

# History of the formation of Bart's Health NHS Trust

## Dermatology Department

### Professor Rino Cerio

I was thrilled to be asked to write this article especially as I worked for over 30 years within this evolving organisation. My aims are to both celebrate and commemorate the fascinating history, over centuries, of an impressive, important and division over. The article will summarise how Bart's Health NHS Trust Dermatology Department became established as one of the leading, busiest, UK and internationally renowned clinical, teaching and research centres. Through the centuries, the origins grew rapidly in size and reputation attracting historic pioneers in medicine. Moreover, the influence of the Medical Schools and many trainees, medical and non-medical staff who contributed over the decades, to the development of modern dermatology cannot be overstated. Also, it has to be said that there are too many individuals, past and present involved in this story. Indeed, it will be impossible to include everyone, so apologies from the outset for any unintentional omissions. Let's not forget any dermatology department, large or small, comprises of much more than just dermatologists but also surgeons, rheumatologists, paediatricians, oncologists, medical students, trainee nurses, nurses staff including trainees, pharmacists, psychologists, assistants, secretaries, administrators and also managers who influence such progress.

### From the Beginning

**St Bartholomew's Hospital** has provided healthcare in London for 900 years. Originally, there were two hospitals, the oldest in Rochester was founded by Bishop Gundulph in 1078 on the Roman road from the Kentish ports to London. At the time, leprosy was common and endemic, so care had a bias towards dermatology. The London City based hospital was founded in 1123 (Fig 1) by the monk Rahere, (Fig 2) a favourite courtier of King Henry I, to give free medical care to the poor. He also founded the Norman priory church, now known as St Bartholomew the Great, and the hospital church, St. Bartholomew the Less, both still on site (Fig 3A and 3B). To this day, the Henry VIII gate entrance (Fig 4A and B) to the hospital remains the main public entrance; and the statue of King Henry VIII above the gate is his only statue in London. Following the **Dissolution of the Monasteries** in 1536, the London City hospital was re-founded by the King in December 1546, with agreement granting the hospital to the Corporation of London. Upon the creation of the National Health Service in 1948, **St Bartholomew's Hospital** (SBH) became officially recognised.

### Historic Personalities

As far as the 16<sup>th</sup> century, there are care records of skin ailments among London's poor. The first general physician to Queen Elizabeth I was **Dr Roderigo Lopez** followed by **Francis Hulcumbe**. From 1839 to 1872, the mortality reports show that surgical trauma and post-operative infection were the greatest causes of death. A department dedicated to treating skin conditions, came into being in 1867 and led by Drs **James Andrew** and **Reginald Southey** who worked together. Tuberculosis, however, remained the most fatal nontraumatic cause of death.

Perhaps surprisingly when compared to current trends, some of the best-known personalities to become skin specialist were often surgeons, physicians and pathologists or even all three. For example, **Sir Jonathan Hutchinson** (1828-1913) who first championed both multidisciplinary and cross site working, both tasks we take for granted today. He qualified at SBH in 1850 (Fig 5A and 5B). Much earlier, SBH was well known for **William Harvey** (1578 -1657) who recorded self-experimental skin reaction to spider bites as well as his famous discovery of blood circulation. Born locally in 1733, William Hogarth offered his services free to SBH and paint the Great Hall staircase entrance still open in the North Wing (Fig 6). Not until the 19<sup>th</sup> century was the Dermatology Department started, **Samuel Jones Gee** (1839-1911) was appointed also working at Great Ormond Street Hospital. In 1870 the remarkably productive **Sir Dyce Duckworth** (1840-1928) replaced Gee who had made a minimal contribution. In contrast, he wrote 280 publications including papers on pemphigus, ulcers, mollusca and alopecia areata. He founded the old Dermatological Society (DS) of London in 1882. This became the DS of GB & I and eventually the DS of the Royal Society of Medicine (RSM). By 1872, Bart's contained 676 beds. About 6,000 in-patients were admitted every year, as well as 101,000 out-patients. The average income of the hospital was £40,000 (rents and funded property) and the number of governors exceeded 300. In 1875 the surgeon, **William Marrant Baker** (1839-1896) was appointed successor to run dermatology. He published on eczematous prurigo and acne keloidalis. Another famous surgical son of SBH was **James Paget** who in 1874 published on dermatological sign of breast cancer. You may be interested to know in 1887, in the book 'A Study in Scarlet' by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Sherlock Holmes, whilst using the laboratories at the SBH is first introduced to Dr Watson, an alumnus of the Medical College. Fictional, of course, but important nonetheless!

