsen) for the discovery of graft-versus-host disease.

Leslie Brent was mild-mannered, tolerant and kind. He immersed himself in good causes and remained in good health and intellectually active into his nineties. In November 2018 he spoke from the pulpit at Westminster Abbey at a service to mark the eightieth anniversary of Kristallnacht.

He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 1988.

**John SALAMAN** 1995

See list of Chairmen/Presidents

**Ross TAYLOR** 1995

See list of Chairmen/Presidents

**Richard BATCHELOR** 1995

See list of Chairmen/Presidents

**Terence ENGLISH**

1996



Terence English was born in South Africa. After school in Natal, he spent a year as a diamond-driller in what was then Rhodesia. He studied Mining Engineering at Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg, qualifying in 1954 with a BSc. Having inherited a small legacy, he decided to change direction and was accepted to read Medicine at Guy's Hospital in London. Before starting medical school, he worked for eight months in mining exploration in Canada and thereafter returned each summer for the next three years to augment his capital. He qualified in 1962 and trained, first in general and then in cardiothoracic, surgery.

In 1973, after appointment as a consultant to Papworth and Addenbrooke's Hospitals, he visited Stamford Hospital in California and, having seen the good results that were being obtained by Norman Shumway, his main surgical interest became heart transplantation. By 1978 he felt his team was ready to start a programme of heart transplantation but his application for acknowledgement and funding by the NHS was refused and he was informed that the UK moratorium on heart transplants should continue. However, in discussion with his local health authority, a confidential agreement was reached whereby he would use his facilities at Papworth for two cases and then he would stop unless he could get further funding. The first case in January 1979 failed, but in August of that year he successfully transplanted Keith Castle. He was then able to get the necessary financial support from various research groups and private benefactors until 1984, after which Papworth was fully funded by the NHS. During this time, he was Director of the British Heart Foundation Research Group at Papworth, and under his leadership the hospital achieved an international reputation for heart, and later heart-lung and lung, transplantation. In 1991, for this and his other contributions to surgery, he was awarded a KBE.

From 1989 to 1992 he was President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and in 1995-1996 President of the British Medical Association. From 1993 to 2000 he was Master of St Catharine's College, Cambridge and from 1994 to 2001 Deputy Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire. In 2011 he donated a copy of his autobiography, '*Follow Your Star*', to the society. He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 1996.

**Roy CALNE**

1997



Roy Calne qualified in Medicine at Guy's Hospital in 1953. His interest in transplantation was triggered as a medical student by seeing patients dying of renal failure. In 1958, after training in surgery, he was appointed to the Royal Free Hospital, where he worked with John Hopewell, who had set up a renal unit there the previous year; that is also where he met Roger Williams, with whom he was to have a fruitful collaboration in the future. After experimenting on dogs using 6-mercaptopurine (6-MP) as immunosuppression, they performed a number of human transplants. In 1960 he moved to Boston in the USA to work with Joseph Murray's group as Harkness Fellow at the Harvard Medical School. *En route* to Boston he stopped in New York and visited Gertrude Elion and George Hitchings, who provided him with a number of purine analogues they had developed as chemotherapeutic agents. One of those compounds was azathioprine. In 1962, after successful dog renal transplants, Murray and Calne performed a successful deceased donor renal transplant, which supported the recipient for two years. This was the first demonstration of the potential of chemical immunosuppression, a major advance for transplantation.

On his return from Boston, Roy Calne was appointed as Lecturer at St. Marys Hospital, London before, in 1962, joining Harold Ellis at the Westminster Hospital. In 1965 he was appointed Professor of Surgery at Cambridge University, a post he held until 1998. At Cambridge he



developed the kidney transplant programme and in May 1968 performed the first liver transplant operation outside the USA. Following this he developed a long-standing relationship with Roger Williams in Kings College to further liver transplantation.

Roy Calne had many divergent transplant interests, including optimising organ preservation and exploring cellular immune therapies with the goal of achieving immune tolerance. His interest in chemical immunosuppression continued, aimed at extending the range of transplantation, reducing toxicity, and prolonging the survival of recipients. In 1976 Jean Borel, working in Switzerland for Sandoz, had observed in mice the immunosuppressive properties of cyclosporine A, an agent that was being developed as an anti-candidal drug. In 1978, following further animal work in Cambridge with David White, which confirmed the drug's immunosuppressive potential, Roy Calne carried out the first clinical transplants using cyclosporin in kidney, liver, and pancreas grafts. Cyclosporin soon became the standard antirejection drug and permitted a worldwide expansion of transplantation, including successful cardiothoracic and liver transplants, the results of which had hitherto been disappointing. He subsequently led the use of sirolimus in liver transplantation and introduced alemtuzumab as an induction agent in an effort to minimise the burden of subsequent immunosuppression.

In 1987 he performed (with John Wallwork) the world's first liver, heart and lung transplant, and in 1992 the first intestinal transplant in the UK, followed in 1994 by the first successful combined stomach, intestine, pancreas, liver and kidney cluster transplant. In his later years he worked with scientists in the UK and Singapore to develop a treatment for diabetes using lentiviral vectors.

He received many honours and awards. In 1974 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1984 he received the Lister Medal of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1986 he was knighted. In 1992 he was awarded the Medawar Prize of the Transplantation Society (with Thomas Starzl and Norman Shumway). He was its President from 1992 to 1994. In 2012 he shared the prestigious Lasker Award (again with Thomas Starzl), 'For the development of liver transplantation, which has restored normal life to thousands of patients with end-stage liver disease.' In 2014 he received a lifetime achievement Pride of Britain Award.

Roy Calne is a well-known artist, his paintings of transplantation procedures and patients being particularly striking. He also has a reputation for convivial hospitality and a cunningly effective lawn tennis technique.

He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 1997.



Self portrait (1999)

## Peter J MORRIS

1997

See list of Chairmen/Presidents

## Anthony D BARNES

1999



As a teenager during the Second World War, Anthony (Tony) Barnes was evacuated to the East Grinstead area, where airmen who had suffered severe burns were benefiting from pioneering plastic surgery. This influenced his choice of skin allograft rejection for a BSc project during his medical undergraduate training at Birmingham University. He won the Bertram Windle prize in anatomy and gained his BSc with first-class honours, subsequently winning the prize in surgery for three successive years before graduating in 1958.

