



PÉCS MEDICAL SCHOOL HERALD

Pécs, November 2016



Photo: Loránd Barthó

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Photo supplement: photos by Gábor Takács

Decisions Finalized by the Faculty Council upon their meeting, 6 October 2016

40/2016 (10.06) decree:

The Medical Faculty Council unanimously adopted the 2017/2018 proposal for students entering the academic year of tuition.

41/2016 (10.06) decree:

The Medical Faculty Council unanimously adopted an amendment to the Biotechnology Master’s degree program in the curriculum.

42/2016 (10.06) decree:

The Medical Faculty Council supported to grant the title of Honorary Associate Professor to Professor *Balázs Bendegúz Lőrincz* with the following voting ratio:

Name	Yes	No	ABST
<i>Dr Balázs Bendegúz Lőrincz</i> Associate Professor	71	0	3

Jubilee Commemorative Certificate Awarded 65 years following graduation

During this year’s Medical Doctors’ Days (October 21-22), several colleagues who graduated from our Medical Faculty received a jubilee commemorative certificate 50, 60, or 65 years following the memorable dates. Although the Medical Herald has devoted a complete issue to this event, its importance and out of respect to the recipients, it is worthy in retelling.

This year, I am personally involved in this event, as being among one of the most senior graduates, therefore, I feel a certain incentive to offer several words about this topic. The 65-year commemoration affects 10 individuals this year, which is a sudden increase in comparison with the previous years’ average of 1-3. And if I may add, six of these people were able to receive the commemorative certificate personally in the official celebration. Moreover, we have knowledge of yet another prior member of our year, who, we were unfortunately not yet able to contact due to his impaired health condition; accepting the fact that we may not be able to track down everybody after such a long period of time, the number of people entitled for this commemorative certificate ranges somewhere between 12 and 15. To our great sadness, with the recent death of our beloved friend, *Imre Csaba*, of whom, we lost the person most responsible in holding together the graduates of our year during the past 10-15 years. It was indeed Imre, who organized annual meetings for us and maintained the list of all our addresses, complete and up-to-date. We owe our deepest appreciation to our friend, Imre, even though he is not with us anymore. Due to his vacancy, some of us may not have been informed in time about this event, which is organized in our honour. If that is the case, permit me to kindly ask you to please forgive me for this oversight. I think it is highly possible that this increased number will probably remain constant at around this value.

What is the reason for the sudden increase in our number? The well-known general increase in life span does not appear from one year to another. Still, the explanation is very simple. The initial number of undergraduates in the years before our year, was somewhere between 40 and 50, during the first half of the 1940’s, but definitely not more than 80. But our year began its studies at the university the year World War II ended, in September 1945. Therefore, with the number of young people who were returning from the front lines, and due to the priorly issued, “*numerus clausus*” decree which evokes sad memories, and which excluded all university applicants of Jewish origin, the students who intended to begin their medical studies, showed a sudden and significant rise in number.

I, myself also dare to believe an additional factor was the fact that during the several months of the former reigning Russian military occupation, the Hungarian population generally experienced that the only unanimously accepted authority in the eyes of the



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Russians, was that of the “vrach” (written phonetically in Latin alphabet), or the doctor, therefore, that seemed to convey the safest potentials to normal living conditions. Following this situation, in September 1945, a total number of 230 of students began our medical studies in Pécs, as opposed to the previous number of 40-50 students per year. Anybody was able to register for university studies without going through prior selection procedures, even without a school leaving certificate from high school, as an extraordinary student. In these extraordinary cases, the students had to hand in their school leaving certificate subsequently until the completion of the first semester, which either meant the acquisition of a new copy instead of the one lost during the war, or the need to take the high school final exams.

This initial number of 230 students decreased to 80 by the end of the 2nd year, due to the strict exams, and finally, in July 1951, the number of newly graduated medical doctors hovered around 70, but this was still much higher than even the initial number of students from the preceding years. Out of the 70 some graduates, the 10-15 “survivors” (with 10 of these having graduated 65 years ago) are now approaching 90 years of age, and I must add it is not at all a bad ratio.

If the extensiveness of this issue and if the editing committee will permit, I would like to mention everybody by the name from this handful “guards of seniors”.

Those who received the 65 year jubilee certificate in person include the following: *Miklós Balassa, Béla Csete, László Halvax, Béla Mess, László Szőnyi* and *Gabriella Zólyomi*.

Other family members or students from the same year were awarded the 65 year jubilee certificate in the name of Jenő Czukor and Erzsébet Fekete, and the university issued the commemorative certificates via post to both *György Bohenszky* and *Éva Csongor*.

Let me briefly mention another interesting question about this. The other day, a friend of mine was congratulating me on receiving the commemorative certificate, and asked me the following question: ‘What is the reason, or the logic behind, or possibly the symbol for naming these succeeding jubilee certificates (50-60-65-70-75 years) in this order after gold, diamond, iron, ruby and platinum?’

