Furthermore, it is our responsibility to ensure that excellence in medical education and research at Trinity has a real impact on the lives of patients. In our School and teaching hospitals, with their public service ethos, we are extremely fortunate to have world-class doctors who are committed to making a difference. At Trinity College Dublin, we are very excited about the fantastic opportunities we have with such talent, particularly as the School occupies its new home in the Trinity Biomedical Sciences Institute where students will study in an environment rich in knowledge and innovation.

Today, Trinity’s discoveries in the area of neuroscience, immunology and cancer constitute important medical research on a par with work being undertaken anywhere in the world. Groundbreaking research in areas such as psychiatric disease, lung cancer and eczema published in premier league journals are examples of research that will help improve and save the lives of many. Research in bioengineering is producing new medical devices some of which are now entering clinical trials.

I am committed to building on our strong traditions combined with latest achievements to further strengthen the School’s international standing, ranking highly at a global level. We are all immensely excited at the new opportunities brought about by moving into a new building, a powerhouse of research activity which brings the biomedical sciences into close proximity with chemistry and pharmacy, creating the environment for successful translation from bench to bedside.

Plans for the School are not just about building buildings. What is important is to drive the activity that takes place inside the buildings to provide high quality education and research. The key task is continuing to attract top academics to help us leverage the School’s existing strengths and to enhance other areas where we can have major impact.

To do this, we need the support and involvement of a wider community and we hope that our alumni can lead the way. The Tercentenary Board members that include outstanding Trinity alumni and supporters are guiding us in our development efforts.

I look forward to interacting with all the stakeholders who deeply care about the School’s progress. I invite you to engage with us as we celebrate our past and plan for our exciting future.

Professor Dermot Kelleher
MD, FRCPI, FRCP, F Med Sci
Head of School of Medicine
Vice Provost for Medical Affairs
A PROUD HERITAGE INSPIRING EXCELLENCE

Trinity College Dublin School of Medicine is a unique institution, which is 300 years old. It has a proud tradition of scholarship and research and has made a significant contribution to development of medicine.

1711
First medical school building opened on August 16. The building stood on a site now occupied by the Berkeley Library.

1713
Death of Sir Patrick Dun, a leading physician in Dublin and former President of the College of Physicians of Ireland. He left a substantial bequest to support the appointment of a Professor of Physic.

1745
Rotunda Hospital, the first charitable maternity hospital in these islands, opened.

1761
George Cleghorn appointed Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery. He is credited with the first description of infectious hepatitis.

1788
Sir Patrick Dun’s Hospital established as a teaching hospital with funds derived from the Sir Patrick Dun’s bequest.

1808
Sir Patrick Dun’s Hospital as a teaching hospital with funds derived from the Sir Patrick Dun’s bequest.

1813
George Cleghorn appointed Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery. His anatomy textbooks were used widely and for a considerable period of time.

1819
Board of Trinity College agrees to the admission of women to study medicine.

1847
William Stokes elected Regius Professor of Physic. He is acknowledged internationally as one of the founders of cardiology.

1857
Robert William Smith appointed Professor of Surgery. He described Smith’s fracture of the wrist and he wrote the first detailed description of neurofibromatosis.

1870
Work began on erecting several new buildings for the medical school. The work proceeded over 30 years and resulted in the five ranges of buildings now facing College Park on the west side.

1873
Diploma of State Medicine (preventive medicine) established. It was the first in Ireland and Great Britain.

1883
Edward Hallaran Bennett elected Professor of Surgery. He is remembered for his description of Bennett’s fracture of the thumb.

1899
Daniel John Cunningham appointed Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery. His anatomy textbooks were used widely and for a considerable period of time.

1904
Several distinguished guests including Sir William Osler received honorary degrees.

1908
Sir Patrick Dun’s Hospital established as a teaching hospital with funds derived from the Sir Patrick Dun’s bequest.

1914-18
Sixty graduates of the School of Physic lost their lives and many more were wounded in the Great War.