By the 20<sup>th</sup> century, despite resistance, dermatology became a specialized discipline and the neurologist, **Joseph Aderne Ormerod** (1848-1925) was elected to run the department in 1904. Many of his 55 clinical medical publications included papers on mycosis fungoides, lupus, Darier's and pemphigoid. Similarly, **Horatio George Adamson** published one of the first books in paediatric dermatology. He was also a pioneer in X-ray treatment eg ringworm. Later in 1922, he became President of the section of Dermatology, RSM and 2 years later, of the BAD (and Syphilology). In his 90 year life his contribution to dermatology were significant and he was highly regarded by his peers. He was succeeded by another pioneer, **Archibald Cathcart Roxburgh** (1886-1954) who was also appointed as Physician to St John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (1924-1934). Subsequently, he became RSM section President in 1943 and BAD President in 1946 as well as having one of the largest Harley Street practices of his day. Other dermatologists include **JER McDonagh** (1881-1965), **Haldin David Haldin-Davis** (1881-1949) and **Robert Klaber** (1900-1946).

The controversial Tomlinson Review of London hospitals, published in 1993 concluded that there were too many hospitals in central London. It recommended that the service should be localised. Bart's was threatened with closure. A determined campaign was consequently, mounted to save the hospital by the *Save Barts Campaign*, supported by staff, residents, local MPs and the City of London Corporation. The threat to St Bartholomew's sparked intense public debate and a petition to save the City hospital (Figs 7 and 8). After public consultation in 1994, **The Royal Hospital NHS Trust** was formed, amalgamating The Royal London, St Bartholomew's and The London Chest hospitals. Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children later joined the Trust. **The Medical Colleges of St Bartholomew's Hospital and The Royal London Hospital** (Fig 9) merged with **Queen Mary and Westfield College**. In 1998, The Government announced that SBH was to remain open as a specialist cancer and cardiac hospital

Some other facilities were saved. The Dermatology Department was relocated in 1994 to the Royal London Hospital (Whitechapel) led by a relatively recent consultant replacing Dr Harvey Baker retirement in 1990, Dr Rino Cerio who was made the first Royal Hospital NHS Trust Clinical Director in Dermatology. A minor injuries unit was established at Bart's for small cases (which often represent a significant part of the workload of A&E services) but urgent and major work was transferred to other hospitals. Bart's continues to demonstrate its excellence at its medical school's significant research and teaching facilities on the Charterhouse Square site. Bart's, along with the Royal London Hospital and London Chest Hospital, was part of **Bart's and**

**The London NHS Trust.** Drs Dowling Munro and John Kirby were Dermatology Consultants at SBH. Following the Tomlinson report, dermatology departments combined and from 1991 they joined Drs Irene Leigh, her new senior Lecturer Dr Julia Newton and myself recently appointed. There are 388 beds in Bart's, 675 beds (including dermatology adult and paediatric) in the Royal London and 109 in the London Chest Hospital. Later, these hospitals amalgamated with Whipps Cross and Newham hospitals on 1 March 2012 to form the **Bart's Health NHS Trust**.

**The Royal London Hospital (RLH)**, was founded nearly three centuries ago on 23 September 1740, when seven gentlemen met in the Feathers Tavern in Cheapside in the City of London to subscribe to the formation of an "intended new infirmary", the **London Infirmary**. This changed to the **London Hospital** in 1748 (Fig 10), and the first patients were treated at a house in Featherstone Street, Moorfields (Fig 11) and in 1990 to the **Royal London Hospital (RLH)**.

