



NEWSLETTER

April 2016

<http://1drv.ms/1rgmugS>

2 Scientific events not to be missed
Munich – Beirut April 21-23 – April 26-28, 2016

1st GERMAN - BRAZILIAN AESTHETIC MEETING
MUNICH, April 21-23, 2016

LSPRAS 50TH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE
BEIRUT, April 26-28, 2016

 **DGÄPC**
Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Ästhetisch-Plastische Chirurgie



DOUBLE MEETING
DOUBLE FUN

This Newsletter is a forum for all Association members to share their knowledge as well as important information about their activities. You are all invited to send your contribution to batiyeh@terra.net.lb

A pleasant surprise in Munich

Friday April 22nd, 2016

Those attending the 1st German Brazilian Aesthetic Meeting in Munich will be pleasantly surprised.

On Friday 22nd, a presentation entitled “**Aesthetic perception of BMW design department**” will be made by the chief designer of BMW. There is nothing peculiar about this presentation in the context of a conference about aesthetics. What is peculiar is the speaker making this presentation.

Karim Antoine Habib, a Lebanese-born Canadian, has been in charge of BMW Design since June 2012. He heads a team of designers and developers working to constantly enhance and redevelop the designs of current and future BMW models. A sophisticated designer who grew up in five countries with vastly different cultures, he is committed to the idea of evolving design and is always striving to expand his range of skills. To this end, he doesn't merely apply himself to his immediate field; he also appreciates the more technical aspects of his work. The art of continuous self-improvement is one he developed early on as a member of the Canadian U-20 national fencing team and has put to use in various roles throughout his career. Apart from a short absence of two years, he has been part of the BMW Design team since 1998.

The desire to give expression to his own aesthetic ideas came early to Karim Habib. Even as a child, he revealed his fondness



for automobiles, enjoying nothing more than sketching cars and even creating his own marque, complete with a range of different models.

As a boy Karim went to elementary school in Iran, France and Greece before moving to Montreal, Canada in 1982 where he graduated from College Stanislas in 1988. He then studied mechanical engineering at McGill University in Montreal and then focused on what would become his true passion – automotive design. He went to study automotive design first at Mc Gill and later at the most prestigious talent hotbeds for the automobile industry, non existing today, Art Center College of

Design Europe in La Tour de Peilz, Switzerland, 1994, completing his studies at Art Center College of Design in Pasadena, CA (BS in Transportation Design 1997). While working on a project there supervised by a tutor from the BMW Group, the budding designer had the opportunity to see at first hand the independent mentality of BMW Design. He was encouraged to question the design process itself and impressed his mentors with his daring and innovative work. Habib was won over by the fact that such a major car manufacturer was prepared to challenge and redefine accepted ways of thinking. Consequently, after finishing his studies he went to work for BMW first at Designworks in CA, and from 1998 in Munich with BMW's Interior Design team, followed by spells in the Exterior Design and Advanced Design departments.

His first project at BMW was the interior of the E60 5 Series; until March 2009 Habib was the Team Leader at The Advanced Design for BMW in Munich, where he designed the body for the last BMW F01 7 series. Apart from this, Habib designed the Concept CS car presented in Shanghai in 2007. Habib left BMW in March 2009 to work for Mercedes in Stuttgart as the Head of Advanced Design. He presented in Geneva in 2010 the Mercedes F800 Style future concept. After just 2 years, Habib returned to BMW to become the head of the BMW Exterior Design in Munich.

Karim Habib favours a pared-down design style. He is an admirer of the work of Ronan and Erwan Bouroullec and Patricia Urquiola, as well as the architectural designs of Rem Koolhaas, Herzog & DeMeuron and Zaha Hadid. He

is particularly fascinated by their intellectual involvement with their own work. The minimalism of Mark Rothko's works is also a source of inspiration for him.

For Karim Habib, consciously designing things is a means of expressing the desire to change the world according to his own values. This implies a close examination of both the product's environment and each of its aspects, since these factors in turn have a decisive influence on the way he approaches his own environment. A pivotal moment in his career was the development of the BMW Concept CS show car, which was masterminded by him and unveiled in 2007. For this concept study of a four-door Gran Turismo, the convex/concave bodywork, so-called flame surfacing, was toned down – a new departure that influenced subsequent models of the BMW fleet.

Questioning fundamental factors continues to play for him an important role in successful development. He believes the evolution of design styles to be indispensable for long-term success, since only those who constantly challenge and reinvent themselves can survive and keep on improving. In order to ensure this happens, he aims in his capacity as head of BMW Design to implement a system that actively supports creative freedom. Moreover, he places great value on involving everybody engaged in the design process, from the actual designers to the engineers. He sees a comprehensive understanding of all employees' roles as one of the keystones of successful design and can call on his mechanical engineering expertise to help him in this.