The first one is a noble metal (gold), followed by a precious stone (diamond), then comes an ordinary industrial heavy metal (iron), then again another precious stone (ruby), and the line ends with a noble metal (platinum). I must admit, I cannot answer it myself, unfortunately, although maybe I should. I would be interested to find out what the real answer might be. If anybody knows, please share it with me and clear my view on this issue. Or, as the saying goes, once you begin studying, its journey will never end. Therefore, an old professor emeritus, such as me, should not be ashamed of studying until life ends.

In conclusion, if I may add something regarding the scarcity and the rareness of reaching the top levels of jubilee certificates, during my long academic career, I cannot remember the dissemination of one single platinum certificate, only one of ruby certificate, and it was not every year in which someone received the iron (65-year jubilee) certificate, either.

As an optimist, let me hereby wish every other 65-year graduate, and former student of my year, that we should all meet here again, in the Alma Mater in 5 years, when we receive our ruby (70-year jubilee) certificate.

I feel it is my pleasant responsibility to close my words with mention of appreciation. I must express my utmost gratitude, on my behalf and on behalf of my 65-year jubilee fellows, first and foremost to our dear God, or to the merciful Fate (whichever you think suits you, but know I thank the former), for allowing us to live up to this celebratory day in relatively good conditions, being almost 90, and to be able to meet each other here in person again.



Let me also express my gratitude to the present leadership of the medical faculty in determining us worthy to receive a 65-year jubilee commemorative, “iron” certificate.

Footnote: The mentioned data values, except for the number of “iron” certificates, are merely estimates. This writing does not aim to document statistically correct data.

Dr. Béla Mess, Professor emeritus

Source: UnivPécs, October 2016

In remembrance of Miklós Zsemberi, MD

The 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight began in the dormitory at 48's Square in Pécs. Here, in a four-bed room, lived my friend, Miklós Zsemberi. The student government was founded on October 22 in the yard of the university, with the active co-operation of medical students, as well as law students and college delegates. A few days later detailed news arrived from Budapest, and a huge crowd gathered to demonstrate at 48's Square. At first, the group consisted mostly of university students, but soon high school students, apprentices, miners, and workers joined us. Next to the college was the ÁVH (State Protection Authority) barracks, and upon its flat top machine guns were poised since October 23, their barrels peering over the square. Those who joined us wanted to attack the barracks in the following days, but we forcefully talked them out of it, and thus avoided bloodshed in Pécs. Subsequently, the University Battalion was formed. It consisted mostly of third, fourth, fifth-year students, largely due to the fact in which several lawyers were already among us and had some military training. After the first and the second year we received military training in the summer for a month. Our section mostly consisted of fourth year medical students, led by Miklós Zsemberi and third-year students. The next day, our company was sent out to collect food, and we visited the villages of Baranya, to Kozármisleny, Újpetre, etc. In two days' time, we packed a truck full of ham, potatoes, flour, as people still had reserves of food in the countryside. Following our return to Pécs, over the next two days, we heard about fighting and shooting over the course of the past several nights. Demonstrations were continuous in Széchenyi square. Meanwhile, the National Revolutionary Council was formed in Pécsvárad and Erdősmecke. A delegation arrived warning us to bear weapons when we went out, since an abundance of citizens normally possessed a shotgun and they were now acting against the revolution. At first, our numbers were around twenty, but soon several law students joined us. All members of the section were equipped with rifles, machine guns and pistols. Following our arrival most of us were housed throughout the governmental farmland of the area, but there were people who lived in houses. During the morning of the following day, we organized target practice, since we had a substantially large amount of ammunition. Then someone found a football, and with the leadership of Miklós Zsemberi we enjoyed football training. Five of us were in the Pécs University Sport Football Club in addition to Miklós, but soon the others joined in, too. Károly Nagy, a local teacher who was the President of the Revolutionary National Committee, arrived in the afternoon, and the delegates from the surrounding villages arrived with him. We discussed the next day's tasks, and they invited us to join them in the name of the revolution, and to organize a short program in Erdősmecke. In the evening, we held a meeting in what quickly became a hot atmosphere, including spontaneous speeches, and then we sang the "chastushkas", we drafted the previous day. I can no longer remember the full text, but the rhymes resembled Sándor Petőfi's poems. The meeting lasted late into the night, and a couple of bottles of wine were consumed. We said farewell to everyone, and mostly all of us were in a very good mood, in hopes of a reunion the next day. However, the worst had happened: as dawn broke, the main road was controlled by invading Soviet tanks, and the radio had announced a state of emergency was proclaimed throughout the entire country. Those of us who were from Baranya county, and knew the roads, walked home. The majority cast their weapons in Pécsvárad, and a local truck headed for Pécs. At the outskirts of the city, at the A1 barracks, the Soviet patrols stopped us, declared us now as prisoners of war,

and locked us up in the basement of the barracks. We spent the whole night standing on the concrete floor or on a quilted coat, and the only sound we heard was the rumbling of tanks.