### **Historic Personalities**

It is impossible to give an adequate account of the achievements of the eminent multitalented Victorian surgeon, ophthalmologist, dermatologist, syphilologist, pathologist and neurologist **Sir Jonathan Hutchinson** (1828-1913). As a SBH graduate and taught by **James Paget**, he was house surgeon to Sir Frederick Treves who discovered John Merrick also known as the "elephant man". In 1867, **Sir Jonathan Hutchinson** set up, opened and led "the new Special departments for Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Skin" at the **London Hospital** (Fig 12). For the two subsequent years (Fig 13 and 14), he was Dean of the London Hospital Medical College (LHMC). Joseph Merrick, was admitted to the London Hospital (LH) in 1886 and spent the last few years of life there (Fig 14, 15 and 16). His mounted skeleton and remarkable life artefacts remains at the medical school and LH museum archives.

Sir Jonathan Hutchinson is regarded by many as our last great multispecialist of medicine. He was, furthermore, an assiduous and prolific recorder of observations over a wide range of fields. In his prime he did for many years all the onerous work of a surgeon at the London Hospital. He became president of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1888. He also worked at Blackfriars's Skin Hospital and was president of an international Congress of Dermatology (1896). He was a combination of teacher, naturalist, philosopher, and "a student and seeker after truth to the end of his days" (Fig 17). In the voluminous literature (1,200 publications) that has been written concerning him and his writings, the best short description is that in an excerpt from an address by Sir William Osler: "He is probably the only great generalized specialist which the medical profession has produced." His name is attached to so many medical dermatological entities including-

- Hutchinson's sign
- Hutchinson's facies
- Hutchinson's melanotic freckle (was previously considered a precancerous spot occurring in old age, now known by many as melanoma in situ, lentigo maligna type)
- Hutchinson's mask
- Hutchinson's patch (a corneal sign attached to syphilitic keratitis)
- Hutchinson's pupil
- Hutchinson's teeth (seen in congenital syphilis)
- Hutchinson's triad
- Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, a great pioneer of nursing **Eva Luckes** (Fig 18) and **Edith Cavell** (Fig 19), a heroine of the First World War, trained and worked as nurses at the LH. In the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the hospital sent out 160 nurses to work unsupervised in private houses. Other dermatologist include; **Henry Gawen Sutton** (1836-1891), **Waren Tay** (1843-1927), **Jeremiah McCarthy** (1836-1924), **Sir Stephen**

**MacKenzie (1844-1909), James H Sequeira (1865-1948), William James O'Donovan (1886-1955), Arthur Burrows (1885-1968)**

By the middle of the 18th century there were five voluntary hospitals in London (St Bartholomew's, Guy's, St Thomas', Westminster and St George's) which provided free medical care to those who could not afford it. However, none was located in the east of the City, to serve the impoverished and rapidly growing population including care for immigrants from all over the world as it still does today.

Medical students had been recorded as studying under the staff of the LH as private pupils since the year it had begun. However, it was not until 1785 that the LHMC was founded by William Blizard, the hospital's surgeon. A purpose-built lecture theatre was constructed at SBH in 1791 and in 1822 the Governors approved the provision of medical education within the hospital. Both colleges at The London and St Bartholomew's became constituent bodies under the University of London in 1900 (Fig 20).

The Finsen Light, named after the Nobel winning physicist Dr Neils Ryberg Finsen, was presented to The LH by Princess Alexandra of Wales born in Denmark. In 1899, **Stephen Mackenzie** visited the Finsen Institute in Copenhagen. Phototherapy was born of treating lupus vulgaris in the newly opened Light Department. After installation of 12 lamps, including carbon-arc for sunray therapy, the OPD was opened by King Edward and his Queen Alexandra in 1903. Stephen Mackenzie gave the address and was knighted. In 1908, a bronze statue of the Queen by Wade (Fig 21-26) was erected in the gardens commemorating her Presidency to the hospital. Soon after in 1911, the Dental School opened at The London, acquiring the new Dental Institute and expanding student numbers in the 1960s.

A close association between the two medical colleges was developed following the Royal Commission on Medical Education in 1968, and new links with the then Queen Mary College were established at the same time. In 1989 the pre-clinical teaching at the two medical colleges was merged and sited at the Basic Medical Sciences Building at Queen Mary.

The London College was the first medical school in England and Wales organised in connection with a hospital. It amalgamated in 1995 with St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, under the aegis of Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London to become **St Bartholomew's and the Royal London School of Medicine and Dentistry**.