MEDICINE IN LEBANON THROUGHOUT THE AGES AND AGAINST ALL ODDS

Khouri R. Histoire de la médecine au Liban. J Med Liban 2010 ; 58 (1) : 28-44.



Temple of Echmoun, the Phoenician god of healing, built in the late 7th century BC. It is located near the Awali river, 2 kilometres (1.2 mi) northeast of Sidon in southwestern Lebanon

Being since the dawn of history at the crossroad of civilizations for cultural and economical exchange as well as for military campaigns and invasions, Lebanon was the cradle in which Phoenician, Assyrian, Babylonian, Egyptian, Hebrew and Greek medical observations were amalgamated.

Health was considered to be the result of an agreement with the gods, while disease was a divine punishment. In the Phoenician pantheon, "El", old and wise, was worshiped same as his son "Baal", young and active, and his daughter Hygeia, goddess of health. "Melkart" in Tyr and "Astarté", goddess of love and fertility in Byblos ranked also high among a multitude of Gods. There was however a purely and specifically Phoenician God:

"Echmoun", the God-healer whose name appeared between 1380 and 1180 BC. This God healed wounds, treated ailments with simple potions, and prescribed psychic treatments for serious diseases that would guide passions in a convenient way. The cult of "Echmoun" flourished in 677 BC well before that of "Asclépios" in Greece and "Esculape" in Rome. In the seventh century BC, a temple was erected to him near the Awali River, north of Sidon.

In medical practice, the Phoenicians being great travelers, were in contact with Babylonian and in particular Egyptian medicine that to a great extent were freed from rigorous religious connotations and superstitions. Phoenician "physicians" used rare products brought from India and Arabia in their practice and prescribed plant-based remedies and minerals whose modes of preparation and utilization were well defined. With time, Phoenician medicine gradually adopted an approach based on clinical observation and appreciation and evaluation of results.

In the nineteenth century, many practitioners in Lebanon exercised without diplomas despite medical schools in Egypt and Turkey. They only needed few general principles, often passed from father to son, to deliver care in cities and especially in rural areas. Their healing art was based on their observation skills and their ability to convince patients. Very often in the Lebanese Mountain, practitioners were from North African origin and were

named "Moghrabi" (Arabic term meaning: from Morocco). They traveled on donkeys carrying medicinal herbs and an iron that was heated and applied to painful areas. With time, the "Moghrabi" was replaced by the "Moujabber" (Arabic term meaning: bone fixer) capable, quite often, to reduce bone fractures and even heal wounds with varying success.

On New Year day in 1837, a strong earthquake hit Lebanon. The wife of Mr. Conti, Consular officer of France in Sidon, was buried under the rubble. She was rescued alive but with a seriously mutilated leg. Three distinguished European doctors (Dr. Gaillardot, physician of Suleiman Pasha's military staff, Dr. Laferré, physician of the Duchess of Plaisance, and chief surgeon of a French ship on a mission to Lebanon) were called in consultation; they advised that only amputation could save her life.

Mrs. Conti refused to be amputated and, in desperation, a "Moujabber" was called upon from Beirut; he was the famous Bakri Echlé. After a fortnight of daily visits and wound care, the inflammation decreased and her wounds healed. Two months later she could walk again alone, albeit limping slightly. This reinforced the reputation of these practitioners who continued for a long time to exercise their trade mainly in the mountains.

Good practice those days was often associated with bleeding or applying leeches purchased from barber shops. Cauterization was also widely applied either by applying a red-hot special instrument or by creating an ulcer in which a foreign body (such as a pea) is

placed to prevent healing. This "every day" medical practice, gave way in exceptional cases to physician trained in Istanbul or Cairo who could operate cataract by dislocation of the vitreous lens with a needle or could remove a bladder stone by introducing a probe and forceps. Apart from this "case by case" medicine, doctors were faced occasionally with epidemics resulting in significant mortality.



Emir Bashir

In 1813, the plague spread to Lebanon. The epidemic was successfully controlled in Lebanon due to the mandatory health regulations ordered by Emir Bashir long before the Viceroy of Egypt and the Sultan had thought about the quarantine. The

affected individuals were isolated in their homes or in health camps the expenses of which were at the charge of the Emir. The quarantine service run by Dr. Pestalozza controlled travelers arriving by sea while mobile guards of Joseph Chalfoun controlled on the coastal roads all those who came by land. For patients already suffering from the plague, poultices of milk, saffron and soap were placed on the skin lesions, and when ripe they were cauterized with a hot iron and bandaged with garlic and resins.