1917
Alexander Charles O’Sullivan appointed first Professor of Pathology. Chair of Physiology established.

1919
Denis Burkitt graduated. He would become famous for his work on Burkitt’s Lymphoma.

1925
William Hayes, who would become one of the leading geneticists of the twentieth century, graduated.

1927
W.J.E. Jessop appointed first chair of social and preventive medicine.

1929
The Moyne Institute of Preventive Medicine was built. It was funded by Grania Guinness (now the dowager Marchioness of Normandy) in memory of her father, the first Baron Moyne. One wing would house the Department of Bacteriology and the other the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine.

1933
W.J.E. Jessop was appointed Dean of the Medical School and he led a major reform of the school and its relationship with its teaching hospitals – Dr. Steevens’ Hospital (1720), Mercer’s Hospital (1734), Marsh Hospital (1753), Sir Patrick Dun’s Hospital (1808), National Children’s Hospital (1821), Baggot Street Hospital (1822) and the Adelaide Hospital (1839).

1934
Robert Steen of the National Children’s Hospital, Harcourt Street, was appointed first Professor of Paediatrics. Peter Gatenby appointed first full-time Clinical Professor of Medicine. He developed a clinical medicine professorial unit in the Meath Hospital.

1935
Formation of the Federated Dublin Voluntary Hospitals. The seven teaching hospitals associated with Trinity were brought together under the control of a Central Council on which the College was represented.

1939
Chair of Pharmacology established.

1945
First research laboratory to be built at St. James’s Hospital.

1950
Four years after the Second World War, Michael Viner, was appointed first Professor of Paediatrics.

1952
Sir William Osler receives the first Sir Patrick Dun Award from the Australian Medical Research Fund.

1955
Sir Robert Willan of the Royal College of Surgeons elected first Professor of Surgery.

1960
Tom Hennessy appointed first full-time Chair of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

1967
Chair of Obstetrics and Gynaecology established.

1969
McCormick.

1975
The John Durkan Leukaemia Research Laboratory established.

1980
Formation of the Federated Dublin Voluntary Hospitals. The seven teaching hospitals associated with Trinity were brought together under the control of a Central Council on which the College was represented.

1983
Sir Patrick Dun’s Research Laboratory constructed at St. James’s Hospital.

1984
The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) launched.

1988
Refurbished laboratory, the Sir Patrick Dun Translational Research Laboratory at TCD’s School of Medicine and St. James’s Hospital opened.

1991
Opening of Trinity Biomedical Sciences Institute, the new home of the School of Medicine. Tercentenary celebrations.
Innovative, research-driven, interdisciplinary and international – that’s Trinity College School of Medicine as we celebrate the Tercentenary. We are striving to be in step with the latest advancements in medical education, science and practices to enhance the School’s position as a leader in Irish medicine and internationally.

EDUCATION

Key to the development of medical doctors of the future is a familiarity and competence in clinical research. A critical component of this aspiration is the need to expose the future medical doctor to a significant investigational experience at an early stage in order to embed an understanding and appreciation of the relevance of research to healthcare delivery. Making research a consistent feature of the curriculum is an educational focus.

UNDERGRADUATE

The School has reduced the curriculum from six to five years. The hybrid pedagogic model now used involves lectures, problem-based learning and small group case-based teaching. Students are introduced to clinical medicine early in their first year and special attention is placed on the teaching of clinical skills in a purpose-built laboratory. Bedside teaching remains a major focus of the curriculum.

POSTGRADUATE

Specialist MSc programmes: Currently 20 MSc courses are offered by the School of Medicine to over 300 students. A major task is to develop research capability of graduate students consistent with the overall research strategy of the School of Medicine. The following newly-developed courses are on offer: MSc in Neuroscience; MSc in Cardiac Rehabilitation and Prevention; MSc in Physical Sciences in Medicine; MSc in Respiratory Physiotherapy; Interlaced MSc in Biomedical Sciences for Medical Students. Future plans include the introduction of a new MSc in Translational Medicine, MSc/Diploma in Biostatistics, MSc in Healthcare Infection Management and MSc in Clinical Microbiology and Molecular Diagnostics.

Research degrees: The School of Medicine has nearly 200 students registered for postgraduate research degrees. We aim to increase access to postgraduate research degrees, particularly for medical graduates, and following on from the success of the integrated PhD programmes in Molecular Medicine and Neuroscience we plan to broaden the scope of PhD programmes on offer in the School. In this regard, a new PhD programme – the International Doctoral School in Global Health (Indigo) led by Trinity College in collaboration with partner universities in Africa and other countries – was established in 2009. Furthermore, work is underway to develop structured PhD programmes in Experimental Cancer Medicine and in Community Health and Primary Care.