The next day, several of us was interrogated, while some associates were released. The majority of the group was packed into a rickety vehicle known as a Wipfel. We were standing and sitting in the car, crammed, which started to take us into the city. Several minutes later, the car overturned on a slope, the driver jumped out before the car rolled over, and those of us standing at the back fell out with the guard. Eight of us stayed in the wreckage. Miklós Zsemberi sustained the most serious injuries, and he suffered a debilitating spinal cord injury, which immediately paralyzed him from the waist down. Three of our friends suffered from fractures, and the remainder, including me, survived the accident with only bruises, haemorrhaging and concussion. All the injured were laid in hospital beds throughout the same room in the clinic, and two of us were shortly thereafter, dispatched to the dormitory on the hillside, where, under medical supervision, we eventually healed.

We learned later, that the Soviets declared us prisoners of war, and the next day a military court martial sentenced us to death. This horrendous news soon reached the rector of the university, who quickly arrived to the barracks with a delegation from the university, and this is precisely how we were saved.

The President of the National Revolutionary Council, Károly Nagy, MD, left the country in November, after the ÁVH started searching for him. Later, he earned a Doctoral Degree in Psychology at the American Rutgers University. He spread the voice of Hungarian culture until his death in 2011. Notably, beginning in 1993, he was awarded with various prizes in Hungary.

Miklós Zsemberi eventually graduated from medical school, confined to a wheelchair, paralyzed for life. After being inaugurated as a Doctor, he was employed in the university library. He died 24 years following the accident, and, thus, became the only deceased, thus far, within our battalion. Heroically, he never complained, yet he suffered terrible pain, even though, prior to the accident, he was considered the finest football player in the club.

Endre Simon, MD,
Martonvásár

A memorial tablet has been unveiled at the Mihály Pekár Medical and Life Sciences Library, Medical School, University of Pécs in November 2016, in the honour of Miklós Zsemberi
Further details: <http://aok.pte.hu>



The Eötvös József Award – Presented to Professor Imre Schneider by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences



The Hungarian Academy of Sciences awarded Professor Imre Schneider the Eötvös József Award in recognition of his outstanding scientific and educational work. Professor Emeritus Imre Schneider was employed at the Department of Dermatology, Venerology and Oncodermatology of the University of Pécs. Recently, he received the Eötvös József Award for his excellent scientific and educational work, organization of international congresses, assisting the young generation of medical doctors in gaining experience abroad and for promoting and enriching the laboratories of oncology, immunology and histopathology.

Congratulations to Professor Imre Schneider on this outstanding award!

Professor Imre Schneider on the left

Hungarian Science Festival Awards Ceremony hosted by the Pécs Academic Committee

The Prestigious Organizational Science Award was presented to Dr Dóra Reglődi, Professor Director of Department of Anatomy.

In support of the Hungarian Science Festival, notable awards were presented by esteemed members of the Pécs Academic Committee. Distinctly, the prestigious Organizational Science Award was presented to *Dr Dóra Reglődi*, Professor Director of Department of Anatomy. A Scientific Award for Young Researchers was presented to *Dr Gergő Orsi*, research associate of the Department of Neurosurgery.

Hearty and cordial congratulations to all award recipients.

The Professional Award of Baranya County Presented to Klára Horváthné Füzi

The Baranya County Regional Organization of the Hungarian Chamber of Health Professionals awarded **Klára Horváthné Füzi**, Professional Head Nurse of the Department of Paediatrics of the UP, CC, the Professional Prize of Baranya County, in recognition of her actions in the field of health care.

Klára Horváthné Füzi graduated as an Infant-Child Nurse in 1977. Later, in 1980, she earned a Specialist Assistant Qualification in preterm new-born intensive care and in 1997 she graduated from the Faculty of Health Sciences of the Medical University of Pécs. She has been employed for 40 years, serving at the Paediatric Clinic, and she is currently serving as the Head Nurse of the Department, now for the past 21 years, in the intensive care unit. During this time she has more than proven her worth and dutifully carries out her work, which requires great responsibility and organizational skills, with the highest precision and in accordance with professional standards. Her sense of duty, modesty, humanity and ethical approach serves as a role model to all her colleagues and subordinates. As a result of her efforts, significant changes occurred in the department's nursing culture. She has created



and still maintains an excellent, cohesive, stable and highly qualified nurse collective at the intensive care unit. She has been instructing in her profession for many years, and she is the real model to be followed at the bedside of a patient. She aids the child nursing exams as an expert and a member of the examination board. In 2010, in recognition of her 34-year professional career she was awarded the St. Elizabeth from the House of Árpád Memorial Diploma insignia.