In 1990 the Queen visited (Fig 27 and 28) and added "**Royal**" to the name, having the patronage of leading members of the Royal Family to celebrate the 250th anniversary of its founding. The present School of Nursing and Midwifery was formed in 1994 by the merger of the schools from SBH and the RLH to become the St Bartholomew School of Nursing & Midwifery. Prior to this, the school of nursing was known as the Princess Alexandra College of Nursing and Midwifery. In 1995 the new Nursing School was incorporated into City University, London

### **Royal Hospitals Trust, Barts and The London NHS Trust and Barts Health NHS Trust**

The Royal London, London Chest Hospital and St Bartholomew's Hospitals joined to become **The Royal Hospitals Trust**, with the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children joining the Trust in 1998. In 1999 the Trust was renamed as **Barts and The London NHS Trust**. Construction of the new building, designed by HOK Architects, started in 2007, and the new hospital opened in time for the London Olympics in 2012 and was officially opened by Queen Elizabeth II in 2013 (Fig 29). In 2012 SBH and the RLH merged with Whipps Cross and Newham hospitals to form **Barts Health NHS Trust**. The RLH remains part of a citywide initiative to transform London's emergency and trauma services. In 2010, the London Trauma System was implemented. The network is believed to be the largest of its kind in the world.

## The new hospital

In March 2005 planning permission was granted for the redevelopment and expansion of the RLH. The scheme was procured under a Private Finance Initiative contract in 2006. Sited on the grounds of the existing hospital, the works involved the replacement of certain of the hospital's old facilities, some of which date back to when the hospital moved to its existing site in 1757. The works also involved the creation of a new trauma and emergency care centre and substantial new renal and paediatric facilities. These works, which were designed by HOK and undertaken by Skanska at a cost of £650 million, opened in part in 2012 and were completed in 2016. The old hospital buildings are being converted into a new civic centre for Tower Hamlets Council.

In March 2020 it was reported that the 14th and 15th floors of the hospital, which were never fitted-out because the trust had been unable to afford to do so, would be opened in order to provide more capacity to deal with patients during the COVID-19 pandemic. These floors were opened in May 2020 at a cost of £24 million.

## Dermatology pre Barts Health NHS Trust

### Post World War II Years

#### Brian Russell

'BR' as he was often called, reformed the Department of Dermatology at the London Hospital and exerted great influence at the Institute of Dermatology within St John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (SJHDS) in central London. In 1942 he became Clinical Assistant to the dermatologist Robert Klaber, at the Prince of Wales Hospital, in Tottenham, north London, and this led him into Klaber's field. In 1946 he became Assistant Physician to the skin department at Bart's. In 1947 he joined the staff of SJHDS, where he later served as Dean. Russell wrote *Emotional Factors in Skin Disease* (1955) with E. Wittkower and *A History of SJHDS* (1963) and more than 60 papers. He was especially interested in tuberculosis of the skin, common bacterial infections and reactions to adhesive plaster. He was a pioneer in the use of controlled clinical trials.

#### Dowling D Munro (Fig 30)

Born in Glasgow, Dowling Donald Munro trained at the Royal Free Hospital. He completed his National Service with the Royal Armed Medical Corps in Cyprus, then as Senior Registrar at St Mary's Paddington. Working with Feiwel, he developed research interests in topical steroids, which revolutionised the treatment of inflammatory skin disorders. He spent a year at the Cleveland Clinic and subsequently gained his MD thesis on the percutaneous absorption of topical steroids and its effects on the hypopituitary, pituitary and adrenal axis. Dowling was the first 'outsider' (non-Bart's trained) ever to be appointed a consultant at SBH. With **Peter Borrie** and **John Kirby**, they created a top-quality Department. His appreciation by UK dermatologists was rewarded: President of the Dowling Club, President of the St John's DS and President of the dermatology section at the RSM. He remained in the City, proud of the department he had led, devoted time in medical politics of the day. He decided to retire in his early 60s from Bart's to spend time with his family and enjoyed his time gardening and as a medical officer to the St John's Ambulance Service.