RESEARCH

Our academic leaders demonstrate excellence in scholarship by conducting, in collaboration with our teaching hospitals, primary care practices and other partners, groundbreaking research and publishing regularly in peer-reviewed journals.

NEW AUTISM GENES DISCOVERY

Genes contributing to the development of autism have been discovered by researchers at Trinity College Dublin and University College Dublin (UCD) as part of a Global Autism Genome Project, involving 50 institutions worldwide. The findings were published in ‘Nature’ in 2010. The study highlighted subtle changes in the genome in genes involved in neurodevelopment in young people with ASD. The Irish component of the work of the Autism Genome Project involves a collaboration between TCD and UCD and is focused on the identification and study of children with autism and their families from across Ireland; the production of the vast amounts of data on the genetic variation in the individuals and their families; the analysis of the data, and the coordination of The Autism Simplex Collection (TASC) project across the international clinical sites. Prof. Michael Gill and Prof. Louise Gallagher from the TCD Department of Psychiatry and Prof. Andrew Green and Dr. Sean Ennis from the UCD School of Medicine and Medical Science are co-lead investigators in the Global Autism Genome Project.

NEW GENES FOR COELIAC DISEASE

Coeliac disease is a condition in which the lining of the small intestine becomes damaged by exposure to dietary wheat and related cereals. Ireland has one of the highest incidences in the world. New studies involving the joint efforts of researchers in the UK, the Netherlands and Trinity College Dublin have resulted in the identification of 8 new regions of the genome which are linked to susceptibility to coeliac disease development. The first of these to be discovered was the IL2 / IL21 region which was the first identification of a non-MHC gene for this disease and was published in ‘Nature Genetics’ in 2007. Follow-on studies have revealed further susceptibility genes also published in ‘Nature Genetics’ in 2008 and 2010.

Trinity researchers led by Dr. Ross McManus with Prof. Con Feighery, Prof. Dermot Kelleher and other Irish researchers contributed to this work which now permits new insights into the mechanism of the disease.
Launched in November 2006, The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) is the most comprehensive study on ageing in Ireland. It will provide a study of a representative cohort of over 8,000 Irish people over the age of 50 years charting their health, social, and economic circumstances over a 10-year period. First wave of TILDA was completed in 2011. TCD is leading the study, which is being undertaken by a cross-institutional, multidisciplinary team of experts from several Irish academic institutions. A group of international scientists advises the TILDA investigators. Rose Anne Kenny, Professor of Geriatric Medicine, Director of the Mercer’s Institute for Successful Ageing at St. James’s Hospital is TILDA’s principal investigator. TILDA is funded by the Department of Health, the Atlantic Philanthropies and Irish Life.

A NEW TEST FOR LUNG CANCER

Under the leadership of Prof. Joseph Keane, the pulmonary group in St. James’s and the School of Medicine have recently published a new test for lung cancer in ‘Nature Medicine’. This test was generated by using samples from over 100 patients with the disease. In collaboration with Boston University, the research team identified 80 genes whose expression in normal airway cells predicts lung cancer elsewhere in the lung with high accuracy. In fact, when combined with bronchoscopy, it improves the sensitivity of that test to 95%.

NEW GENES ASSOCIATED WITH CLEFT LIP AND CLEFT PALATE

An international collaboration between TCD scientists and researchers in Scotland and Japan has developed a new animal model that reproduces a major genetic cause of human eczema. The TCD team was led by Prof. Padraic Fallon. This new discovery, which has the potential of assisting the development of new therapies in the treatment of the disease, was published in ‘Nature Genetics’ in 2009. Previous groundbreaking work by key collaborators in the study Prof. Irwin McLean, University of Dundee, and Prof. Alan Irvine, Our Lady’s Children Hospital Crumlin and TCD, on Irish children with eczema, had identified that up to one in two cases of severe eczema in children is associated with mutations in a gene called filaggrin. In this new study the collaborative team has identified an identical genetic mutation mechanism (technically known as a frame-shift mutation) in the mouse strain as was previously identified in children with eczema. Detailed immunological studies on the mouse revealed that this defect in the filaggrin gene leads to a loss of barrier integrity, making the skin more permeable to allergens that eventually leads to the induction of allergic skin inflammation, comparable to that seen in human eczema and related allergic diseases.