As for the smallpox that raged until the eighteenth century, "variolation" was practiced in Lebanon by giving healthy individuals fragments of pustules from recovering smallpox patients in the form of a maceration of milk and smallpox scabs. In 1806, the Emir Bashir, following the advice of Dr. Peter Laurella in whom he had full confidence, became himself vaccinated and extended this practice to the whole country that escaped the terrible epidemic of 1810 in the region.

In the early nineteenth century, foreign doctors practiced in Lebanon. Pioneers of European doctors installed in Lebanon were Dr. Volpi and Dr. Morando in Tripoli in 1812, Dr. Govazzi in Tripoli in 1831, Dr. Cavalier in Tripoli in 1833, Dr. Bovis in Beit Chabab in 1824, Dr. Béraut in Beirut in 1817, Dr. Derode in Aintoura in 1830, and Dr. Grace in Beirut in 1832. The most famous were Dr. Bertrand and Dr. Aubin, who treated Emir Amin, son of Emir Bashir, Dr. Suquet and Dr. Vital Gaillardot well known for having treated Ernest Renan and Lady Stanhope, Father Anastasius, vicar of the Carmelite order in North Lebanon who practiced medicine to

secure income to the order, and the Jesuite brother Henze who became the doctor OF Sitt Husn Jihan, wife of Emir Bashir, which facilitated Jesuit installation in Lebanon.



An 1840 portrait of Muhammad Ali

In 1825, Mohammed Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, realized that his army needed physicians and that his country needed a public health infrastructure. He sought help from France, which dispatched Dr. Antoine Barthelemy Clot. Upon his arrival, Dr. Clot hired for the army many French and Italian physicians and built in Abu Zaabel a very large hospital. As the viceroy wanted also to have Egyptian medical personnel, a School of Medicine and Pharmacy, adjacent to the hospital, was founded. It was transferred to Cairo, Kasr el Aini, in 1837. The first six years of study

were devoted to basic sciences: mineral sciences, geology, chemistry and botany. Then, histology and anatomy were addressed. To quell the rumors that had been circulating about dissection and profanation of corpses, it was claimed that only bodies of Copts, Greeks and Jews were dissected.



Clot Bey inoculating himself with pus from a plague bubo on March 15, 1835

Darwish Abdel-Ahad Baz, a young Lebanese, had begun his medical studies in Abu Zaabel and after spending five years in Egypt returned to Lebanon in 1831. Darwish Baz can be viewed as the first graduate Lebanese doctor. He popularized the use of quinine or “kina Baïda” (quinine sulfate) in Lebanon. It replaced the use of cinchona bark timber used to treat malaria, very common in Lebanon those days.

Following the Egyptian military campaign of Ibrahim Pasha, son of Muhammad Ali, against then known Syria (1831-1840), graduates from medical school in Cairo practiced in all big cities of the Middle East including Beirut. With the influence of Western missionaries, the Egyptians

built two military hospitals, one in Aleppo and one in Damascus. The presence of Clot in the campaign was decisive.

In 1837, Emir Bashir asked Dr. Clot on visit to Lebanon, to take to Egypt young Lebanese eager to learn medicine. The Emir and the Lebanese notables Elias Bakhos, Mikhael Toubia, and Abu Fares Bitar assured financial assistance for travel and stay. This is how five young Lebanese left for medical studies at Kasr el Aini. These were Youssef Jalkh and Ibrahim Najjar from Deir el-Kamar, Ghaleb Khoury from Baakline, Yousef Merhej Letayf and Selim Khourchid. Soon, they will be followed by Chaker el-Khoury, Hussein Al-Asir, Mansour el-Khazen, Fares Saad Noujaim and Milad Sfeir. In 1868 there were only 10 places reserved for Lebanese and Syrians at Kasr el Aini.