He again studied graft rejection at East Grinstead with Sir Peter Medawar, encouraged by Sir Solly Zuckerman, Professor of Anatomy at Birmingham. A scientific career was suggested, but

he was committed to surgery and progressed rapidly to a lectureship at Birmingham University, under Alphonsus d'Abreu at Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

In 1964, although transplantation had emerged as a potential treatment for kidney failure, haemodialysis remained the only treatment option in most parts of the UK, including the Midlands. After visits to Boston, USA, Cambridge and St Mary's in London, Tony Barnes resolved to bring transplantation to Birmingham. In 1968, whilst still a lecturer, he identified a potential recipient, retrieved two kidneys from a recently deceased donor and persuaded his seniors to proceed with the transplant. A consultant appointment soon followed. He rapidly built up one of the most active renal transplant programmes in the UK. Like many of his contemporaries, he was single-handed for the first fourteen years and relied on his trainee registrars to share the busy workload on a full-time on-call basis. The outstanding training he provided meant that the transplant registrar post was much sought after. All his trainees carried their experience on to successful independent careers, several of them in transplantation.

In 1972 the first national matching and sharing scheme, the National Organ Matching and Distribution Service, was set up and Tony Barnes chaired it for several years. He was also instrumental in establishing the first donor card programme in the UK, as well as contributing to the acceptance of brain death criteria for potential organ donors.

He was a founder member of the BTS and later supported the transplant sports movement, managing the British team which, in 1980, was successful at the first International Transplant Games. Throughout his career he published widely, an early highlight in 1969 being his delivery of an Arris and Gale lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons entitled, '*Genetic Studies of the Transplantation Antigens*'.

Tony Barnes was accomplished in all aspects of general surgery. His surgical skills were legendary. On one occasion, when attending an evening social event for consultants, he was called to repair a ruptured aortic aneurysm. He left during the dinner main course, but was back in time for the cheese course, the aneurysm safely repaired. His experience in the renal failure population helped him establish the principles of parathyroid surgery and from 1995 to 1997 he served as President of the British Association of Endocrine and Thyroid Surgeons.

Whilst postgraduate tutor he led a successful appeal for the funding of a purpose-built postgraduate centre for the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. With his combination of surgical pragmatism and modernising zeal, he was not afraid to challenge the medical establishment and his numerous innovations were accomplished regardless of personal ambition.

He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 1999.

## Walter BODMER

2002



Walter Bodmer was born Walter Billigheimer in Frankfurt, Germany. When he was two his family was forced to migrate to England to avoid Nazi persecution, changing its name to Bodmer, Walter's mother's maiden name. He was educated at Manchester Grammar School and at Clare College, Cambridge, where in 1956 he gained a degree in mathematics and in 1959 a PhD in population genetics, studying under Sir Ronald Fisher, the main founder of modern statistics and one of the founders of population genetics. He later worked on molecular biology at Stanford University in California, under Nobel prize winner Joshua Lederberg, and from 1962 to 1970 was on the faculty of the Genetics Department in the Stanford Medical School, where in 1968 he was appointed a full professor. In 1970, he became the first Professor of Genetics at Oxford University, and in 1979 Director of Research (later Director-General) of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. From 1996 to 2005 he was Principal of Hertford College Oxford.

His entry into immunology and transplantation was through the work at Stanford with Rose

Payne and Julia Bodmer (his wife) that led to the discovery of the HLA-A locus and with it HLA-A\*2. This work was based on his approach to the analysis of complex serological reactions, fuelled by his statistical background and experience of computers. The HLA system became his major research interest for more than thirty years. With Hugh McDevitt, he carried out one of the first HLA and disease association studies, which led to the suggestion that these were due to linkage disequilibrium with a functional variant at a closely linked locus. This became the fundamental idea underlying all subsequent studies of the association between genetic markers and diseases. His group produced some of the first monoclonal antibodies to HLA products, cloned the first HLA Class II gene and showed the loss of HLA expression on cancers, due to selection for resistance to immune-based killing. With Julia Bodmer, he played a major part in international HLA workshops, including organisation of the 1977 Oxford workshop that established the definition of the HLA Class II products.

His work on HLA and related questions led to honours, distinctions and awards from numerous countries and scientific societies. In 1974 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society for his research, including his contribution to the understanding of the HL-A system, of particular importance to transplantation. In 1981 he became an International Member of the US National Academy of Sciences. In 1985 he was given the honour of the first Rose Payne Distinguished Scientist Lectureship to the American Society for Histocompatibility and Immunogenetics. In 1986 he was knighted.

In addition to his contribution to the understanding of histocompatibility, Walter Bodmer developed numerous models for population genetics and achieved great distinction in many of them. He is particularly well-known for his studies of population genetics in the British people and was one of the first to suggest the idea of the Human Genome Project. In 1985 he chaired a Royal Society committee which wrote *The Bodmer Report*, credited with starting the movement for the public understanding of science. In 2013 he was awarded the Royal Medal of the Royal Society for seminal contributions to population genetics, gene mapping and understanding of familial genetic disease. He has published several books on the genetics of human populations, as well as over 700 papers in scientific and medical journals.

As Emeritus Professor at Oxford, he continues to run a laboratory in the Medical School, working mainly on aspects of colorectal cancer and its treatment using monoclonal antibodies.

He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 2002 and was similarly recognised by many other societies.

## Magdi YACOUB

2002



Professor Sir Magdi Yacoub is Professor of Cardiothoracic Surgery at the National Heart and Lung Institute, Imperial College London, Founder and Director of Research at the Magdi Yacoub Institute at Harefield Heart Science Centre, Founder and President of the Chain of Hope and Founder and Director of the Magdi Yacoub Heart Foundation which created the Aswan Heart Centre.

Born in Egypt, he graduated from Cairo University Medical School in 1957. He trained in London and held an assistant professorship at the University of Chicago. As British Heart Foundation Professor of Cardiothoracic Surgery for over twenty years, Consultant Cardiothoracic Surgeon at Harefield Hospital from 1969-2001 and at Royal Brompton Hospital from 1986-2001, Professor Yacoub established at Harefield the largest heart and lung transplantation programme in the world. More than 2,500 transplant operations have been performed there. He has developed novel operations for several complex congenital heart anomalies.