THE IRISH LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON AGEING (TILDA)

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PARTNERSHIPS

Over the years the School of Medicine and its affiliated hospitals have produced major players of Irish medicine. Working closely with our colleagues in other institutions in Ireland and internationally is one of the underlying principles of the School’s operation today. Our academics collaborate with colleagues in Ireland and around the world in a wide range of areas. We are also participating in a number of partnerships as an institution. Here are some examples.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES & MEDICAL SCHOOLS CONSORTIUM

In addition to TCD, the Irish Universities & Medical Schools Consortium comprises the medical and dental schools in the three constituent universities of the National University of Ireland, University College Cork, University College Dublin and National University of Ireland Galway. There is a strong ethos in pioneering research and a commitment to education as the engine for development.

EUROLIFE

The Eurolife Network of European Universities in Life Sciences has as its principle objectives the development of a pan-European vision for high level strategic cooperation, research and training activities. Apart from TCD, the network includes:

- Leiden University Medical Center
- University of Edinburgh
- Université Louis Pasteur Strasbourg
- Universitat de Barcelona
- Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
- Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm
- Medical University of Innsbruck

INDIGO

In collaboration with international partners, Trinity College Dublin established the International Doctoral School in Global Health (Indigo) to provide interdisciplinary PhD training in Global Health to students in African and other universities. Indigo aims to build capacity in health systems by educating leaders in health research and by creating sustainable health research networks in sub-Saharan Africa. Start-up funding has been provided by the Irish Government through Higher Education Authority and Irish Aid. Trinity’s partners in Indigo are:

- Ibadan University, Nigeria
- Makerere University, Uganda
- University of Malawi, Malawi
- Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa
- Council on Health Research for Development, Switzerland
- UK Cochrane Centre, Oxford, UK
- Department of Global Health and Social Medicine and the Business School at Harvard University, USA
- Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, USA

Pauline Byakika and Mohammed Lamorde were awarded the Marjorie and Norah Fenton Scholarship, which enables them to do a PhD in Clinical Pharmacology. The Scholarship was founded in 2006, through the Fair Wind Foundation, by a gift of Mr. & Mrs. Michael Jackson in memory of Mr. Jackson’s mother Marjorie and his aunt Norah, a graduate of Trinity’s medical school. Norah Edith Fenton graduated with B.A. in 1923 and M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. in 1927.

Dr. Mohammed Lamorde, Dr. Ceppie Merry (PhD supervisor) and Dr. Pauline Byakika.
TCD Med Day is an annual fundraising event organised and run by 4th-year medical students annually in November. The event offers students the opportunity to give something back to the patients they learn from. The action-packed day raises funds for specific projects in affiliated TCD teaching hospitals.

In 2010 the beneficiaries were a colorectal cancer screening project in AMNCH, Tallaght, and clinical psychological services for the National Burns Unit in St. James’s Hospital. An impressive total of more than €450,000 has been raised since the event’s inception in 2002 by Trinity medical student Alan Watts.

Studying medicine at Trinity provides a unique environment for studying medicine as it allows one not only to enhance passion for the course but also to immerse fully into the benefits of university life through the broad spectrum of sports clubs and societies that create a wonderful campus atmosphere.

While dealing with pressures of a medical student’s life, our students organise a range of activities aimed at giving back to the community and participate in Trinity’s various clubs and societies.

ANNUAL MED DAY

MOVE

MOVE (Medical Overseas Voluntary Electives) is a charity run by 4th-year medical students in Trinity College Dublin under the direction of the Dean of Health Sciences and senior clinical staff in St. James’s and AMNCH hospitals. The members of MOVE raise money through street collections, bag packing, raffles, entertainment nights such as concerts, corporate donations and donations from the medical alumni. In the summer after 4th year, the MOVE members travel to hospitals in the developing world. The money raised is divided among the members and used to buy equipment, supplies or medications for these hospitals. MOVE members spend a month in these hospitals learning medicine and also helping to care for patients.