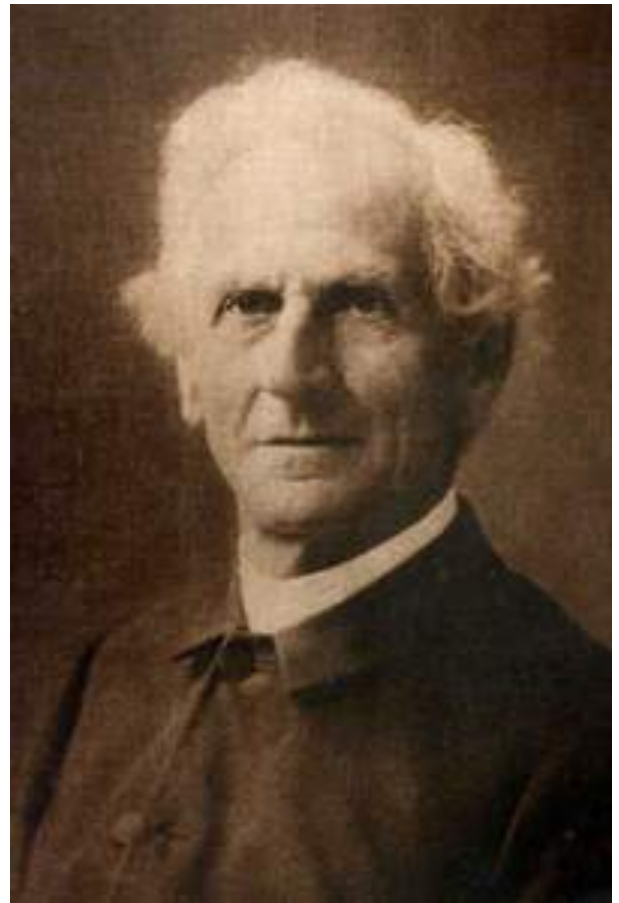
The first Lebanese doctors graduated from Kasr el Aini in 1842; each followed a different path. Dr. Youssef Jalkh graduated on November 16, 1842 and moved back to Beirut, then to Baabda. He composed in Arabic a dictionary of natural science technical terms and monographs in electroplating, photography and botany. He performed with Dr. George Post, surgeon and Protestant theologian, the first tracheostomy in Lebanon on a child suffering from diphtheria under chloroform anesthesia. Dr. Jalkh died in 1869 at the age of 48 years. Dr. Ibrahim Najjar graduated also in 1842 and spent three years in France before returning to Lebanon, where he was appointed chief surgeon of the Turkish military hospital "Shahani" located in Beirut on the hill overlooking Bab Edriss. He died young, at the age of 42 in 1864.

From 1843, Lebanese doctors graduating in Cairo or Istanbul and authorized by the “Sublime Door” to practice medicine throughout the Ottoman Empire, began to settle and practice in Lebanon. Among those were Amin Abou Khater, Iskandar Baroody, Rustom Georges Baz, Salim Daoud, Bakhos Hakim, Salim Jureidini, Khalil Khairallah, Ibrahim Matar, Antoine Naufal, Ibrahim Saliby, Asaad Salim, Ibrahim Tabet, Mikhael Michaka, Youssef al-Rami, Elias Checrallah, Hanna Honain, and Fares Mallat.

After the massacres in 1860, Western powers intervened in Lebanon. It was not until the arrival of an exceptional man in 1862 that a milestone-project was initiated. In that year, the Syrian Protestant mission recommended the opening of a College in Beirut. Desperate to be ahead of the Jesuits, Rev. Daniel Bliss and David Dodge founded on December 3, 1866, the Syrian Protestant College. The following year, a Medical section was established at Zokak el Blatt in Beirut. It was decided that the duration of medical studies would be four years, as at Harvard, while everywhere else in the United States it was three years. Until 1883, students studied medicine, ophthalmology, and chemistry in the book written in Arabic by Dr. Cornelius Van Allen Van Dyck. Van Dyck remained very active until his death in 1896 after 55 years spent in Lebanon. Anatomy, pathology and medicine were taught by Dr. John Wortabet who studied medicine in the United States, then went to Scotland to study theology before coming to Lebanon in 1853.

Soon the School of Medicine at the Syrian Protestant College was enriched by the

arrival of new professors. In 1870, Dr. Edward Van Dyck, son of Cornelius Van Dyck, Dr. Harvey Porter, and Rev. Edwin Lewis. Dr. Henry Wortabet (son of John Wortabet) came in 1871, and Dr. Richard Brigstoke, gynecologist, in 1872. A few years later, in 1880, the third son of Cornelius Van Dyck, Dr. William Van Dyck, joined the corps of teachers.



Daniel Bliss

In 1870, the Ottoman governor of Lebanon, Rustem Pasha, issued a “firman” authorizing the Syrian Protestant College to expand. Immediately, the College, the School of Medicine and the four-bed hospital, left Zokak el Blatt and settled in Bab Yacoub (presently Riad el Solh

Square). This move was only temporary because President Bliss and Rev. Stuart Dodge had already spotted a vast open field in Ras Beirut extending down to the sea. Nearly four years after locating the site, the purchase was concluded for \$ 8,000. The first stone of College Hall was laid on December 7, 1871, and that of the Medical Building on January 23, 1872. In 1873, the College Hall, the Medical Building and the Ada Dodge Memorial buildings were completed; in 1874 the current Bliss Street coming from the center of the city was constructed.