Research led by Sir Magdi includes tissue engineering of heart valves, myocardial regeneration,

novel left ventricular assist devices, and wireless sensors, with collaborations within Imperial College, nationally and internationally. He has also supervised over twenty higher degree (PhD/MD) students and authored or co-authored more than 1,400 published papers and numerous book chapters on topics which include transplantation, paediatric cardiac surgery and aortic valve surgery.

He has a passion for readdressing inequalities in global healthcare delivery, with a focus on developing cardiac services in many countries, including Egypt, the Gulf region, Jamaica, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda and Uganda. His teams at Chain of Hope link experts together around the world to bring life-saving treatments to children in developing and war-torn countries.

Continuing his desire to make healthcare accessible to all, his centre in Aswan offers state-of-the-art medical services, free of charge, to all patients regardless of colour, religion, or gender and trains a generation of young Egyptian doctors, nurses, scientists and technicians to the highest international standards. Advancing basic science and applied research is an integral component of the programme. In his centres he oversees over sixty scientists and students in the areas of heart valve biology and tissue engineering, myocardial regeneration, stem cell biology, the mechanisms and treatment of heart failure and pulmonary hypertension.

Among his honours, in 1992 he was awarded a knighthood for his services to medicine and surgery and in 2014 awarded the Order of Merit by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. In 1998 he was awarded a Fellowship of the Academy of Medical Sciences and in 1999 a Fellowship of The Royal Society. In the same year a Lifetime Outstanding Achievement Award, in recognition of his contribution to medicine, was presented to him by the Secretary of State for Health. In 2011 he was awarded the Order of the Nile for Science and Humanity, and in 2015 the prestigious Lister Medal, in recognition of his contribution to surgical science.

He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 2002.

**Douglas BRIGGS** 2004  
See list of Chairmen/Presidents

**Robert JOHNSON** 2004  
See list of Chairmen/Presidents

**Robert SELLS** 2004  
See list of Chairmen/Presidents

**Paul TERASAKI** 2004



Paul Ichiro Terasaki was born in Los Angeles in 1929. After enduring three years at the Gila River Japanese internment camp during World War II, he went on to earn three degrees at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) including a PhD and a Masters degree in Zoology. In 1950 he began his work in transplant medicine. From 1957 to 1958 he studied in Professor Peter Medawar's laboratory in London. These years were, in his words, 'The most significant time of my entire life.' Returning to Los Angeles and UCLA, he began his antibody research with chickens, then with mice and rabbits and eventually, in 1963, in humans. In 1964, among his

most notable contributions to organ transplantation, he developed the microcytotoxicity test, which by 1970 became the international standard. He was later promoted to Professor of Surgery, a rare exception, as he had a PhD, unlike the MDs possessed by almost all surgical faculty members. He held that position from 1969 to 1999, founding and directing the UCLA Tissue Typing Laboratory. Through collaboration with other centres, he established the Kidney Transplant Registry.

In 1984, he launched One Lambda, a company that played a central role in the development and advancement of tissue typing. After retiring from UCLA, he established the Terasaki Foundation Laboratory, a research centre dedicated to cancer immunotherapy and the study of humoral immunity and transplantation.

With his wife Hisako, he donated millions of dollars to UCLA, including the Terasaki Life Sciences Building. They were also committed to preserving the history of Japanese Americans in the United States and contributed generously to many projects and institutions promoting the interests of Japanese American citizens, scientists and physicians.

Paul Terasaki received many awards and honours. From 1982 to 1984 he was President of the Transplantation Society and in 1996 he was awarded the society's Medawar Prize. In 1992, from the Emperor of Japan, he received the Order of the Sacred Treasure for his philanthropic work to promote greater understanding of USA-Japan relations. In 2012, he was awarded the UCLA Medal, that university's highest honour.

He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 2004.

## Paul McMASTER

2010



Paul McMaster qualified in Medicine at Liverpool University in 1966 and from 1967 to 1969 trained in surgery at the Hammersmith Royal Postgraduate Medical School, working in urology and kidney transplantation with Professors R Shackman and G Chisholm. He then moved to Addenbrooke's Hospital in Cambridge, eventually becoming Senior Lecturer to Professor Roy Calne, focusing on the real challenges of liver transplantation, whose early results remained poor at that time. Three months travelling in USA and working in Denver with Professor Tom Starzl convinced him of the need for a change in approach, including a different immunosuppressive regime which would reduce steroids to limit infections. Laboratory work and trials of various immunosuppressive drugs lead eventually to the discovery of 'FK506' (Tacrolimus) which was a breakthrough in patient management and allowed Cambridge to start a nascent clinical pancreas transplantation programme.

In 1980 he was appointed as Consultant (and later Professor of Hepatobiliary and Transplantation Surgery) at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, joining Professor Elwyn Elias. In 1982 they formed a combined medical and surgical unit offering patients with advanced liver problems integrated evaluation, clinical care and treatment, simplifying the complex processes of liver surgery and organ donation. Developing such a multi-disciplinary team across the hospital was crucial, as was liaising with colleges and units across the country and increasing the numbers of donated livers. With technical operative improvements, results also improved and the unit was able to expand the liver transplant programme. From 1989 it included paediatric transplantation.

Paul McMaster's skill (in 1982 he was one of very few surgeons in the UK capable of performing liver transplants) determination and (often single-handed) dedication were an essential component of this success. From a risky, unfunded and disputed beginning in 1982, when only three operations were possible, Birmingham, by 2017, when celebrating its 5000th liver

transplant, had become the most active centre in Europe, with four operations a week and a one-year survival rate of ninety-five percent. The Birmingham approach, using a low steroid immunosuppressive regime, became known globally as the Birmingham Protocol, significantly reducing infection and patient morbidity. It was widely adopted.

Paul McMaster's and Elwyn Elias's personal commitment to teaching and training was helpful to many overseas doctors. They were able to support many new units and teams. Clinical problem solving was combined with research as a key liver unit activity and laboratory research expanded rapidly under Prof David Adams's leadership, providing a vital component of the unit's success.