Bélané Györkő

Professor Imre Gerlinger was awarded the Cseresnyés Sándor Award

The 44th National Congress of the Association of the Hungarian Ear, Nose and Throat Doctors, was held between 6 and 9 October, 2016 in Szeged, in which Professor Imre Gerlinger was awarded the Cseresnyés Sándor Award based on the proposal of the association's presidency for Professor Gerlinger's achievements in the development of otology in Hungary. This award is the most prestigious award of the Association of the Hungarian Ear, Nose and Throat Doctors.

Congratulations to Professor Imre Gerlinger in recognition of this outstanding award.



Source: alon.hu/13.11.2016

The Pro Sanitate Savariae Lifetime achievement Award Presented to Dr László Szabó

This year, the traditional Saint Martin Gala was organized in the Agóra Community and Sport Center in Szombathely. People working in the field of charity, and those individuals of outstanding achievement, among others, were recognized by the city.

Dr László Szabó received his diploma from the Medical University of Pécs in 1961. After which, he was employed at the Department of Paediatrics, first as an intern and then, later, as a Physician Assistant. He received his specialty qualifications, in 1977, and shortly afterwards, he was named Head Physician. He is a specialist with excellent training; he performs his respective duties with exemplary conscientiousness and a high medical professionalism. He coordinated the fields of genetics and developmental disorders, founded and improved the genetics laboratory, introduced new methods, and familiarized his specialties with colleagues.

His participation in the precision and perseverance in support of the International Program of Preventing Neural Tube Defects earned him national and international recognition. His work on the treatment and care of childhood diabetes mellitus and other endocrine diseases was similarly hailed as nothing short of priceless.

He capitalized upon his excellent knowledge in training and continuative education of medical students, nurses, paediatric nurses, and also, in the continuing medical education of general doctors and paediatricians. He was employed at the hospital until 30 June, 1999. His ethical behaviour, in medicine as well as in general terms, was an inspiration.

Source: figyelo.hu / Photos: Marianna Sárközy

"I am really pleased that I have received this award as the resident of the Medical School, University of Pécs, and I am really proud that I could contribute to the high reputation of our university."

Dr Ábel Perjés, the resident of the Medical School, University of Pécs, recently named as the recipient of the Excellent Resident Award

Next year, Hungary will host the European Regional Congress of the WHO. This unique event served as a reason for the XXXIV. Medicina Conference organized by the Figyelő weekly newspaper. The Excellence Awards of the Medicina Top Yearbook, published the 4th time this year, were announced during the Gala following the conference. Dr Péter Ábel Perjés has been a resident in Family Medicine since 2015, serving at the Centre for Postgraduate Education. He earned his medical degree, summa cum laude. He ranked second at the local conference of the Undergraduate Research Society within the topic of the influence of drug eluting stents on restenosis. He defended his PhD in March 2015. Due to his outstanding research activity, he was granted an OTKA (National Research, Development and Innovation Office) joint funding. The topic for which he received the Excellence Award is the examination of endogenous peptidergic regulation of myocardial contractility. He regularly serves in the education of patients to the press. He has been the volunteer Medical Director of the Heim Pál Foundation since 2014. His first-author impact factor amounts to 13.03 and his co-author impact factor is 16.9.

The Award of Excellent Resident was founded by Sanofi and the Editorial Board of the Medicina Top Yearbook. The awards were disseminated by Andrea Asztalos, Communication Director of Sanofi, and Dr János Mészáros, Deputy Secretary of State.

We warmly offer you our sincere congratulations.



“I see my profession as a service. I strive to inspire my dental colleagues.”

Over the course of our discussion, I am searching for the person, behind the facade, whose dental chair, however reluctantly, I would freely sit into, without fear and hesitation. He does not let me wonder for long. I soon discover how attentive and kind he is; and his elaborate sentences convince me of his ability to effectively reduce my anxiety, if need be.

He welcomes me, blazing in a white coat, and describes how earlier in the morning he has successfully performed a minor dentoalveolar-maxillofacial surgery. He considers being a dentist essential; therefore, he strives to serve in this role, once or twice a week, unless his duties as Head of Department call him away. Dr Ákos Nagy arrived to Pécs 7 years ago to meet the challenges head-on, and lead the Department of Dentistry, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, and, in addition, the Faculty of Dentistry, this year boasting an enrolment of 539 students.

This is an extremely high number of students. How can you manage so many undergraduates in practice?

This number far exceeds the capacity of the dentistry program and imposes upon the staff and institution a massive amount of duties in terms of logistics and human resources, not to mention the continuous maintenance and repair of our instruments. Since the administrative duties are not carried out at the clinic, but centralized, where they also have a lot on their plate, we need to keep a close eye on our orders or repair to ensure that our requests are not overlooked. In our profession, it is even more essential to resolve problems quickly, because if an instrument goes wrong, it will seriously compromise education.

When you developed a digital curriculum in 2014 to attract more foreign students, did you foresee such a high number of students?

