



PEOPIL RTA EEG¹

5 & 6 October 2007




Edinburgh

The Signet Library, Parliament Square &
The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh
Nicolson Street

PEOPIL SEMINAR: 5.5 CPD POINTS BNS/PEOP

Friday 05.10.2007		
Venue: Signet Library Parliament Square on Edinburgh's historic Royal Mile		
09.00h- 09.15h	Opening of the Seminar	John Pickering, President
9.15-h10.00 h	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder after RTA	Dr A Scott Wylie, Consultant Psychiatrist
10.00h-10.30h	Legal aspects, Germany	Oskar Riedmeyer Chair RTA EEG
10.30h-11.00h	Legal aspects, Scotland	Andrew Hajducki QC
11.00h-11.15h	Break	
11.15 h-11.45h	Statute of Limitation, European Approach to the Problem discussion	Katherine Allen Secretary RTA EEG Irwin Mitchell Solicitors

¹ PEOPIL reserves the right to change the programme as necessary.

11.45h-12.45h	Investigating road traffic accidents	Mike Handy
12.45h-13.45h	Lunch	
13.45h-14.30h	Drivers' Liability in England	Carol Parsons LYONS DAVIDSON
14.30h-15.15h	Drivers' Liability in France	Bruno Paris Avocat à la Cour
15.15h-15.30h	Break	
15.30h-16.30h	Meeting of the RTA EEG	
18.00 h	<p>Whisky Reception</p> <p>kindly sponsored by</p>  <p><i>Personal Injury Solicitors</i></p>  <p>personal injury lawyers</p> 	<p>At The Scotch Malt Whisky Society, 28 Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JX. http://www.smws.com</p>
20.00	Dinner At Restaurant in Edinburgh	

Saturday 06.10.2007		
09.30	Venue: Royal College of Surgeons The Symposium Hall (The Symposium Hall is a church building between 11 & 12 Hill Square)	
09.30-10.15	Common musculoskeletal conundra - including whiplash	Professor David Rowley, Director of Education , The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh
10.15-10.30	Coffee Break	
10.30h	Royal College of Surgeons museums tour	
12.00	Close	

EDINBURGH

Welcome to Edinburgh and the Lothians, where the buzz of Scotland's capital city sits in perfect contrast to the peaceful tranquility of the surrounding Lothians region.

Edinburgh has one of the most beautiful cityscapes in the world, making it the ideal city break destination. With Scotland's most famous castle dominating the city skyline, there is plenty to see and do with the perfect balance between all things traditional and contemporary.

Discover world-class museums and galleries, take a tour on an open-top bus or even visit the city's own zoo. From the world famous Festivals to top-class restaurants and bars, not to mention fabulous shopping, you'll be spoilt for choice.

(<http://www.edinburgh.org/>)

The Signet Library

is Edinburgh's best kept secret - located in the heart of Edinburgh's Old Town, The Signet Library is an unique and outstanding venue.

Steeped in history, The Signet Library is an impressive building. Described by King George IV as "the finest drawing room in Europe" the building was finished in 1822 to a design by the architect Robert Reid, famous also for designing the Bank of Scotland building in Edinburgh as well as for being the last King's architect in Scotland in 1840. As then, The Signet Library is still owned by The Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet (known as the WS Society) - a society of solicitors who, like their predecessors, cherish and guard the building for future generations.

As well as a working law library supporting the work of The WS Society, The Signet Events is the ultimate events experience.

Situated in Parliament Square on Edinburgh's historic Royal Mile adjacent to St Giles cathedral, The Signet Library is located within walking distance of Waverley station, Edinburgh's largest mainline station. In addition, Edinburgh's International Airport is a 20 minute taxi ride away.



A Brief History of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh



The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 2005 celebrated its Quincentenary year.

In continuous existence as a corporate body since 1505, it may claim to be one of the oldest surgical corporations in the world.

Its official history has now been published by Edinburgh University Press; the author is Dr H M Dingwall and its title is "Famous and flourishing: the history of the Royal college of surgeons of Edinburgh 1505-2005".

In 1505, the Barber Surgeons of Edinburgh were formally incorporated as a Craft Guild of the city and this recognition is embodied in the Seal of Cause (or Charter of Privileges) which was granted to the Barber Surgeons by the Town Council of Edinburgh on 1st July 1505. The Seal of Cause is a remarkable document. It clearly established the role of the Incorporation of Barbers and Surgeons as a body concerned with the maintenance and promotion of the highest standards of surgical practice and this remains the prime purpose of the great international surgical fellowship of the Royal College which has developed from the Incorporation.