After his retirement from the NHS in 2000, an MA in International Relations and Conflict Resolution led Paul McMaster to work as a surgeon in a number of African countries, before, in 2005, joining *Médecins sans Frontières* (MSF). During his time with MSF, he set up programmes in many countries and led emergency surgical teams in numerous disaster and conflict environments, including Sri Lanka, Haiti, Syria, Afghanistan, Somalia, Iraq and South Sudan. In 2012 he was appointed Medical Director of MSF Operational Group, Amsterdam. In 2014 he became President of MSF UK.

He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 2010.

## Elizabeth SIMPSON

2011



Elizabeth Simpson was born in London. In 1963, after taking a degree in natural sciences in 1960, she qualified in Veterinary Medicine and Surgery at Cambridge University. After a period in veterinary practice in Canada, she trained in pathology at Cambridge, where she became interested in similarities between protective responses to tumours and rejection of transplants in both humans and non-human species.

Her contact with clinical and laboratory research scientists was crucial in developing her career as a scientist. In 1968, after a discussion with Peter Medawar at the National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR) at Mill Hill, he suggested that she should take the post of pathologist there, collaborate with scientists working on related subjects and pursue her own research on tumour rejection. In this post she began a research career that contributed to the delineation of functionally and phenotypically different lymphocyte subpopulations and to the setting up of a novel *in vitro* system to study T cell responses to the male specific transplantation antigen, HY, whose expression is controlled by gene(s) on the Y chromosome in humans and mice. As HY is a weak transplantation (histocompatibility) antigen, eliciting graft rejection responses in some strains of mice but not others, she selected it for study as a possible model for genetically controlled tumour antigens, many of which, like other minor histocompatibility antigens, are also weak. An important discovery (in 1975) was that cytotoxic T cells generated in mixed lymphocyte culture of spleen cells from female C57Bl mice following rejection of skin from males of that strain would kill male and not female target cells from any strain sharing their MHC haplotype (H2<sup>b</sup>), but neither male nor female target cells from mice of different haplotypes. This was in line with a recently published *Nature* paper of Zinkernagel and Doherty (in 1974), describing similar target cell specificity for anti-viral responses. It was designated 'MHC restriction', indicating the dual recognition by effector cytotoxic T cells of both a self MHC component and one from the virus. In the case of HY the target included both self MHC and a component derived from a Y chromosome gene.

She spent two decades devising methods for using cytotoxic and helper T cells specific for HY to identify molecular targets of this transplantation antigen, first at the level of the HY-encoding gene(s) and then the identity of the peptide sequence of that gene recognised when presented

by the appropriate MHC molecule. It was interesting to discover (1987-2000) that the same Y chromosome genes that encoded MHC restricted HY peptides recognised by T cells in mice and humans.

She and her colleagues found that pregnancy with male offspring could induce tolerance and/or priming to HY (2003) and showed that tolerance in this setting, and by implication others, was fragile and not associated with clonal deletion, but mediated by mechanisms that could include regulatory T cells. Attempts to use individual HY peptides in mice to induce transplantation tolerance to male grafts were successful when additional strong antigens were not included in the test graft, pointing to a delicate balance for immunoregulation (2004). That state could best be probed using weak antigens as models, and HY was useful for this, as investigations could readily be moved between in vivo and in vitro responses (2008).

These and later investigations threw new light on the concept of clinical tolerance in transplantation. They emphasised the importance of understanding mechanisms of immune regulation, which constitute a huge array of interactions at the level of cytokines and many cell types bearing cell surface molecules linked to intracellular networks of great complexity.

In addition to her work at NIMR, Mill Hill and the CRC, Harrow, Elizabeth Simpson spent time in the USA and Australia, including research at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Maryland and Stanford University in California. From 1979 to 1992 she collaborated with Anne McLaren on mapping and cloning mouse HY genes. From 1976 she made research and teaching visits to the Jackson Laboratory, Maine, continuing these until 2018. From 1974 to 1994 she was Research Scientist and Principal Investigator (PI) at the MRC Clinical Research Centre in Harrow and from 1994 to 2004 one of the founding PIs, and then Deputy Director, of the MRC's Clinical Sciences Centre at Imperial College, where from 1999 to 2004 she was Professor of Transplantation Biology.

Her publications include 260 research articles, thirty-two invited reviews and seventeen book chapters. She was a member of numerous editorial committees and grants funding bodies. Among many honours, in 1999 she was elected a Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences and in 2010 a Fellow of the Royal Society and also of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. In 2015 she was awarded an honorary DSc from Imperial College. In 2019 she received the accolade of Queen Mary's University of London for 'Outstanding Contribution to Science and for Lifetime Achievements in Immunology and Inflammation'. In 2000 she was awarded the OBE.

She was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 2011.

## Christopher RUDGE

2013



Christopher (Chris) Rudge qualified in Medicine at Guys Hospital, London in 1972 and trained in surgery in London and Cape Town. His interest in transplantation had started in 1969 when he gained a BSc in Immunology at the Middlesex Hospital, following which he had been a tissue typing technician prior to qualification. He gained experience of transplant surgery in a variety of posts and in 1980 was appointed as a consultant at Guys Hospital. Working there, at Middlesex/Barts and later (from 1994 to 2001) at the Royal London Hospital, and spending much of his time on call as the sole consultant, he had personal experience for over thirty years of the evolution of renal transplantation from a hazardous procedure to one which was much safer, thanks to advances such as the introduction of cyclosporin as an immunosuppressant, although this success also led to a critical shortage of organ donors.

In 2001 he was appointed as the first Medical Director at UK Transplant, which in 2005 became part of the newly formed NHSBT. Following the merger, he became its Managing and Transplant

Director, which involved responsibility for all its activities in solid organ transplantation, as well as for increasing organ donation across the United Kingdom. In this post he worked to improve donor management, the retrieval process and data analysis. In 2008 he became National Clinical Director for Transplantation at the Department of Health, with responsibility for implementation of the Organ Donation Taskforce Recommendations made in that year. Working with intensive care clinicians – notably Dr Paul Murphy – he helped to establish a new 'British model' of organ donation, which resulted in a fifty percent increase of donations by 2013.

In an interview in 2016 (with the BMJ) he expressed admiration for the outstanding people he had been privileged to know, including transplant pioneers, surgeons, physicians, scientists, ethicists and, above all, the many patients who had inspired in him the never-ending desire to offer them better outcomes from transplantation.

In 2012 he was awarded a CBE for services to organ donation and transplantation. He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 2013.