Probably not this high. However, it is important to note that this number is spread over ten semesters. Both at the Medical School and at the Department of Dentistry, in the first two years, undergraduates only attend courses with respect to theory; at most, they are taught materials science, which they can utilize later on while working at the clinic. The theoretical module is followed by a pre-clinical module in the 3rd year, in which the students learn how to examine a patient. In the case of medical students, this means that they actually meet patients; whereas, dentistry students only visit a phantom laboratory. Our practical training is not demonstrative. Our undergraduates see patients who present to the clinic with real problems. They participate in establishing the diagnosis, planning and implementing the treatment. Before they meet real patients within the framework of the final, clinical module, in the phantom lab we teach them various methods and how to use dental instruments. During the theoretical and the preclinical modules, these 539 dentistry students pursue their studies together with the medical students. In the meantime, some of them drop out. The subjects such as anatomy, physiology and biochemistry are really difficult and voluminous; hence, they require strong determination and effort. Later on, those who managed to reach as far as the clinical subjects will get on really well, since they finally get to do what they have always wanted since they applied to the university. For them, this is the time when the experience of being a dentist becomes real and tangible. During this period, students tend to flourish, and dropout rates fall. We can say that students who reach the 3rd year will be able to get into the clinical module. This rate is slightly higher than one-third of our students. Difficulties



arise when we have to provide each of our students with a patient, an assistant and an examination room.

We have been teaching in both English and German since the mid-2000s, which means, once in a while, we have to deliver the same lecture in three different languages simultaneously, which, of course, requires lecture rooms and sufficiently prepared colleagues. If we consider the number of our students from this perspective, we probably are extended beyond our capacity. However, we hope the on-going developments at the university will allow us to adequately handle this situation, and to accommodate additional students, if necessary. We aim to significantly improve the pre-clinical and the clinical modules.

Is there a sufficient number of prepared teaching staff assigned to the Dentistry Program?

Luckily, in this area, most of the staff speaks German, which is a great advantage. In Szeged or Debrecen, for example, they don't have a German program. It is a challenge, even in Budapest, to find colleagues who are proficient in Medical German, not necessarily at the clinics, in which German has always been required, but at the theoretical departments. Although we don't have many colleagues here in Pécs, but we can still meet the teaching duties.

Over the past seven years, we have managed to develop a career programme for our young colleagues; therefore, some of them stay on board here at the clinic, not only for the duration of the specialty training, in other words for three years, but they become a full-time or part time staff member. This may be due to the fact that at our clinic, our interns are provided with the opportunity to specialize in a certain area, for example,

microsurgery; whereas, in a rural primary care practice, dentists attend to patients with a range of different kinds of complaints. In this way, we can reduce the huge gap separating the private sector from the academic areas. The developments are also essential for us to be able to keep our specialists on board. The Hungarian health care system provides progressive health care. The most complicated and the most costly cases are usually dealt with at the clinic. We need special instruments and specialists to solve these cases. We can motivate and make young dentists interested if we can provide them with interesting cases and with the knowledge they need to treat these cases.

How motivated are novice dentists to remain here in Pécs? It is no secret that in a private practice they have more time for patients and they are better paid.

I was offered the opportunity to come to Pécs and lead the Dentistry Program as a dentist/executive director of a private clinic featuring 5 dental chairs. It is really good to work for a private clinic, one which has sufficient financial resources to employ an accountant, an administrator, a purchasing manager, a receptionist and a marketing manager. At a place like this, one can start work at around 8 or 9 am, put on the white coat and care for the patients until the end of surgery hours. The private clinic I worked for in Budapest was just like this. My boss told me that he wasn't really the director but the catalyst who assisted me in fulfilling my professional ambition. This was a significant message in my career; as a Head I try to act the same way. He also added that the dentist was the most potent member of the system who could bring in profits. Everybody else only generates a loss. If we spend time purchasing goods, providing logistics, marketing or dealing with the authorities, we cannot contribute to a profit. A professional team should be at our disposal to carry out these tasks. In Hungary, it is fairly common that in a one-chair private practice, the dentist also performs managerial tasks; he scolds the cleaner if the surgery is not clean enough. He takes care of the hazardous waste disposal, the maintenance of the X-ray, through the certification of the autoclave, and even to accounting, basically everything. All these tasks take up a substantial amount of time, require a diversified knowledge, and, last but not least, burden the dentist with heavy responsibilities. Here, at the university, we have just that team, so we don't need to waste time and energy on all these other factors. In the United States, for example, where efficiency and effectiveness are essential, there are several companies offering management services to dentists. In the US, dentists typically group together and jointly rent multi-chair surgeries throughout various cities located in even more than one region, and only focus on their specialties with a joint centralized management in the background. This isn't very popular in Hungary; the Hungarian mentality has its bearings on this area, too. Hence, it can be motivating for dentists to come and work in a place where they can treat interesting cases without having to take care of the administrative tasks. What poses real difficulties for me is that the Head of the Dentistry Program has no room for financial manoeuvrability within the university system. This makes the processes often cumbersome and slow, since due to the earlier anomalies, each and every order and cash outflow need to go through a complicated procedure to be permitted.