The Seal of Cause conferred various privileges and imposed certain crucially important duties, the most

important of these, entirely appropriate today, is

"... that no manner of person occupy or practise any points of our said craft of surgery... unless he be worthy and expert in all points belonging to the said craft, diligently and expertly examined and admitted by the Maisters of the said craft and that he know Anatomy and the nature and complexion of every member of the human body... for every man ocht to know the nature and substance of everything that he works or else he is negligent. "

From its earliest origins the College has been an examining body principally concerned with the setting and maintenance of professional standards.

The incorporation was granted the right to have the body of one executed criminal per annum for the purposes of anatomical dissection. Having regard to the very strong religious, cultural and social prejudices against dissection of the human body, this was indeed an extraordinary dispensation. The Seal of Cause was ratified on the 13th of October 1506 by a Royal Charter granted by **King James IV of Scotland** (pictured above), arguably the most interesting and attractive figure of the entire Stuart dynasty. A man of many diverse accomplishments, his long and stable reign was for Scotland a brief golden age. He was particularly fascinated by medical science and we have clear evidence that he was a skilled and enthusiastic practical surgeon and dentist. During the 16th Century the Incorporation met in the house of its Deacon but meetings were occasionally held in one of the aisles of St. Giles Kirk and because of this the Deacon was sometimes referred to as the 'Kirk Maister'. The early records of the Incorporation are somewhat fragmented but the names of most of its early Office Bearers are recorded in minutes of the Town Council. From 1581 onwards, its records are complete. One of the most important landmarks in the early history of the Barber Surgeons is the Royal Charter granted to them by Mary Queen of Scots, the grand-daughter of James IV, on 11th May 1567. This notable document - which is often referred to as the " Barber Surgeons' letter of exemption ", formally relieved members of the Incorporation from the obligation to bear arms in defence of the realm but obliged them to treat

sick and wounded soldiers in the Queen's armies - is the first formal statement anywhere of the non-combatant role of the army doctor.

Gilbert Primrose, who was elected Deacon of the Barber Surgeons on three separate occasions, was appointed Surgeon to King James VI of Scotland and when the King succeeded to the English throne, in 1603, Primrose went south with him and became Chief Surgeon to the Royal Household in London. Because of Primrose's prestige and the force of his personality, the status of the Incorporation of Barber Surgeons became progressively enhanced and, in 1583, it was formally recognised by the Town Council as the premier craft guild. Several members of the Incorporation gained wide experience of military surgery through service with various European armies during the Thirty Years War and many others later served in the Scottish Covenanting Armies of the 1640s.

The 1600s: the first permanent meeting place

A distinction had developed between the Barbers, who simply cut and shaved hair, and the Barber Surgeons, who also practised the more skilled craft of blood letting and other forms of surgery. The Surgeons gradually abandoned hair cutting and shaving, but frequent disputes arose between the two branches of the Incorporation concerning the rightful scope of their work. In



1647 the Incorporation acquired for the first time a permanent meeting place by renting three rooms of a tenement in Dickson's Close. Later, after joining forces with the Apothecaries, the Incorporation laid out in their grounds at Curriehill, the first Edinburgh Physic Garden. In this were grown all kinds of medicinal herbs which enabled the Surgeon Apothecaries to train their apprentices in the recognition of the plants which formed the basis of *Materia Medica* at that time.

By the end of the 17th Century, an increasing number of Edinburgh Surgeons had acquired a formal academic training in medicine and certain physicians had begun also to practice surgery. The most notable of these was Archibald Pitcairne, who became Professor of Medicine in the University of Leiden where amongst his students were many Scots. He returned to Edinburgh in 1693 and joined the Incorporation of Barbers and Surgeons in 1701. The admission of

Pitcairne and other 'Doctors' to the Incorporation did much to enhance its prestige and to establish surgery clearly as a reputable branch of medicine. In 1695, the Incorporation was granted a new charter by King William III and Queen Mary, which confirmed the jurisdiction of the Surgeon Apothecaries over the practice of surgery in Edinburgh and the south-east of Scotland. The charter also confirmed the Incorporation's responsibility for anatomical teaching and this prompted it to apply to the Town Council for more bodies for dissection.

The Council approved this application on the condition that the Incorporation provided an anatomical theatre. Work on what is now known as "Old Surgeons' Hall" [pictured here], in High School Yards, was started and by 1697 was completed and occupied. The first public dissections were conducted there in 1703.