### Elisabeth BUGGINS

2013



After education at Rowley Regis Grammar School in the West Midlands (formerly Staffordshire), Elisabeth Buggins trained as a Health Service Manager before leaving the NHS to look after three children with severe haemophilia who acquired infections from their treatment. For eighteen years she worked with the voluntary sector on local, national and European projects that interface with health services, designing and delivering training on how to help patients and professionals work together to improve healthcare.

Returning to the NHS, she chaired a Trust providing community, mental health and learning disability services, moving on to chair the local Strategic Health Authority from 2002 to 2011, becoming the National Lead for NHS Board Development and publishing *The Healthy NHS Board*, a governance guide for NHS Board members, based on the best international evidence. Later she chaired the Eastern Academic Health Science Network and Accord Housing Association. She had previously been a Non-Executive Director of the Simplyhealth Group and, from 1998 to 2008, of NHS Blood and Transplant (NHSBT).

From 2006 to 2009 she chaired the UK Organ Donation Taskforce. In this body she brought together a group of diverse experts and led three major pieces of work which reported on how best to improve organ donation across the UK. She rapidly gained credibility with Ministers, civil servants, senior clinicians, media, academics and others in addressing a complex and emotive topic and securing widespread support for the service changes proposed. The fourteen recommendations of the Taskforce, made in 2008, were implemented and the target of a fifty percent increase in organ donors across the UK over five years was achieved by 2013, saving or transforming many lives. The Taskforce was commissioned to consider presumed consent, reporting later in 2008, and then a small group considered the transplantation of organs into those not entitled to NHS treatment.

Elisabeth Buggins has since taken part, as chair, non-executive director or other prominent member, in many projects related to the improvement of health or to issues of social justice. Of most relevance to the BTS, she was the chairperson of the 2020 Programme Oversight Board, which brought together the four countries in the UK, with NHSBT, to oversee progress toward improving UK donation rates, deceased and living, to try to equal the best in the world by 2020.



She now chairs the Sustainable Funding and Oversight Group which continues that work, seeking to help align policy and sustain funding so that organ donation and transplantation work optimally right across the UK.

Elisabeth Buggins has a keen interest in social justice and in helping people to thrive in communities, taking a leading part in the Big Feed programme, chairing the Walsall Refugee and Asylum Seekers Support Association, as well as the Homelessness Forum, and serving as a member of the local Integration Board. She has a reputation for ability and integrity in building creative teams and successful coalitions, earning respect from senior professionals and often finding ways of bridging divisions.

She was awarded a CBE in 2008. She was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 2013.

## John WALLWORK

2013



John Wallwork studied at Edinburgh University, gaining a BSc in Pharmacology in 1966, and qualifying in Medicine in 1970. He trained in cardiothoracic surgery in Scotland, in other parts of the UK and in Australia. Moving to California, he gained further experience working at Stanford University Medical School under Norman Shumway, who in 1968 had performed the USA's first heart transplant, and in 1978 had introduced cyclosporin for heart transplantation. In 1981 he served as Chief Resident during the world's first combined heart and lung transplant, carried out by Shumway and Bruce Reitz. In the same year he was appointed as a consultant at Papworth Hospital, where he played a major role in the development of heart-lung transplantation. In 1984 he performed Europe's first successful heart-lung transplant and in 1986 (with Sir Roy Calne) the world's first combined heart-lung and liver transplant. With Professor Tim Higginbotham, he introduced long-term prostacyclin for primary pulmonary hypertension and, with Dr David White, promoted the development of transgenic animals for potential use in xenotransplantation. In 1996 he gave evidence on xenotransplantation to the Kennedy Committee and to the United States Senate Subcommittee on Public Health and Safety.

From 1989 to 2006 he was Director of the Papworth transplant service, succeeding Sir Terence English. From 1994 to 2006 he chaired the UK Transplant Cardiothoracic Advisory Group; and from 1997 to 2002 he was Medical Director of Papworth Hospital. In 2002 he was awarded an honorary chair in cardiothoracic surgery at Cambridge University.

He was Director of Research and Development at Papworth until his retirement in 2011. In 2014 he was appointed Chairman of the hospital, after spending thirty years there at the forefront of transplant surgery and research. The hospital became 'Royal' Papworth Hospital in 2017. He led the Board through the construction of and, in 2019, the move to, a purpose-built hospital at the Biomedical Campus in Cambridge, as well as to the development of the Heart-Lung Research Institute, due to open in 2022.

In 2019 he received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the International Society of Heart and Lung Transplantation (ISHLT). Accepting the award, he offered the audience this advice: 'Have the courage to fail; always encourage younger people in their careers; know when it's time to leave the stage'.

In 2012 he was awarded the CBE for services to health. He was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 2013.

**Oswald FERNANDO**

2013



Oswald ('Ossie') Nihal Fernando was born in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and in 1960 qualified in Medicine at the University of Colombo. In 1963 he came to the United Kingdom and, having completed his surgical training, joined the Royal Free Hospital. At that time the renal failure service, with hospital and home haemodialysis, was just beginning and the transplant programme became an integral part of patient management. He progressed from Research Fellow to Lecturer in Surgery and in 1976 was appointed Consultant Transplant Surgeon at the Royal Free, a post he retained until his retirement in 1999, after which he continued as locum transplant surgeon for a further ten years.

During his time at the Royal Free, Ossie Fernando initiated the paediatric transplant service both there and at the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children. He was involved in the research and development of immunosuppressive agents and was responsible for the training of many transplant surgeons, both from the UK and from overseas. He was actively involved in the setting up of renal transplant units in Pakistan, Sudan, India and Sri Lanka. He continues his association with the Royal Free Hospital Kidney Patients Association and remains in contact with many of his patients.

Ossie Fernando was a founding member of the BTS in 1972. He was made an Honorary Member in 2013.

**Paul MURPHY**

2018



Paul Murphy studied at St Michael's College, Leeds, Jesus College Cambridge and Bristol University, where he qualified in Medicine in 1984. Following house positions in Bristol, which included a twelve-month period as SHO in Renal Medicine at Southmead Hospital, he moved to Yorkshire to complete his training in anaesthesia and critical care. As a trainee, he was the first British Journal of Anaesthesia Research Fellow, studying oxidant-mediated lung injury under the supervision of Professor Gareth Jones at the University of Leeds. In 1995 he was appointed Consultant in Neuroanaesthesia and Critical Care at Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust, holding there a number of positions, including those of College Tutor, Clinical Director for Anaesthesia and Acting Directorate Manager for Critical Care Services.

