

children yet. Children are the problem when it comes to TB because in childhood pulmonary disease is usually smear and culture negative. The diagnosis is usually made by the characteristic changes of the chest x-ray where unilateral enlarged hilar glands plus the presence of a positive Mantoux or IGRA test may be considered diagnostic.

So a quick resume of TB. The key to spotting it is to suspect it. Only those who don't think of it miss it with bad consequences for the patient and for themselves.

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The 2017 Sir Richard Owen Lecture

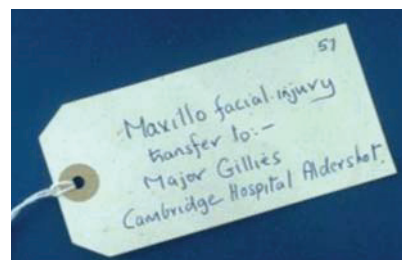
Bryan Rhodes, Laura Shepherd

Monday October 23rd was the date for the 7th Annual Sir Richard Owen lecture delivered by retired Consultant plastic surgeon Brian Morgan. To mark the occasion Mr. Morgan had decided to have a short exhibition of plastic surgery-inspired artwork in the Education centre. This required some careful planning but the foyer of the Education centre was transformed for 2 days into a magnificent art gallery featuring work by Henry Tonks, Dickie Orpen and 3 paintings by Mr Morgan himself. Mr Morgan's paintings featured the King's Cross fire, a patient with severe burns, and a surgeon harvesting a split skin graft with a Humby knife. The centerpiece of the exhibition was a beautiful and rarely seen 1945 pastel drawing of an operating theatre by Dickie Orpen.

Mr Morgan's lecture was a fascinating account of the development of plastic surgery into the separate surgical specialty it is today. The first world war clearly had a large part to play but so did New Zealand as 3 of the 4 pioneering surgeons were from the country.

The lecture began with an introduction to early accounts of facial reconstruction in India and Italy. It was the high number of servicemen with severe facial injuries that made the first world war so important to the history of plastic surgery. Harold Gillies had already developed an interest in facial surgery when WW1 started and was posted to Wimereux, near Boulogne, to work with a French dentist called Valadier. Valadier was pioneering reconstruction of the mandible and Gillies followed this with further experience in Paris with surgeon Hippolyte

Morrestin. On returning to England, Gillies persuaded the army's chief surgeon, William Arbuthnot Lane (the pioneer of fracture fixation) that a facial injury ward should be established at the Cambridge Military Hospital in Aldershot. Initially, injured servicemen were slow to arrive and Gillies sent a large number of address labels to the military Base Hospitals in France to help direct patients to his unit. It soon became clear that the ward wasn't sufficient to meet demand.



Address tag courtesy of Mr Morgan

Froggnal house in Sidcup was a dilapidated Jacobean mansion purchased by the Government in 1916. The House itself was converted into nursing accommodation and offices, and a hospital was built in the grounds. Huts connected by covered wooden walkways contained accommodation for junior doctors, operating theatres, x-ray and medical illustration studios, laundry and kitchen facilities, chapel, cinema and canteen. The main wards were laid out in the shape of a horseshoe. The Queen's Hospital

opened on 18 August 1917 with 320 beds. More huts were built later giving 600 beds in total, and local cottage hospitals and private houses in the area were brought into service, providing over 1000 beds in total. It became the largest and most important hospital for facial and plastic surgery in the world, and it attracted surgeons and anaesthetists from around the world. Around 5000 soldiers were treated and surgeons attempted ground-breaking procedures using grafted flaps of skins and transplanted rib bones to repair the injuries. Artists like Henry Tonks drew portraits to record the injuries. Sculptors took plaster casts of the men's faces including Kathleen Scott, wife of Antarctic explorer Captain Robert Scott. Gillies' team of surgeons and nurses had to constantly devise experimental techniques to rebuild the soldiers' faces. Recuperating patients had beds wheeled onto verandas to benefit from the fresh air, peace and quiet of the countryside. Some patients obtained work while they recovered but only where their facial disfigurement could not cause alarm, such as in the hospital as night watchmen. Blue benches were provided around Sidcup for injured servicemen with facial injuries to sit on, the colour warning local residents that they were likely to see something upsetting if they looked that way.

ARCHIBALD McINDOE AND THE GUINEA PIG CLUB

Archibald McIndoe was another pioneering plastic surgeon working on the field of facial reconstruction. He was the cousin of Harold Gillies and during world war 2 he moved to the recently rebuilt Queen Victoria Hospital in East Grinstead, Sussex, and founded a Centre for Plastic and Jaw Surgery. 'The Guinea Pig Club' were a group of warriors, all who required reconstructive plastic surgery of some sort. During July 1941 the Guinea Pig

Club was formed, initially with only 39 members which expanded to 649 by the time the war ended. The club was predominantly composed of RAF aircrew who were victim to burn injuries acquired during the second world war. The name 'The Guinea Pig Club' accurately reflects the pioneering nature of the reconstructive plastic surgery performed by Archibald McIndoe. McIndoe's work was not limited to pioneering surgical techniques; he took a very holistic approach to his patients. With a focus on the social implications of facial disfigurement, McIndoe rejected segregation and encouraged a change in public perception enabling the true heroes and warriors to be seen for their achievements and sacrifice rather than the injuries they may have sustained. Individuals who received treatment from McIndoe were given the confidence not to shy away from the world but to lead active, exciting and normal lives not limited by disfigurement. This was only made possible by the painstaking reconstructive plastic surgical techniques pioneered by Archibald McIndoe which not only restored function but empowered the patient.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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FURTHER READING

Faces from the Front – Andrew Bamji – Helion and Co. 2017.
The Reconstruction of Warriors – E.R. Mayhew – Greenhill books – 2004.



ROSS Committee with Brian Morgan (far right) next to Laura Shepherd