TRINITY STUDENT MEDICAL JOURNAL

Trinity Student Medical Journal (TSMJ) is a peer reviewed medical journal aimed at undergraduate health and natural sciences students. The aim of the journal is to encourage students to undertake and publish their research, as well as voicing their opinions and ideas. TSMJ publishes articles which reflect areas of medicine that students find interesting and pertinent to their development as doctors.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION – BIOSOC

Established in 1874, BioSoc – is the student medical society at Trinity. It organises a range of activities throughout the year. In 2011 BioSoc hosted an international student debate about medical education in celebration of the Tercentenary of the School of Medicine. It was moderated by Minister for Health Dr. James Reilly.

The School of Medicine is of particular importance to me as many of my family have been through it spanning over 100 years (including my grandfather and great-grandfather, both with the same name as mine!). Trinity provides a unique environment for studying medicine as it allows one not only to enhance passion for the course but also to immerse fully into the benefits of university life through the broad spectrum of sports clubs and societies that create a wonderful campus atmosphere.


Dr. Robert Henry Woods (right), a Trinity graduate, Robbie Woods’s great grandfather (see opposite), was knighted for his contribution to medicine. He was president of the College of Surgeons around the 200th anniversary of TCD medical school. He was also elected as an MP for TCD. He set up the Trinity College Endowment Fund, which subsequently became the Trinity Trust.

Dr. Robert Rowan Woods (far right), a Trinity graduate, Robbie Woods’s grandfather, was secretary of the Trinity Trust.

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TRINITY MEDICINE TOMORROW

To achieve this we are planning to accomplish a number of priorities, including:

- Development of innovative teaching programmes
- Key appointments in Cancer, Infection & Immunity and Neurosciences
- Establishment of strategic partnerships in Ireland and internationally
- Facilities development:
  - A new building for the School of Medicine on Trinity campus
  - Trinity Phase II research facilities in St. James’s Hospital
  - Trinity Phase II research facilities in AMNCH
- Creating research capacity for Trinity medical history collection

Maintaining the reputation of the School of Medicine as a centre of quality education and research means ongoing development. Our plan leading up to the Tercentenary and beyond will take our educational programmes to a higher, and a more international level.

The School of Medicine and our two main teaching hospitals, St. James’s and AMNCH, are reorganising into an Academic Medical Centre. The Academic Medical Centre would permit the hospitals to maximise their development as centres of knowledge generation and their appropriate integration into the knowledge economy. The development of such a system will also have significant impact on the quality of cutting-edge tertiary and quaternary patient care. It provides a powerful partnership for development of increased capacity in terms of physical facility and human resource infrastructure. Major developments in association with hospitals will be Trinity Phase II facilities for building up areas of excellence in translational research in conjunction with Trinity Biomedical Sciences Institute.

ACADEMIC MEDICAL CENTRE AND TRINITY PHASE II AT ST. JAMES’S AND AMNCH HOSPITALS

Our greatest glory consists not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

Oliver Goldsmith (1730-1774), writer, poet, and physician, Class of 1752.

Dr. Charles C. C. O’Morchoe (M.D., 1955) established a fellowship, which is endowed in perpetuity, for a student exchange programme between TCD School of Medicine and the University of Illinois College of Medicine at Urbana-Champaign. It is in memory of Dr. O’Morchoe’s wife Patricia Jean O’Morchoe (née Richardson), a Trinity medical graduate (M.D., 1955), and also in honour of his two ancestors, both famous scientists and professors at TCD. Charles and Patricia Jean were both on the faculty of TCD from 1957 to 1968. Dr. Charles O’Morchoe was elected a Fellow of TCD during that time. Subsequently he was a Professor at the University of Maryland, Head of the Anatomy Department of Loyola University Stritch School of Medicine and then Dean of the University of Illinois College of Medicine at Urbana-Champaign.

Patricia Jean and Charles O’Morchoe.
TRINITY BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES INSTITUTE

Trinity Biomedical Sciences Institute opened in June 2011. It is a state-of-the-art research facility built around the areas of immunology, cancer and medical devices and linked directly to both, medical education and industrial collaboration. Trinity Biomedical Sciences Institute is the University’s most ambitious capital project to date and reflects the degree of research prioritisation that has taken place in Trinity over recent years from building up world-class staff to creating scale of an internationally competitive dimension.