#### Joseph Pegum 1967 (Fig 31)

Jo Pegum was a Cambridge and Guy's graduate. After working as a navy medical officer in WW2 he trained in dermatology at Guy's under HW Barber and Louis Forman. He won a British Post-graduate Medical Federation travelling fellowship to study in Paris and Zurich. Having obtained his MD in 1952 he was subsequently appointed Assistant Physician to the Skin Department at the London Hospital. With the discovery of oral therapy for tuberculosis, Finsen light treatment of lupus vulgaris became redundant. The

large Finsen light department, active for 50 years, was converted into a modern dermatology department, still in use until 1994. Joe was elected FRCP in 1966, and appointed Consultant Dermatologist to Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children, Hackney. Later he became civilian consultant advisor in dermatology to the Royal Navy, a post he held until his retirement from The LH in 1983. He worked with Harvey Baker as consultant for 15 years. Joe Pegum was always a pillar of the BAD serving as its Honorary Secretary from 1970 to 1975 and later as President in 1980/81. He was also President of the Dermatological Section of the RSM.

### **Harvey Baker (Fig 32)**

Harvey Baker's training in dermatology was lengthy and thorough, in Leeds, Newcastle, and then at the London Hospital in 1962. Six years later, he was appointed as a Consultant Dermatologist. In 1974 he set up the first photochemotherapy (PUVA) unit in the UK for the treatment of psoriasis at the LH transforming severe psoriasis management. During his professional career, Harvey wrote over 100 papers and in 1989 his textbook *Clinical dermatology* (Bailliere Tindall) was published. In 1970 he became President of the Dowling Club, then in 1978 President of the London Jewish Medical Society. In 1979 he was elected President of the St John's Hospital DS. At the BAD, he was an Honorary Treasurer from 1979 for 9 years, then Chairman of the Ethics Sub-committee and a trustee of the Psoriasis Association. Eventually he was made BAD President in 1990. Soon after he took early retirement due to health issues and I was given the challenge of being his successor. This was a daunting act to follow for a new consultant as his successor adopting his huge cohort of difficult chronic psoriatic patients to manage and also set up dermatopathology services!

### **Irene Leigh CBE (Fig 33)**

Succeeding Joe Pegum, Irene was appointed a Consultant Dermatologist at the Royal London Hospital in 1983. She established the Centre for Cutaneous Research at **Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary University of London (BLSMD)** which developed into the premier research centre in skin biology and disease in UK and arguably Europe. Irene's research focus has been keratinocytes studying the role of keratin in non-melanoma skin cancers and hereditary skin diseases, and discovered that numerous genetic diseases of the skin are caused by mutations in keratin, plectin, desmosomal proteins and connexins. Her research group who included ICRF and then CRUK clinical academics **Charlotte Proby** who also moved to Dundee and was given a chair as well as Catherine Harwood who worked on dermatological oncology. Irene's research identified the cause of recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa and develop a monoclonal antibody for diagnosis as well as how HPV plays an oncogenic role in non-melanoma keratinocyte skin cancers. She became Professor of Dermatology (1992), Professor of Cell and Molecular Medicine (1999), Research Dean (1997-2002), Joint Research Director (2002-5), Dean for e-learning (2005-6). She then moved to Scotland and was appointed Head of College and Vice Principal of Dundee University in 2006 and re-established a research laboratory in Dundee including the CR-UK Skin Tumour Lab. In 2006 she was honoured with an OBE for services to medicine followed by a CBE in 2012. She was awarded the Archiblad Gray medal of the BAD in 2012. Subsequently, she has returned to the East End as Research Dean for Bart's and the London School of Medicine and Dentistry. She is currently joint research director for the hospital and medical school returning to BLSMD where she is currently Dean for Global Engagement (2019- ongoing).

### **Julia Newton Bishop (Fig 34)**

Julia Newton trained in medicine on the London Hospital Medical Rotation and then in dermatology at St Thomas's Hospital and SJHDS. She was appointed as Senior Lecturer (Honorary Consultant) at the RLH in 1989. With her PhD ICRF fellow Veronique Bataille, she described phenotypes associated with melanoma risk, and they recruited families to understand the causes of familial melanoma. In 1995 she moved to Leeds and

was appointed and given a chair in 2007 to lead a melanoma research group within the Section of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Leeds Institute of Cancer and Pathology, University of Leeds.