Medical Faculty 1898 Seated Left to Right: Post, Bliss, Graham, Standing: Webster, Moore, Adams

Training of medical students required a hospital that had to be found. At Haouz el Saatiyé, the “deaconesses of Kaiserswerth Sisterhood” had founded and ran since January 7, 1867, the Prussian Hospital or what was called the Johanniter Hospital. Dr. George Post who had studied theology and Medicine was sent to Lebanon as a missionary in 1863 and spent four years in Tripoli where he perfected Arabic. Back in the US, he was recalled to Lebanon to

serve as the chief surgeon at the Prussian hospital. However, he did not get along with the deaconesses who managed finally to dismiss him. The hospital was then entrusted to the Syrian Protestant College School of Medicine. By 1906, the Hospital could receive 82 patients but with the increase in student numbers and the development of specialties, hospital expansion was needed. The Medical School proposed the construction at its own cost of new pavilions but the German nuns rejected the proposal. Post who was now on the Medical School faculty had tense relationship with the deaconesses. He went to Berlin and managed to ease these tensions for two years only. The relationship between the Medical school and the Johanniter hospital ended in 1918.



Johanniter Hospital [1890s]

Anatomy courses were given in the College Building and dissections, unauthorized that time, were practiced with great discretion. It was Doctor George Post, which, thanks to his knowledge of all Beirut, undertook to find corpses. One evening, Dr. Post brought from the region Furn el-Chebbak a corpse that he tied behind him on his horse. He was followed by a policeman, intrigued by the package behind the rider. Post

accelerated his pace and entered in the botanical garden of the Jesuit French Faculty of Medicine, preparing to get rid of the corpse, which would put the blame on the Jesuit fathers. Fortunately, the policemen got lost in the darkness and Prost managed to bring the corpse to Ras Beirut.



George E. Post (1838-1909)

The first general anesthesia in Lebanon took place in 1865 in the village of Abey, when Dr. George Post administered before his students chloroform to a dog and dissected it sound asleep. Few years later, in 1873, the same doctor Post successfully reduced a dislocated shoulder under general anesthesia with chloroform at

Johanniter hospital in Beirut. The anesthesia was administered by an assistant pouring chloroform on a handkerchief folded into a cone placed on the face of the patient. This assistant was named Keshishian, the Armenian gardener of the Syrian Protestant College (to be called later the American University of Beirut). Everything went smoothly and the same assistant was required for other patients. Amazed by the skills and consciousness of his assistant, Post asked him if he wanted to study medicine. To his surprise, Keshishian was already a doctor; he fled the Armenian massacres to Lebanon where he had been hired as a gardener.



Dr. George E. Post operating

In 1871, six young Lebanese obtained the degree of doctor of medicine in Lebanon: Salim Diab from Tripoli, Salim Freige from Beirut, Naser Hatem from Hammana, Yousef Hajjar from Bmekkine, Rachid Checraallah from Baabda, and Chebli Chmayl from Kfarchima. To practice medicine, the Ottoman authorities required validation of the new graduates diplomas by an examination in Istanbul. After several trips to Istanbul by Dr. Post,

the authorities accepted on June 27, 1903 to send to Beirut an Examination Board composed of three professors of the Imperial Ottoman Medical College to be joined by three teachers from the School of Medicine.

In 1882, Rev. Edwin Lewis who was teaching natural sciences and chemistry, sparked controversy by defending the new concepts of Darwin; this made the conservative President Bliss and the board of managers furious. Lewis was forced to resign. The entire teaching staff, with the exception of Dr. George Post, resigned in his support, and five medical students refused joining the classrooms. Resignations of the teachers were accepted, and medical students on strike were dismissed. Post remained the only professor at the Medical Education Section of the Syrian Protestant College. An arrangement was nevertheless reached with Dr. John Wortabet who continued to assist Post teaching medical courses and taking care of the dismissed students at the Greek Orthodox St. George Hospital aided by Van Dyck and Brigstoke. St. George Hospital was for one year the teaching Hospital of the rebellious students of the American School of Medicine. In 1883, the rebellious students wrote a letter of apology to president Bliss and were welcomed back to the School of Medicine.

Despite the help provided by Wortabet, Post realized that he needed more teaching staff. Soon three doctors, Charles Dight, Thomas Kay, and Robert Neal came from the United States to Beirut. None of them was a missionary, and none of them spoke Arabic. Since that date medical

courses started to be taught in English and not in Arabic anymore.



**Eye clinic. Patients sometimes brought food (Zawwadeh) in basket as fees.
November 1897**



Student (Shukri Maaluf) in botany 1893

Quite quickly it became evident that the School of Medicine would need to expand

to meet the needs and demands of our region. In 1902, the College purchased a property across the street from AUB Medical Gate and established a 200-bed hospital that provided ancillary services. The property housed an administrative building, homes for the superintendents, nurses, and student nurses, a kitchen, as well as multiple wards for gynecology, obstetrics, and children's diseases. In 1905, the School of Nursing – the first of its kind in the Middle East – was founded.