Back in Budapest, you sat in a velvet chair; so to speak, and, here, I can see a weather-beaten faux leather chair. But let's set aside these equivocal. Why did you switch?

There is a parable in the Bible in which the master sets out upon a long journey and entrusts the talents, his possessions, to his servants. I believe we shouldn't bury our talent, but use it. And if we can use it for the benefit of the community, then we have to undertake the task. I thought this job was a challenge and provided benefits to more people than my previous job.

So, dentists, oral surgeons, orthodontists and dentists

specialized in other areas work at the clinic. Do they make up the core of the team?

The clinic, altogether, consists of six departments. These departments represent the main subjects and specialities of dentistry and the qualifications attainable at the university. These areas are dento-alveolar and maxillofacial surgery, paradontology, children's dentistry and orthodontics, restorative dentistry and prosthetic dentistry. The conditions necessary for the operation of the department were fortunately already provided upon my arrival. My colleagues have also been able to move forward within their career. Some of them have acquired academic degrees, habilitated or become a Doctor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, or have been appointed to professor. In addition, young colleagues have joined the clinic over the past seven years, which is a real contentment to us. The number of employees is now close to a hundred, of which 40-45 are dentists and 30 are dental assistants. We also employ qualified nurses who attend to our inpatients. We have, although not enough, management consultants on board. Luckily, we have our own maintenance man who can immediately attend to any kinds of repair or maintenance, be it a minor defect or a building structural problem. Since our workplace is fairly small, we cannot afford to lose an operating room for long due to a burst pipe. We have to solve these problems by next morning otherwise our students will have difficulties fulfilling their study requirements. There is this rhyme that our teacher in primary school made us recite when she saw we were very tired: "For the want of a nail the shoe was lost, For the want of a shoe the horse was lost, For the want of a horse the rider was lost, For the want of a rider the battle was lost, Next time make sure you hammer the nail well into the shoe." This is exactly how events escalate here. If a chair goes wrong, or water is squirting from it and, thus, it runs the danger of an electric shock... By the way, this really did happen, we have documentation stating that it could have shocked a patient, or a student or an employee, therefore, we had to close off this surgery room. So, in these cases, several conditions breaching study and exam regulations may arise. As a consequence, I may not be able to sign off the student's semester because of the number of absences, and he or she needs to retake the course. Our sewer pipes are unfortunately made of eternit; hence, if due to blockage the drain snake ruptures the eternit in the wall, it results in the loss of the entire shoe.

How much time is left to do research?

Research is an all-important objective, as professors teach the context, demonstrate to the students how to form hypotheses, how to employ scientific thinking, and he also has to influence their outlook. Sadly, due to their many teaching responsibilities, my colleagues have very limited time for this, or for their families, for that matter.

In a few years' time, I intend to set up a dental research group, in which leading researchers, at the level of the national academy, can adequately service the research needs of the department and the clinic, meaning, if a practitioner, in the field of medical attendance, has some input on what we should look into, towards improving healthcare services, we will be able to undertake that research.

Luckily I have colleagues who take academic advancement seriously, and submit research proposals to national research support funds, even when it is difficult, as, compared to our limited numbers, many great applications arrive.

One of our applications was recently shot down, due to budgetary constraints, nonetheless, the faculty leadership, and those of us within the department, strive to support everyone, who desires to continue their research activity. Several of my colleagues joined the international research groups at the Medical School, bringing our human tissue sampling capabilities to the

table.

Our more senior colleagues are dedicated clinicians; therefore, it is not only basic research we conduct within our department. Our specialists adapt in root canal treatment, for example, and research the composite commonly referred to as white filling and the survival of the cones added following the treatment. There are great innovations in surgery, as well as colleagues who are very active in publishing their work.

We began a serious examination of the saliva of our cancer, inflammation and diabetic patients in our Maxillofacial Division, as saliva, similar to the blood, makes it possible to determine several parameters that could point to diseases and are valuable in diagnosing, therefore, they would facilitate the early detection of diseases and make treatment easier, as a result.

As for me, I began my career at the Department of Oral Biology at the Semmelweis University, and I maintain a good working relationship with my mentor, Professor Gábor Varga, to this day. By now, the circumstances have progressed enough, that Pécs will soon join this ongoing and successful research into cells originating in the dental pulp. This research will likely produce invaluable results in the future.

What keeps you from becoming a faculty?

There are some serious stipulations of becoming a faculty. We have enough students, and the quality and quantity of our courses is up to par, including our economic parameters. However, the ability to retain our colleagues is also essential, and as of today we are lacking in this field. Once we have enough qualified instructors, who can effectively operate a department of their specialty, can build a team, and can service their teaching, research, and patient care responsibilities fully, then we can talk about becoming a faculty.