### **Edel O'Toole (2001- Current) (Fig 35)**

Following training in Galway and Dublin in Medicine and Dermatology, Edel O'Toole in 1994, moved to Northwestern University, Chicago to work on keratinocyte migration and extracellular matrix funded by a Dermatology Foundation and subsequently a Howard Hughes Medical Institute Physician-Scientist Fellowship. She was appointed in 2001 as Clinical Senior Lecturer/Honorary Consultant Dermatologist at QMUL/Barts and the London NHS Trust. As a clinical academic with an active research group working on diverse aspects of keratinocyte and cancer biology. Her many interests include genetic skin disease (palmoplantar keratodermas and ichthyoses), paediatric dermatology and medical dermatology. In 2008 she was appointed to Professor of Molecular Dermatology and is currently also Centre Lead, Centre for Cell Biology and Cutaneous Research, Barts and the London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary, University of London. She is currently leading an atopic eczema clinical phenotyping and genotyping project in the Bangladeshi population of East London called THEA, as well as laboratory-based research on ichthyosis and the basement membrane. She is the current chair of the research committee of the British Association of Dermatologists and the BAD affiliated network, BADGEM. Edel has received several awards/recognitions for her work including the Parkes-Weber Lecture and Medal, Royal College of Physicians, London (2012) and the Stuart Maddox Lecture, Vancouver (2017).

### **Catherine Harwood (2001- current) (Fig 36)**

Catherine Harwood qualified from Cambridge University and St Thomas ' Hospital London. She trained in Dermatology at St George's Hospital and then undertook research in the Centre for Cutaneous Research, RLH, as an MRC Clinical Training Fellow (1995-8) and obtained a PhD on HPV and the molecular basis of non-melanoma skin cancer. After further SpR training at Barts and the London NHS Trust (1999-2001) she was appointed as a Clinical Senior Lecturer and Honorary Consultant Dermatologist to the ICRF becoming the Cancer Research-UK Skin Tumour Laboratory Clinical Programme. Catherine was promoted to Professor in Dermatology in October 2010. Her research interest continues in keratinocyte cancer, HPV and affect of immunosuppression on risk.

### **Vicky Jolliffe (2004- Current) (Fig 37)**

Vicky has been a Consultant Dermatologist at the RLH since 2004. Her special Clinical interest is in Hair Disorders including Alopecia and with **Dr Michael Klaber and Dr Virginia (Ginny) Hubbard**, post graduate primary care dermatology education. She was recently given a chair and continues to lead a team providing post graduate dermatology learning.

### **Dermatology at Bart's Health NHS Trust 2020 with Current Consultant and Honorary Consultant staff across all hospital sites and QMUL**

In alphabetical order:

Mansi Adams  
Ravinder Atkar  
Anthony Bewley  
Kapil Bhargava  
Richard Bull

Suchitra Chinthapalli  
Malvina Cunningham  
Sasha Dhoat  
Arucha Ekeowa-Anderson  
Karen Gibbon  
Daniel Glass  
Rebeca Goiriz Valdes  
Portia Goldsmith  
Thiviyani Maruthappu  
Bryan McDonald  
Jane McGregor  
David Paige  
Maria Montserrat Gilaberte Pena  
Padma Mohandas  
Anshoo Sahota  
Aardash Shah

### **Teams in Dermatology –**

To bring our readers up to date can be best summarised in pictures. With all the challenges we have all faced in dermatology especially from re organisations over my 30-year consultant career, progress and attempts to improve the service goes on in the East End. Together the many dermatology subspecialty teams consisting of medical, nursing and non-medical staff are illustrated at work and in more relaxed celebration (Figs Work and Play xx) in this story. As teams they continue to provide a comprehensive quality local, regional and even national paediatric and adult general dermatology service, as well as a range of multi-disciplinary team specialist services. These include the regional skin cancer service for East London including Mohs surgery, a large and expanding medical dermatology and biologics dermatology-rheumatology service, genital dermatoses, contact allergy, phototherapy and psychodermatology services. Proudly, reflecting this well, the Dermatology BMJ Team of 2017 winners were from Bart's Health Psychodermatology unit at RLH led by Tony Bewley.