He was invited to join the UK Organ Donation Taskforce in 2006. Two years later, after publication of the Taskforce's landmark Report, '*Organs for Transplant*', he was appointed the National Clinical Lead for Organ Donation at NHS Blood and Transplant (NHSBT). With a remit to implement the Taskforce recommendations relating to the identification, referral and hospital care of potential organ donors, he established a UK-wide network of clinical leads for organ donation and hospital organ donation committees. Mindful of the need to resolve some of the ethical and legal challenges to deceased donation in the UK, particularly with regard to what is now referred to as donation after circulatory death (DCD), he worked with other national agencies to develop a comprehensive ethical and professional framework for organ donation. Together these efforts provided the foundation for what is now regarded as a paradigm shift in organ donation in the UK, a shift that established organ donation as an integral part of end-of-life care.

He has lectured across the world on the importance of all aspects of organ donation and was clinical adviser to Work Package Five of the EU-sponsored 'ACCORD' project, whose objective was to strengthen the full potential of EU member states in the field of organ donation and transplantation.

In 2013, the year in which NHSBT reported a fifty percent increase in organ donation, he was awarded the Dudley Buxton Medal by the Royal College of Anaesthetists for his services to organ donation and transplantation in the UK. In 2018 he retired from NHSBT, after helping to transform organ donation in the UK and establishing the UK as a world leader in DCD donation. In his last year at NHSBT, there was a record number of 1,575 deceased donors, compared to just 793 in 2006 when he joined the Organ Donation Taskforce. His successor, Dr Dale Gardner, commented, 'The improvements to organ donation in the UK have been an incredible success, probably the biggest improvements in any NHS field over the last few years.' Paul Murphy was made an Honorary Member of the BTS in 2018.

## John DARK

2022



John Dark qualified in Medicine at Newcastle University Medical School in 1976 and worked for the master transplant surgeon Ross Taylor. He trained in Surgery in Glasgow from 1978 to 1980, when he gained the FRCS at both Edinburgh and London. Specialising in cardiothoracic surgery, he was Registrar at Glasgow (1981 to 1983) and then Senior Registrar at Harefield Hospital (1983 to 1984), working with Sir Magdi Yacoub and gaining first-hand experience in both heart and heart-lung transplantation. From 1985 to 1986 he was Research Fellow at Toronto, seeing some of the very first successful lung transplants in the world. In 1986 he was appointed Consultant Cardiothoracic Surgeon at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and in 1987 he transferred to a similar post at Freeman Hospital, Newcastle. In 1987 he was present at the first successful single lung transplant in Europe, performed by Christopher McGregor, leading the group at Freeman Hospital. Over the next thirty years John Dark was at the forefront of heart and lung transplantation there, personally performing over 500 out of more than 2000 such operations and developing a most successful programme, which was the first to offer transplantation to both children and adults. In 1990 he was the first to perform a bilateral lung transplant and later, in 2002, the first to perform a lung transplant from a donation after circulatory death (DCD). Both these achievements were at Freeman Hospital. He attributed much of the success of the programme to the altruism and generosity of local people and the strong ethos of teamwork in the hospital. He also led an active research programme, with approaching 300 publications on subjects which included reperfusion injury, lung rejection and the problem of lung donor shortage.

In 2000 he became Professor of Cardiothoracic Surgery at Newcastle University. He was awarded an honorary FRCP at Edinburgh in 1995 and at London in 2002. Among many distinctions, he was President of the European Society for Organ Transplantation (ESOT) from 1999 to 2001 and of the International Society for Heart & Lung Transplantation (ISHLT) from 2010 to 2011. He was also a member of the United Kingdom Xenotransplantation Interim Regulatory Authority (UKXIRA) and of the Advisory Committee on the Safety of Blood, Tissues and Organs (SaBTO). He later chaired the Clinical Reference Group for Heart and Lung Transplantation. He served twice on the British Transplantation Society (BTS) Council. His many prestigious presentations included the Honeyman Gillespie Lecture (Edinburgh, 1988), the Sydney Watson Smith Lecture (Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, 1994), the Tudor Edwards Lecture (Royal College of Surgeons, England, 1999) and the Hilary Festenstein Lecture (British Society for Histopathology and Immunogenetics, 2014). In 2003 he was the King James IV Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

In the words of Christopher Wigfield, formerly Professor of Cardiothoracic Surgery at Pittsburgh University (and now Lead of Thoracic Surgery, Eastern Maine Medical Center), 'John Dark is one of the most respected Cardiothoracic Surgeons. His reputation has reached international dimensions very few can share. Both clinically dedicated and scientifically enlightened, he has

made several significant and lasting contributions in cardiothoracic surgery and particularly in lung transplantation. He has been a visionary president for a number of thoracic surgical societies and a mentor for several generations of grateful surgical trainees.'

John Dark was made an honorary member of the British Transplantation Society in 2022.

## James DOUGLAS

2022



James Douglas was born and educated in Northern Ireland. He studied Jurisprudence at Wadham College Oxford, graduating BA in 1959 and BCL in 1960. In 1964, after call to the Bar and experience in legal publishing and education, he had the opportunity to change to Medicine, in which, in 1969, he graduated (with Honours) at Queens University, Belfast and also at Oxford. In 1975, following posts in medicine, clinical pharmacology, accident and emergency, ophthalmology and nephrology, and research into acute renal failure as the first Fellow of the Northern Ireland Kidney Research Fund (NIKRF), he was appointed as a consultant in the Belfast Renal Unit led by Dr Mary G ('Mollie') McGeown and was associated with the success of her 'Belfast Recipe' for renal transplant management in the pre-cyclosporin era. This also owed much to her colleague, Dr Joe McEvoy, her surgical colleagues, Joe Kennedy, Stewart Clarke, Gordon Loughridge and Dick Donaldson and to a histocompatibility team led by Dr Sam Nelson and Dr (later Professor) Derek Middleton. In 1985, when the expansion of renal replacement facilities in the United Kingdom was falling behind that in other countries, he drew attention to the medico-legal dangers of attributing 'rationing' of treatment to non-treatability rather than to lack of resources. In the late 1980s and 1990s, facilities were greatly expanded, largely due to the initiative of Dr Ciaran Doherty, and eventually all patients could be given the opportunity of treatment, if appropriate. In 1997 John Connolly, a dedicated renal failure and transplant surgeon, took over leadership of the transplantation programme, which has since grown significantly, with the introduction of new live donation policies, expansion of transplantation techniques and histocompatibility testing.