Is this one of your goals in the next seven years?

I expect and hope a vision and strategy from the university leadership will point towards the establishment of a faculty of dentistry. The signs are already detectable. The founding of the Faculty of Pharmacy was not only the manifestation of individual aspirations, but also a question of prestige for the university. Therefore I believe, I will not have to sell the idea in which dental education should have its own faculty in the coming years ahead, I will merely have to work towards making it a reality. I look at my own role as a service-provider; I strive to be an inspiration for the colleagues, including a model career and a vision for the future that points towards the national academy. It is, however, undeniable, that it takes a lot of effort to meet the challenges of not just the triad of education, research and patient care, but also to be actively present in one's family.

Did your family and five children also grow to love Pécs?

When we were in the States for two years, I was fortunately employed in a place, where there were lots of Hungarians. On week three, a Hungarian lab manager gave a lecture, and my American boss, experienced and observant, thoughtfully arranged an introduction, mentioning that I was also Hungarian, and asked the lab manager to help me out in the beginning of a new life in the USA.

I had lunch with one of the young colleagues under the lab manager, and a week later I borrowed his car for the Maryland based driver's exam. We talked a lot, among a host of topics, yet, in particular, about how we feel. He told me, we, as men, often feel the same way our wife's feeling. I found this to be true, and also difficult. We had to find a kindergarten and schools for our children in Pécs. It makes me happy that they tolerated the process much better than we did as adults.

I noticed that my oldest child is now a city person, while I am not necessarily one. I have to accept, however, that universities tend to be located in cities. Raising our 6, 8, 10, 14, and 16 year olds is a lot of work, and a 24-hour job for my wife. I

try to support her in this, but she bears the brunt of the tasks. All of our children, the four boys, and our small daughter, all consider themselves to be from Pécs, since even the oldest one is only 16, and he spent 7 of these years in Pécs. They have friends here; my oldest son fell in love for the first time here, so he is now a local.

Did many "tüke" locals welcome you?

At first they were not very welcoming, but I think, now my colleagues understand my ideas, accepted my way of working, and we can efficiently cooperate, so my immediate environment has accepted me. As the head, I not only have authority but also, now trust. I also noticed how the university's senior leadership listened to my opinion; moreover, they count on it.

I was born in Veszprém county, in Zirc, and only moved to Budapest later. I finished the same time as many of my classmates, and they either stayed in Budapest, or returned to the countryside. I have relatively little contact with them, and I really miss my childhood friends. One of the reasons I would like to stay here is, I want my children to retain their friendships for life.

What does your wife do?

She is a ceramist. She finished her studies at the department of Art and Visual Communication, and cares for our five children. She attended the ceramic design Master's degree program. She creates unique ceramic statues. We are trying to create the work conditions she used to have at our old place, since she will have more time for this project, once our smallest starts school. Self-expressions is vital for an artist, she cannot feel balanced without it.

Signs of your large family surround us even here, within your office. Above your desk, for example, is a little colour drawing, with three people on it.

That is from our smallest. The little princess usually only draws mom and pop, /he smiles/ but, of course, there are creations where she included the entire family. All of my children used to draw, loved to play with play-doh, and do handicrafts, so I have many keepsakes. One of my sons is a natural on the pottery wheel; he creates vases with the foot-powered wheel, not an easy task, instinctively.

I also see above your desk a big drawing paper standing on sticks, with a very visible red number. What does this 527 signify, and why is it in such a prominent spot?

That is an anachronistic number now, and it was once the number of students who signed up for the academic year of 2015/16, in dentistry, which brought us to the upper third of the European Dentistry Education Institutes. I used this sign to demonstrate, during a faculty meeting, when the flood of migrants reached Hungary. The media was saturated with pictures of migrants holding up signs with Germany written on them, and with messages praising Angela Merkel. I thought, if this works for them, maybe I can also raise some interest with this particular sign. I turned out to be correct, my action was successful, and while preparing this sign, I started to like it, and I decided to keep it.

Was it one great dentist you met in Zirc, who made you want to become a dentist, or did your father pull out your milk teeth this successfully?

I pulled out my own milk teeth, and it wasn't the local dentist who inspired me. (*he smiles*). I really loved chemistry, and took part in many of the county competitions, held during secondary school, as well as the National Secondary School Education Competition, where I enjoyed some level of success. My chemistry teacher wanted me to become a chemist, but I choose the, to use his words, "butchery and masonry" specialization.

I choose dentistry mainly because of my parents, particularly on the instigation of my mother, even though most of my family are agronomists. My father, my older brother, my

uncle and my cousin, not to mention my wife's uncle, all are employed in agriculture. It is a great experience when we visit him in May for an inspection of the countryside, and following an overcast, rainy day, the sharp colours and contrasts of the blossoming grasslands become visible.