Apart from undergraduate and post graduate teaching, MD and PhD students the department runs many clinical trials and have close links with the Centre for Cell Biology and Cutaneous Research, Queen Mary University of London where there is research in keratinocyte biology, rare genetic skin disease discovery and biology, skin cancer, hair biology and wound healing. The development, breath and pace of progress over the last four decades is nothing but remarkable (Fig see attached selection). I am in no doubt it will continue and I remain proud to have been part of such impressive success.

*Rino Cerio 2 December 2020  
Consultant Dermatologist and Chair in Dermatopathology  
Molecular Pathology, Infection & Immunity  
Department of Core Pathology-Dermatopathology Division  
80 Newark St  
Cellular Molecular Science (School of Medicine and Dentistry)  
Queen Mary's University of London,  
London  
E1 2ES  
[qmul.ac.uk/blizard/](http://qmul.ac.uk/blizard/)  
[r.cerio@qmul.ac.uk](mailto:r.cerio@qmul.ac.uk)*



Fig 1

Fig 2 Fig 3A Fig 3B Fig 4A



Fig 4B Fig 5A Fig 5B Fig 6



Fig 7 Fig 8 Fig 9



Fig 10  
Fig 11 Fig 12 Fig 13

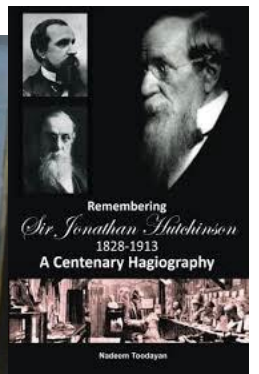
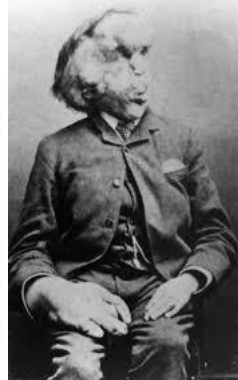


Fig 14 Fig 15 Fig 16 Fig 17.