Following retirement in 2003, he worked as a consultant at Antrim Renal Unit until 2007 and from 2004 to 2022 was an accredited, and later honorary, lecturer at Queens University, in subjects which included clinical pharmacology, toxicology and adverse drug reactions, as well as the treatment of cardiovascular disease, thromboembolism and hypertension. In 2007 he carried out a review of renal services on the island of St Helena.

In addition to publishing numerous articles in medical and medico-legal journals, he has contributed six chapters to books, as well as (in 2018) co-authoring a book on the history of renal services in Northern Ireland. From 1994 to 2000 he was Northern Ireland's representative on the United Kingdom Transplant Support Service Authority (UKTSSA). From 1995 to 2006 he was a member of ULTRA, the statutory body regulating living unrelated organ donation prior to the Human Tissue Act 2004. In 2005 he was chairman of the local organising committee of the BTS Congress at Belfast. Since 2004 he has been Patron of the NIKRF. As archivist of the BTS from 2002, he arranged for its records to be preserved in the Wellcome Library in London, provided for all the society's meetings abstracts to be available on its website and updated its history in 2007, 2015 and 2022.

He was made an honorary member of the British Transplantation Society in 2022.

**Elizabeth POMFRET**

2022



Elizabeth A Pomfret is Professor of Surgery and the Igal Kam MD Endowed Chair in Transplant Surgery at the University of Colorado School of Medicine. She is Chief of Transplant Surgery and Executive Director of the Colorado Center for Transplantation Care, Research and Education (CCTCARE) at the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus in Aurora, Colorado. Dr Pomfret is an established multi-organ transplant surgeon with additional surgical expertise in live donor liver transplantation. She began her academic career at Boston College, where in 1983 she majored in Chemistry and Philosophy. Already in the 'Premed Program', her interest was enhanced by volunteering at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, where she was guided in medical research, analysis and presentation by Dr Karen Antman, whose leadership and mentorship solidified her interest in medicine and academic research. In 1990 she qualified as MD (cum laude) at Boston University School of Medicine, with a PhD for research in liver metabolism. After finishing (in 1996) her residency in general surgery at the New England Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center (BIDMC) of the Harvard Medical School Program, she completed a multiorgan transplant surgical fellowship there. In 1998 she joined its staff with the directive to start an adult-to-adult living donor liver transplant program, whose first two transplants were performed in December 1998. Her team then moved to the Lahey Clinic in Burlington, Massachusetts (now the Lahey Hospital & Medical Center), where she established one of the largest programs in the United States. From 1999 she was its Director for Living Donor Liver Transplantation; and in 2009 she was appointed (at Lahey) Chair of the Department of Transplantation and Hepatobiliary Diseases.

In 2016 she was recruited to the University of Colorado as Chief of Transplant Surgery and Executive Director of the Colorado Center for Transplant Care, Research and Education. The University of Colorado has a significant history in transplantation. Dr Tom Starzl performed the first liver transplant there in 1963; and in 1997 (also at Colorado) Drs Igal Kam and Michael Wachs carried out the first adult-to-adult living donor liver transplant in the United States.

Elizabeth Pomfret is a former Executive Editor (2015 to 2019) of Transplantation and currently serves on the Editor's Advisory Council for Transplantation, the most highly cited journal in this field. She served as the President of the International Liver Transplantation Society (ILTS) from 2014 to 2015 and on various other organisational and governmental boards. From 2009 to 2012 she served as Councilor-at-Large of the American Society of Transplant Surgeons (ASTS) and she is currently the President of this prestigious organization. She has served as the Chair of the Organ Procurement Transplantation Network/United Network for Organ Sharing (OPTN/UNOS) Liver and Intestinal Committee and was on the Board of Directors from 2011 to 2014.

Dr Pomfret is an active researcher, with a record of more than 200 peer-reviewed publications and has lectured worldwide on liver transplantation and living donor liver issues. Among her many honours and awards are (in 2018) the University of Colorado Health Presidential Award for Leadership and (also in 2018) the ASTS Francis Moore Excellence in Mentorship in the Field of Transplantation Surgery Award. This was particularly meaningful to her, as she considers mentoring to be one of the most important jobs that transplant surgeons have. It is critical that they pass on their skill sets, knowledge, and personal experiences to the next generation of physicians and surgeons so that they may benefit from their mentors' achievements and failures. Of role models for women in transplant surgery, especially in leadership positions, she feels fortunate to have had the examples of Dr Nancy Ascher and Dr Kim Olthoff early in her career.

Elizabeth Pomfret is married to Dr Jim Pomposelli, a fellow abdominal transplant surgeon, with whom she has worked side-by-side since university days. She considers their close working activity to be an advantage to their family, as are a sense of humour and the cultivation of

friends and interests outside medicine. They have one daughter.

She was made an honorary member of the British Transplantation Society in 2022.

## Dorry SEGEV

2022



Dorry Segev, MD, PhD, is (since 2022) Professor of Surgery and Population Health and Vice-Chair of Surgery at New York University (NYU) Grossman School of Medicine and NYU Langone Health, and the founding director of the NYU Centre for Surgical and Transplant Applied Research (CSTAR).

He was born in Haifa, in Israel. In 1992 he gained BA degrees in [computer science](#) and electrical engineering at Rice University, Texas, USA and in 1996 an MD at John Hopkins University, where he later also completed a residency and a clinical fellowship in multivisceral transplant surgery. He later (in 2009) gained an MHS in biostatistics while serving as an associate professor in surgery at John Hopkins, as well as a PhD in clinical investigation. He joined the [faculty](#) of the university's department of epidemiology and biostatistics and later was associate vice-chair for research and founding director of the Epidemiology Research Group in Organ Transplantation at Johns Hopkins.