The €131 million eleven-storey development (35,000m²) creates a corridor of academic activity and public interaction along Pearse Street in Dublin’s city centre, providing new social spaces, commercial areas, and improved access to public transport. The facility received €80 million in state funding under the Higher Education Authority Programme for Research in Third Level Institutions (PRTLI), co-financed by the European Regional Development Plan, and National Development Plan 2007-13 medical education funding.

€3.2 million has been contributed by alumni of the School of Medicine. We are extremely grateful to them for helping the School of Medicine get a new home as it celebrates 300th anniversary of the day of the opening of its first building in 1711.

TRINITY MEDICAL HISTORY COLLECTION

For centuries, Trinity medics have contributed to medical education and practice around the world. The aim of creating research capacity for Trinity medical history collection is to explore in the national, European, imperial and global contexts, Trinity’s contribution to the world of medicine. Our manuscript, printed and material collections for the history of medicine, which date from the Middle Ages to the present day, are exceptional and are yet to be explored. Triggered by the Tercentenary, the School of Medicine and the School of Histories and Humanities are collaborating in this area. To mark the anniversary, the Library mounted a six-month exhibition in the Long Room “The Best Doctors in the World are Doctor Diet, Doctor Quiet, and Doctor Merryman” - The School of Medicine 1711 to 2011.

Stanley Quek M.B., M.A. (1970) is the Singapore organiser of the Irish Universities & Medical Schools Consortium, which recruits qualified applicants for all the Irish medical schools. Dr. Quek was the Republic of Ireland’s Honorary Consul General in Singapore before the Irish Embassy was established in 2000. Dr. Quek is a member of the Trinity Foundation Board and of the School of Medicine Tercentenary Board. Dr. Quek received 2007 TCD Alumni Award for his outstanding contribution to the School.

Mary Henry M.A., M.D. (1963) was formerly chair of the TCD Association & Trust and a member of the Trinity Foundation Board. She was elected to Seanad Éireann in 1993 and in 1997. She received 2008 TCD Alumni Award for her tremendous contribution to healthcare.

Jeremy Swan was born in Sligo in 1922. He studied medicine in St. Thomas’s Hospital London, and he joined the staff of the Mayo Clinic in 1951. In 1965 he was appointed Professor of Medicine at the University of California in Los Angeles and also Director of Cardiology at the Cedars/Sinai Medical Centre. There he established a world-famous centre for cardiology and he developed the Swan-Ganz catheter measuring pressures within the heart and surrounding vessels of critically ill patients. He died on February 7, 2005. Prof. Swan and his wife Roma established a fund for teaching ethics to medical students in Trinity College.

Roma and Jeremy Swan in Trinity in July 1996, when Jeremy received an honorary degree.
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
AT A GLANCE

- Founded in 1711
- Affiliated hospitals – St. James’s and Adelaide & Meath Hospital, Incorporating the National Children’s Hospital (AMNCH) – have strong public service ethos
- Major figures of Irish medicine came through TCD and its affiliated hospitals
- Currently 715 students from 35 countries
- The number of EU students increased to over 100 in the first year

TERCENTENARY BOARD

- **Dr. Michael Asbury**, Non-executive Chairman of Photopharmica Ltd.
- **Dr. Dame Beulah Bewley**, Past President of the Medical Women’s Federation, former member of the General Medical Council UK
- **Dr. Steven Drury**, Consultant Histopathologist, New Hampshire, USA
- **Prof. Adrian Hill**, Professor of Human Genetics, Wellcome Trust Principal Research Scientist, Oxford University
- **Mr. Fergus Hoban**, Chief Executive Officer, Touchstone

- **Prof. Dermot Kelleher**, Head of School of Medicine, Vice Provost for Medical Affairs
- **Mr. John Lynch**, former Chief Executive Officer of Merrion Pharmaceuticals
- **Dr. Stanley Quek**, Chief Executive of Frasers Property Group
- **Mr. Dave Shanahan**, Global Head of Life Sciences, IDA Ireland

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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