In 1911, a group of medical graduates decided to organize regularly scientific meetings that would benefit primarily none academic practitioners. A first meeting took place in April 1911 and this date marked the birth the Medical Alumni Association headed by Dr. Salim Jalkh with Dr. N. Dorman as secretary and Dr. N. Nucho as Treasurer.



Anatomy dissection laboratory, 1936

In 1919, at the end of the First World War, the Syrian Protestant College changed its name to become the American University of Beirut. Over the years, the need for continued expansion became clear. In 1970, a new state-of-the-art medical center – the American University of Beirut

Medical Center – was inaugurated. The new medical center was built with a 420-bed inpatient capacity, outpatient facility, and emergency department.

The Faculty of Medicine has graduated over 4,000 medical students and physicians (as of 2011). Today, AUBMC is the only medical institution in the Middle East to have earned the four international accreditations of the Joint Commission International (JCI), Magnet®, College of American Pathologists (CAP), and the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education – International (ACGME-I) attesting to its superior standards in patient-centered care, nursing, pathology/laboratory services and graduate medical education.



Medical gate

In view of the overflowing activity of the Anglo-Saxon Protestants in Lebanon, the Catholics could not sit idle. Since 1578 Jesuit fathers were present in the levant. Pope Gregory XIII had then delegated the first Arab Jesuit, Father Eliano, grand-son of an Alexandria rabbi, to the Maronite Synod of Qannoubine. Father Eliano introduced the first rosaries to Lebanon. Much later, Rev. Fathers Riccadonna and Benoît Planchet accompanied by Brother Henze landed in Beirut in 1831. To be able to earn what would allow their subsistence, they traveled through the

mountains of Lebanon offering their services and nursing patients based on the medical knowledge of Father Planchet and Brother Henze, former medical student in Hanover.

Through this medical care, Brother Henze made the Society of Jesus known to Haidar Qaid Bellama Bey, Emir of Metn, who in 1833 proposed to the Jesuits to settle in Bickfaya, while at the same time, Emir Bashir offered them a residence at Maalaket Zahlé. Brother Henze treated Sitt Husn Jihan and had a place at Beiteddine Palace at his disposal where he could store his drugs and surgical instruments. The following year, in 1834, Father Raymond Estève came to Lebanon, and under the name of "Abouna Sleiman" became the oracle to the peasants in the region.

In 1843, the Jesuits founded a theological school in Ghazir. Subsequently Fathers Monot and Pailloux toured England, Canada and the United States, to collect funds for their projects; they returned to Lebanon in 1874. The first step of Fr. Monot, Superior of the Company of Jesus in Lebanon, was to buy the piece of land in Beirut to build on. A plot of 17,000 m² was located for 80,000 Francs. The land was negotiated by Darwish Tayan in secrecy. The sellers did not know the identity of the buyers until the night the deal was finalized. Work began immediately in 1875, under the direction of Pailloux who was an architect. The school of Ghazir was transferred to Beirut in 1881 where it took the name of Saint Joseph University. Rome granted the university the right to confer diplomas in philosophy and theology. However, the founding of a School of Medicine by

Protestants in Beirut was considered a danger lurking Catholic youth. Since 1876, Fr. Remy Normand, Superior General of the Mission, became committed to founding a Catholic medical school in Beirut and even went to Rome to expose the affair to Pope Leo XIII. With the help of Gambetta in France, a credit of 150,000 Francs was secured for this project. On September 15, 1883 Fr. Norman received the constitutive charter of a School of Medicine entitled to deliver after three years of studies a "1st Class diploma".



St. Joseph's 125th anniversary portraying Fr. Ambroise Monnot, the French Jesuit who founded the University

With eleven students, Father Hippolyte Marcellier, chancellor, began in 1883 the first medical courses in French. They were given at Huvelin Street, location of the current Law School. The teaching faculty consisted of four professors Jules Rouvier (Obstetrics, Gynecology), Elisée Senès (Surgery), Fr. Soulerin (Chemistry) and Fr. Vincent (Botany). Two years later in 1885, Dr. Chaker el-Khoury joined the faculty and was appointed professor of ophthalmology. He taught minor surgery while attending an ophthalmology clinic.

Dr. el-Khoury, was the first Lebanese to be appointed at the French School of Medicine. At age of 21, he went to Egypt in 1868, 31 years after the first Lebanese medical students sent by Emir Bashir, and attended the School of Medicine of Kasr el Aini for six years. He graduated in 1874. He practiced in Damascus ophthalmology, before returning to settle in Beirut where he was appointed at Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur in 1879.