Fig 18 Fig 19 Fig 20



Fig 21 Fig 22 Fig 23

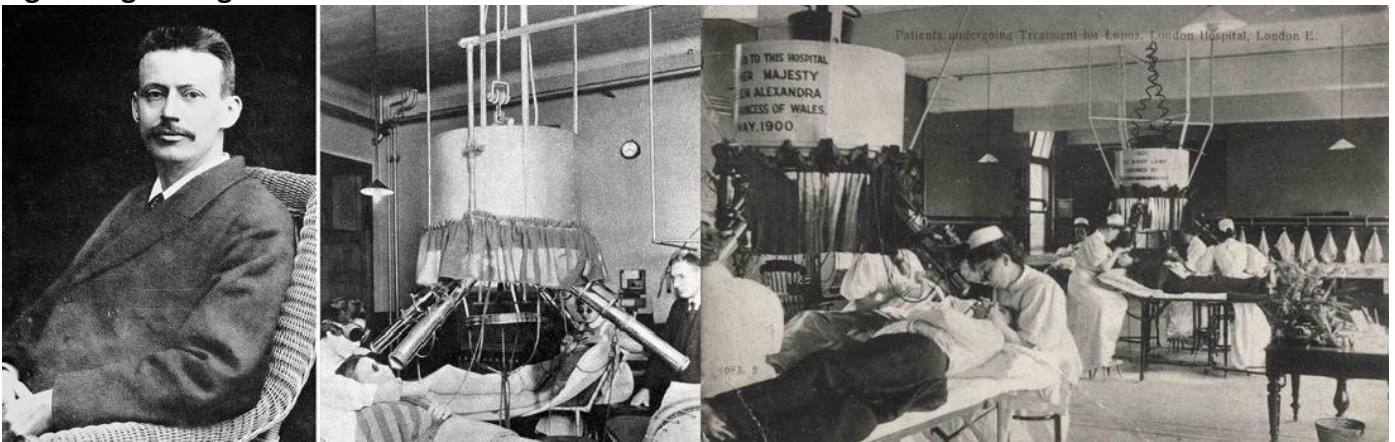


Fig 24 Fig 25 Fig 26

Fig 27 Fig 28



Fig 29 Fig30 Fig 31



Fig 32 Fig 33 Fig 34 Fig 35 Fig 36 Fig 37



Fig38 Fig 39 A and B



Fig 40 Fig 41A Fig 41B

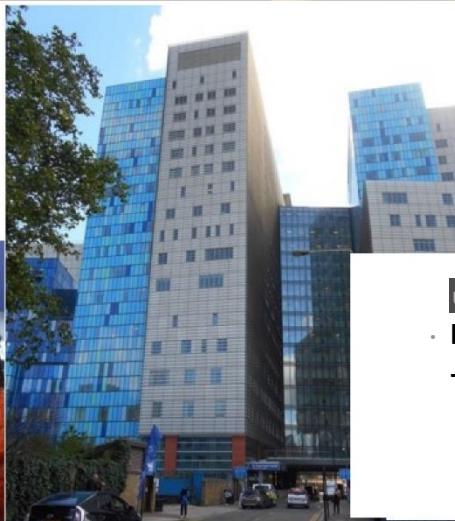








+  
-+ Tests  
-+  
ic  
ology Day Unit  
& Haemophilia Centre



2  
Dermatology  
Cardiac  
DEXA Scanner & Outpatients X-ray  
-+ Fracture Clinic  
-+ Haematology  
-+ Cardiology  
-+ Neurophysiology  
-+ Outpatient Therapies  
Litts





**LEGENDS. To Figs**

- 1.**  
The London City based St Bartholomew's Hospital courtyard North East from the central square early 19th century.
- 2,3A,3B.**  
Courtier and tomb of monk Rahere founder of St Bartholomew's City Hospital
- 4A,4B.**  
Statue of Henry VIII at gate entrance today at St Bartholomew's Hospital
- 5A, 5B.**  
Sir Jonathan Hutchinson SBH graduate to work cross site and in numerous specialties.
- 6,7,8.**  
Sir William Hogarth paintings still can be viewed today in the stair way entrance to the Great Hall
- 9.**  
In 1791 St Bartholomew's Medical School was recognised as lecture theatres were built and the Medical College founded in 1841
- 10.**  
The London Infirmary 1740 later shown here later known as the London Hospital 1748
- 11, 12**  
The new buildings of The London Hospital Whitechapel opened for the Victorian East End population

**13,17**

**Sir Jonathan Hutchinson was a pioneer in starting multidisciplinary cross site working in the East End**

**14,15,16**

**John Merrick also became known famously as the “elephant man” 1886**

**18**

**Nurse pioneer Eva Lucks**

**19**

**WW1 nurse heroine Edith Cavell**

**20**

**Anatomy and pathology teaching in London Hospital Medical College**

**21.**

**Nobel prize winning physicist Niels Ryberg Finsen**

**22,23**

**Finsen lamps at the Light Department, London Hospital.**

**24,25,26**

**Opening of the new Finsen Lamp and OPD unit by King Edward and Queen Alexandra in 1903 at the London Hospital**

**27,28**

**Celebrating 250 years at the Royal London Hospital in 1990 by visiting HMRH Queen Elizabeth II**

**29.**

**Royal London hospital part of Bart’s Health NHS Trust today**

**30**

**Drs Dowling D Munro, 31 Joe Pegum, 32 Harvey Baker RIP**

**33, 34,35,36,37 Professors Irene Leigh CBE, Julia newton Bishop, Edel O’Toole, Cathgerine Harwood and Vicky Jolliffe**

**38-41A/b**

**PFI funded Bart’s Health NHS Trust today both at RLH Whitechapel and in SBH.**

**Remaining Figures –**

**Montage of current and recent past dermatology staff in working teams and bonding in celebration at Bart’s Health NHS Trust Dermatology Department today**

**Current contact details;**

**Professor Rino Cerio**

**Molecular Pathology, Infection & Immunity**

**Department of Core Pathology-Dermatopathology Division 80 Newark St**

**Cellular Molecular Science (School of Medicine and Dentistry) Queen Mary's University of  
London,**

**London E1 2ES**

**[qmul.ac.uk/blizard/](http://qmul.ac.uk/blizard/)**

**[r.cerio@qmul.ac.uk](mailto:r.cerio@qmul.ac.uk) 2 December 2020**