Under his leadership, the group investigated key questions in organ transplantation, including how best to make transplants available to the greatest number of patients while distributing organs equitably and in a cost-effective manner. As part of that work, he helped write and pass legislation for the Charlie W Norwood Living Organ Donation Act (2007), which optimised the use of live donor kidneys through a national paired donor kidney exchange programme. The programme gave incompatible donor/recipient pairs an opportunity to match with other incompatible pairs, using mathematical algorithms and associated tests to define 'chains' of compatible pairs who could then be successfully transplanted. Some of these chains have since been developed to permit the inclusion of scores of such compatible pairs. These important contributions to the field of transplant surgery were published in the Journal of the American Medical Association and featured in TIME Magazine. They led in 2006 to the award of the American Society for Transplant Surgeon's Vanguard Prize.

Dorry Segev and his team also studied the problems of incompatible organ donation. In a 2016 study published in [The New England Journal of Medicine](#), they were the first to show that patients who, following appropriate desensitisation procedures, received a kidney transplant from an incompatible live donor had a much higher survival benefit than patients who stayed on dialysis or waited for a deceased donor transplant. There were over 20,000 highly sensitised patients on the waiting list and these findings showed that a live donor kidney transplant could be the best option for such patients if they had a healthy and willing donor.

The team also examined the viability of organ donation between HIV-positive donors and recipients. In 2016, at Johns Hopkins, Dorry Segev, assisted by a team of specialists, transplanted a liver and a kidney from a donor infected with HIV into two recipients who were also infected with the virus. The HIV-to-HIV liver transplant was the first in the world (HIV-to-HIV kidney transplant had been accomplished previously in South Africa). This achievement, for which he received a letter of commendation from President Obama, marked the end of a long struggle to gain federal approval to perform such procedures in the United States. It was only possible after enactment of the HIV Organ Policy Equity (HOPE) Act (2013), which made transplants between HIV-positive donors and HIV-positive recipients legal for the first time since being banned in the 1980s. For this legislation Dorry Segev had provided not only the initial concept and the written scientific support but also, exceptionally, the script of the Bill.

Dorry Segev has published over 800 peer-reviewed research articles and is ranked #1 worldwide

in organ transplantation expertise and influence by ExpertScape, an organisation which attempts to find the most knowledgeable physicians and health professionals in the world. He considers that mentoring is his most inspiring role, having mentored over 100 graduate students, residents, and faculty members. He is the only surgeon in the USA funded by an NIH/NIAID Mentoring Grant. In addition to his work on transplantation, he has done research on COVID vaccines, and the intersection between transplantation, gerontology, and cognitive decline. He was the first to demonstrate poor immunogenicity to COVID vaccines in the immunocompromised, work for which he received a Letter of Commendation from Dr Anthony Fauci, head of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) and Medical Adviser to the President of the USA. Reflecting his contributions to health care, he was elected in 2020 to the National Academy of Medicine. Reflecting the creativity and broad reach of his contributions, in 2016 he received a prestigious Global Thinker Award from Foreign Policy Magazine, having previously, in 2012, been named an Innovator of the Year by TIME Magazine. As evidence of the diversity of his talent, it is reported that Dorry Segev is an international teacher in swing dance and Lindy Hop, along with his wife, Sommer Gentry, a former mathematics professor at the USA Naval Academy, and currently co-director with him of the CSTAR center, who has cooperated with him in multiple research projects.

Dorry Segev was made an honorary member of the British Transplantation Society in 2022.

## Lori WEST

2022



Lori West was born in the USA. After gaining a BSc at the University of Florida, where her first interests were in biology and ornithology, she studied Medicine at Tulane University School of Medicine in Louisiana, qualifying in 1983. She trained in paediatrics at the University of California, Los Angeles and in paediatric cardiology at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Canada. As paediatric transplantation became more popular, she carried out research for a DPhil at Balliol College, Oxford, acquiring this degree in 1995. Returning to Canada, she took over the transplant programme at the Toronto Sick Children's Hospital. There she achieved a breakthrough by demonstrating that paediatric ABO-incompatible heart transplantation could be performed safely in infants under two, who have immature immune systems before the onset of their iso-haemagglutinin production. This pioneering work, in which she was joined by cardiothoracic surgeon Ivan Rebeyka, contributed to faster access to transplantation for infants on the waiting list and a marked reduction in mortality. It had a global impact on infant heart transplantation. In 2005, continuing this work, she transferred to Edmonton, Alberta, as Professor of Paediatrics, Surgery, Medical Microbiology/Immunology and Laboratory Medicine/Pathology at the University of Alberta, where she is Director of the Alberta Transplant Institute and a senior transplant cardiologist at Stollery Children's Hospital. In 2021 a study headed by Dr Simon Urschel published in *Lancet Child and Adolescent Health* showed that these ABO-incompatible transplants were at least as effective as ABO-compatible transplants, with better outcomes as regarded post-transplant infections.

As a clinician-scientist, Lori West now has longstanding interest and expertise in paediatric heart transplantation and transplant immunology, particularly related to ABO compatibility and B cell tolerance. She has published over 300 peer-reviewed articles on these and other subjects. She is the Director, together with Dr Marie-Josée Hébert, of the Canadian Donation Transplant Research Program, a national research coalition funded since 2013 by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. She has held the Tier 1 Canada Research Chair in Heart Transplantation (re-appointed in 2020). She is past-president of the International Society of Heart and Lung Transplantation and the Canadian Society of Transplantation, and past-chair of the Women in Transplantation international initiative of The Transplantation Society. She

has been a member (2014 to 2017) of the Governing Council of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. In 2017, she was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada for having 'focused her career on finding treatments for infants with lethal cardiac malformations.' In 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, she led a study to discover why people with different blood types react differently to this new coronavirus. In December 2020, she was named an Officer of the Order of Canada for 'her leadership in the field of organ transplantation and donation, notably for her breakthrough research in infant heart transplantation.'

In addition to her work on transplantation and transplant immunology, Lori West's research interests include diabetes, genetic therapy, nanotechnology and quality of life, the main theme being children's health and well-being. Her husband, Dr Jeffrey Smallhorn, has worked closely with her in both Toronto and Edmonton. She has listed relaxation interests in piano playing and horse-riding. She also appears to be rather successful at sea fishing!

Lori West was made an honorary member of the British Transplantation Society in 2022.