From 1885 onwards, new teachers arrived to Beirut. Etienne Flavard (Therapeutic), Henry Nègre (Anatomy, Surgery), Hippolyte de Brun (Medicine), Maurice Hache (Surgery), Fr. Boulomoy (Botany and Bacteriology). Each new Professor gave an inaugural lecture before the faculty, representatives of the "Sublime Door", the consul of France and notables of Beirut.

In June 1886, four students were the first graduates. They were Joseph Gebara, Skandar Habib Ghorayeb, Dimitri Sopovitch, and John Perpignani. The following year in 1888, graduates were: Emlie Achi (Beirut), Maroun Najib Dandan (Beirut), Habib Daraouni (Maalaket Zahlé), Khairallah Faraj-Sfeir (Mazaat Kfar-Debiane), Amin Gemayel (Bickfaya), Habib Ghanem (Beirut), Gabriel Khoury (Beirut), Joseph Khouzam (Cairo), and Wakim Nakhlé (Byblos).

In 1888, the School name became the French Faculty of Medicine. Diplomas were delivered by the Faculty of Lyon on behalf of the Ministry of Public Education; by 1897 these diplomas became "French state diplomas". Thus every year a delegate of Public Education would come

from Paris at the beginning of each academic year to chair the examinations' jury.



Saint-Joseph faculty of medicine in Beirut, dissection in anatomy laboratory (1898-99)

However, these young graduates had a diploma that gave them no right to practice in France neither in the Ottoman Empire. Graduates had to travel to Istanbul to validate their diplomas. But in 1895, thanks to the efforts the Chancellor, Fr. Cattin, it was decided that each year on the same date, a French and Turkish jury would come to Beirut to conduct the examinations, after which graduates would receive a French as well as Turkish State diploma.

This was not unanimously seen favorably, especially in France where the Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau published under the title of "Father Cattin's Diploma" a virulent article in which he accused the Faculty of Beirut to graduate foreign doctors who would come to France and settle instead of French doctors without doing the obligatory military service. He feared that in case of difficulties, Fr. Cattin would be charged to chair the Franco-Ottoman jury.



Franco-Ottoman jury at Faculty of Medicine, November 1907

In 1910, with its 210 students in medicine and Pharmacy, the Faculty of Medicine became crowded at Huvelin street. Grounds had been acquired on the current street of Damascus and transformed into a botanical garden by Fr. Boulomoy. Fr. Mattern planed to build a new Faculty of Medicine campus on these grounds. In 1912, the premises of Huvelin Street were abandoned and medical courses began for 300 students at the new campus on Octobre 16, 1912.



Université St. Joseph, 1892

In 1911, under the leadership of Fr. Lucien Cattin and on the initiative of the newspaper "The Times", the SPP in France (*Syndicat de la Presse Parisienne*), launched a subscription to build a hospital on a land purchased by the French Government in Beirut. World War One broke out soon and construction projects were immediately frozen. In 1922, General Gouraud laid the foundation stone of the hospital and the construction started. His successor, General Weygand, inaugurated in 1923 Hôtel-Dieu de France, which opened its doors and admitted its very first patient. The hospital remained the property of the French State but its management was transferred to the Saint-Joseph University in 1984. During the Lebanese war, the hospital continued to provide care, never failing its mission.



Hôtel-Dieu de France

Against all odds, in October 1914, the French Faculty of Medicine had already accomplished a great deal. It had 12 professors, 305 students in medicine and 50 in pharmacy. At the start of World War One, the Jesuits were expelled from Lebanon on August 2, 1914, followed by the professors during the month December. The students interrupted their

studies and some could go to France where, thanks to Fr. Cattin, they were admitted to French schools.

At the end of the war, a French flotilla threw anchor in the port of Beirut. Once landed, Fr. Martimprey visited the Faculty and found it in a terrible mess. After extensive works of reconstruction and rehabilitation, entrance exams were held on February 4, 1919. The study duration was increased to five years and then increased to six years in 1927 and seven in 1935.

The Lebanese University was founded in 1951. When the Faculty of Medical Science was established in 1983, students from different social classes in Lebanon had the opportunity to turn their dreams into reality and study medicine. The branches of the Faculty of Medical Sciences were merged in 1996 forming one unit. The Faculty now comprises 1,237 students.

The Faculty of Medicine at Beirut Arab University was established in 1995 with 35 students. The student intake has progressively increased since then reaching 100 students in the academic year 2013/2014 with a total of 505 undergraduate students. More than 607 students had graduated by 2015.