The 1700s : the growth of scientific medicine in Edinburgh

The Faculty of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh was established in 1726 and no one did more to achieve this than John Monro, who was Deacon of the Incorporation of Surgeons from 1712 to 1713. Monro's son, Alexander Monro (Primus), became Professor of Anatomy in the University in 1719 and his brilliance as a teacher attracted students from all over the British Isles and even from the North American Colonies. He also played a notable part in the establishment of the Edinburgh's Royal Infirmary. The University Faculty of Medicine and The Royal Infirmary were responsible for the rapid development in Edinburgh of systematic medical teaching on a sound scientific basis. Surgery, however, suffered from the effects of a lingering academic prejudice against what was perceived to be a manual craft rather than an intellectual discipline. Formal surgical teaching consisted of only a few lectures grudgingly appended to the University

course in Anatomy. These surgical lectures were delivered by two successive Professors of Anatomy, Alexander Monro (Secundus) and Alexander Monro (Tertius), the son and grandson of Alexander Monro (Primus), who were physicians without any surgical training.

This was bitterly resented by the Incorporation of Surgeons and prompted certain of its members to exercise their historical right to teach surgery independently within the city. The energy and enthusiasm of these teachers more than compensated for the surgical deficiencies of the University Medical Course and certain of them, most notably Benjamin Bell and the brothers, John and Charles Bell (to whom he was not related) did much to establish Edinburgh's reputation as a centre of surgical teaching.

The College agitated strongly for the establishment of a Chair of Clinical Surgery in Edinburgh University and this was eventually approved in 1803. The College also pressed for the establishment of a University Chair of Systematic Surgery and, when this proposal was rejected, a Chair of Surgery within the College was set up in 1804. In 1831, surgical teaching within the academic curriculum was finally separated from Anatomy by the institution in the University of a Chair of Systematic Surgery and, as a result of this, the College Chair of Surgery was allowed to lapse in 1833.

(On 22nd May 1778, King George III had granted a new Charter whereby the Surgeons were incorporated anew under the title " Royal College of Surgeons of the City of Edinburgh ". This did not completely separate the College from its connection with the Town Council. A further Charter, granted by Queen Victoria in 1851, completed the severance of the College from the Town Council and changed its title to its present form "The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh".

The 1800s : a new meeting place, the Playfair Building

By the beginning of the 19th Century, the Old Surgeons' Hall had become inadequate for the College and there was an urgent need to provide suitable accommodation for the large collection of anatomical and surgical specimens which had been presented to the College by Dr John Barclay. A site for this was acquired by the purchase of the Riding School in Nicolson Street. William Henry Playfair (1790-1857), the foremost Scottish architect of that era, was commissioned to design a building containing a meeting hall, Museum, Lecture Room and Library as its principal apartments. The original plans are preserved in the College archives and the handsome furniture, designed by him for the College building, is still in use to this day.

Into the 20th Century : a period of expansion

In July 1905, the College celebrated the fourth centenary of its Incorporation and the most important occasion was the conferment of the Honorary Fellowship upon 36 of the world's most distinguished surgeons. These included Lord Lister, the acknowledged " Father of Modern Surgery " who had become a Fellow in 1855 and he is the only Fellow of the College ever to be awarded its Honorary Fellowship. In 1955, on the 450th Anniversary of the foundation of the College, the Honorary Fellowship was conferred upon His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, who had graciously consented to become Patron of the College earlier in that year. The same year marked the advent of the Journal of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, which, under the Editorship of Sir John Bruce, rapidly achieved world-wide recognition. The Annual Clinical Meeting of Fellows has developed into an important scientific occasion, in which distinguished surgeons from all over the world participate. The first College meeting outwith Edinburgh was held in 1960. This has been repeated every year since then. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth I I was graciously pleased in 1979 to grant the College its sixth Royal Charter.

At the beginning of the 21st century, the College has over 17,000 Fellows and Members, only half of whom live in the British Isles. Whatever their location, the prime concern of the Members and Fellows is the fulfillment of the prime purpose of the College - the maintenance and promotion of the highest standards of surgical practice and surgical training.

The College has always been concerned with the setting of standards and the conduct of examinations designed to ensure that these standards are being maintained. Today the College is increasingly be concerned with the provision of surgical education and training in addition to maintaining and enhancing its historic role.

We commend the official history to you.

Dingwall, H. M. "Famous and flourishing: the history of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, 1505-2005". Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2005.

The Scotch Malt Whisky Society
(<http://www.smws.com>)

is the world's leading specialist in single malt, single cask, cask strength whiskies. The Society began over twenty years ago when a group of friends clubbed together to buy a single cask of fine malt whisky. Today, Society members world-wide enjoy the widest selection of single cask, cask strength malts as the Society bottles over 200 casks a year from a range of over 100 distilleries.

28 QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH

The Society's newest venue is a beautifully restored Georgian townhouse on one of the capital's main thoroughfares. With exquisite ornate plasterwork throughout, the elegant and stylish rooms range over three floors reached by a sweeping staircase.