The University of Balamand was founded in 1988. The Faculty of Medicine and Medical Sciences was established in 2000. Enrollment in the Faculty of Medicine has been growing at a rapid pace in the past few years and reached 268 at the M.D. level students and 151 for postgraduate specialization in 2013. Medical Education

at the University of Balamand begins with the first two years at the main campus located on the Hill of Balamand overlooking the coastal area of El-Koura, in northern Lebanon. The four-year MD program is completed with two years of clinical training at St. George Hospital founded in 1875 in Achrafieh, Beirut.



St. George Hospital, 1913

The Lebanese American University (LAU) roots extend back to 1835 as the first school for girls in the Ottoman Empire. It started as a women's Junior College in 1924. Since 1949, the university has operated under a charter from the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. In 2010 it received full accreditation by the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the New England Association of Schools and Colleges. The School of Medicine opened its doors in 2009 in Byblos to a group of 25 students. LAU and Partners Harvard Medical International have signed an innovative 10-year collaboration agreement that will significantly reinforce LAU's Medical School standing.

PLASTIC SURGERY AT THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

In 1862, American missionaries in Lebanon and Syria, under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, asked Dr. Daniel Bliss to withdraw from the evangelistic work of the mission in Lebanon to found a college of higher learning that would include medical training. It was felt that this college should have an American educational character, should be administered independently from the Mission, and should be maintained by its own funds.

On April 24, 1863, the State of New York, granted a charter under the name of the Syrian Protestant College. The college opened with its first class of 16 students on December 3, 1866. In 1867, the University started the School of Medicine.

Since its establishment in 1867, the Faculty of Medicine at the American University of Beirut (AUB) has trained generations of medical students and physicians; over 4,000 to date (2011). The graduates of the Faculty of Medicine at AUB can be found at leading institutions around the world, transforming the medical field and improving patient care.

Plastic surgery at the American University of Beirut Medical Center (AUBMC) has a long and distinguished past that goes back to 1946. In the fall of that year, which coincided with the end of the Second World War, two distinguished surgeons arrived in Beirut and joined the

Department of Surgery at AUBMC as visiting professors. Dr. Allen O. Whipple, professor and chairman of the Department of Surgery at Columbia - Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, and Dr. J. Joseph McDonald. Their first plastic surgery was to reconstruct an ear, and Dr. MacDonald took out a rib to fix the shape of the ear.

This was little noticed at the time, but it left a lasting imprint and influenced the development and progress of surgery at AUBMC in Lebanon and the Middle East. Joe, as Dr. McDonald was affectionately called by his colleagues and residents, initiated a surgical renaissance. He succeeded Dr. Whipple as chairman of the Department of Surgery when the latter returned to the U.S. at the end of the academic year. Dr. McDonald introduced modern plastic surgery rotations, then almost unknown in Lebanon and the Middle East.



Looking east across Beirut, with the old American University of Beirut Hospital in the foreground. 1940s

Dr. MacDonald was a brilliant surgeon and an exemplary teacher. His plastic surgery procedures, which he performed at AUBMC, included the whole gamut of the specialty, both reconstructive and aesthetic. The results of his operations were remarkable and soon earned him a reputation for excellence and innovation. This boosted the reputation of AUBMC and attracted patients from Lebanon and the Middle East.

Few of the graduating residents were encouraged to continue subspecialty training in leading centers in the U.S. The first generation of these residents included accomplished plastic surgeons that later assumed chairmanships of plastic surgery programs in the U.S. such as Dr. Vahram Bakamjian. In 1988, a residency training program in plastic surgery was established. To date, the residency program has successfully trained and graduated fourteen local and two regional plastic surgeons that are respected members of their community.



Joseph J. McDonald
Chairman of Surgery, 1946-1951



New Medical Center planned for 2020

PLASTIC SURGERY AT UNIVERSITÉ SAINT-JOSEPH DE BEYROUTH - USJ

Saint Joseph University is a private Catholic research university in Beirut, founded in 1875 by the Jesuits. It ranks as the second best university in Lebanon, and among the top academic institutions in all of the Middle East. As Lebanon's oldest and main French university, USJ is the only university in the Middle East to adhere to the European ECTS university academic credits system. It is also known for its university hospital, Hôtel-Dieu de France.

Initially, partial training in Plastic Surgery was offered. Residents had then to complete their training abroad, primarily in France. The first resident to be trained was Nabil Hokayem who completed the available training then in 1978.

Subsequently, a full training program was offered following which a specialty certification in Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery was offered.



Medical School Chapel

The first specialty certification was delivered in 1983. Since then 26 Plastic Surgeons were certified at St. Joseph University.



Hôtel-Dieu de France

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