My parents, noting my interest in chemistry, and since in my childhood we lived next to the local dentist, based on close knowledge of the profession, thought my choice a good one.

All the more because we have 32 teeth, while we have two of our other organs, or even just one. The fact in which dentistry patients rarely die was also important. A dentist can also commit mistakes, the symptoms that require acute attention, is well defined. We offer a definitive treatment, a patient with painful teeth, and once he has calmed down and is relieved of his suffering, finds his way home. It is like doing the dishes: the sink filled with dirty dishes becomes a clean and empty sink, which is an immediate sense of accomplishment. This is, however, a complex job, as we have to calm our patients down, we have to explain what he can expect, and after the treatment, especially in private practice, we next have to convince him to pay for the services rendered.

Furthermore, a toothache is a peculiar kind of pain, and visiting the dentist is followed with a peculiar type of fear.

I, too, am also afraid to visit the dentist. (*he smiles in a conspiratorial fashion*). My only comfort is that I know whose chair I am going to sit in and what to expect. If people visited the dentist regularly, and without consequences, we could prevent many painful procedures. Prevention is maybe even more

Source: www.pte.hu

Clinical Centre of the University of Pécs to Receive an upcoming Prestigious Prize

The 34th Medicina TOP Conference and 5th Health Ministerial and State Secretarial Summit were recently held in Budapest. The event was also an award ceremony in which institutes of excellent performance in the year 2016 were awarded Prizes. The Clinical Centre was awarded, "Outstanding University", while the First Department of Internal Medicine received the award, "Outstanding Cardiology Centre."

Presentations at the conference were held by *Dr Zsuzsanna Jakab*, Regional Director of the WHO, *Dr János Mészáros*, Vice-State Secretary and *Erzsébet Nógrádi-Tóth*, Founding Chief Editor of Figyelő Medicina TOP-200. The Moderator of the event was *Dr Imre Boncz*, Full Professor and Department Leader of the University of Pécs.

Participants at the Health Ministerial and State Secretarial Summit included both former and current leaders of health care: Former ministers: *Mihály Kökény*, *Árpád Gógl*, *István Mikola*, *Jenő Rácz*, *Ágnes Horváth*, *Miklós Réthelyi* and *Zoltán Ónodi-Szűcs*, the current Secretary of State responsible for Health Care.

The event witnessed the introduction of the publication, Figyelő Medicina TOP-200, which comprises rankings among Hungarian health care institutions. In connection with the previously mentioned publication, prizes were awarded to health care institutions of excellent and outstanding performance in the year 2016.

According to a survey and assessment conducted by the Hungarian Association of Hospitals, the Prize "Outstanding University of 2016" was awarded to the Clinical Centre of the University of Pécs. The prize was presented to *Dr Andor Sebestyén*, Chief Director of the Clinical Centre of the University of Pécs by *Dr Árpád Kovács*, Chairman of the Board, President of

important in dentistry than compared to other fields of medicine.

I have recently heard a Danish surgeon general talk about how they established a prevention program in dentistry starting in the 1970s, and how, as a result, today, in Denmark, 8-10 percent of people above 65 never had a decayed, filled or missing tooth.

Today, in Hungary the average 12 year old has 2-3 teeth with these problems, and adults between 35 and 50 have more than 14 on average. If someone only visits the dentist when their teeth are already beyond saving, largely due to monetary or other restraints, then the result is going to be a difficult and painful procedure. It is also important, and interesting, to know these areas are supplied with nerves supplied by the 5th cranial nerve, the nervus trigeminus, and trigeminal pain is emotionally stressful. It is easier to live with pain in the leg, than it is with pain in the face and the head.

How do you spend the little free time you have?

Many people asked me how we can effectively manage to raise five children. The answer is that you have to do what they want to do. When they were little, we slept when they slept, we ate when they ate. They are bigger now, but we still spend our free time the same way. I play basketball with my eldest son, ride bikes or hike with my second son. My third son prefers fishing and water tours, and we often go to the playgrounds with the smallest ones.

The biggest happiness comes from being together.

Rita Schweier



Photo by: Szaboles Csontos, UnivPécs

the Budgetary Committee, *Dr János Mészáros*, Vice-State Secretary and *Erzsébet Nógrádi-Tóth*, Founding Chief Editor of Figyelő Medicina TOP-200. *Andor Sebestyén* expressed his gratitude for the prestigious prize and emphasized, that it is an acknowledgement of the devoted, high-quality professional work of the three thousand employees of the Clinical Centre.

In the area of cardiology care, the prize, "Outstanding Cardiology Centre," was awarded to the First Department of Internal Medicine, Clinical Centre, University of Pécs. The prize was presented to *Dr Kálmán Tóth*, Full Professor, Vice-Rector of the University of Pécs, Responsible for Scientific Affairs and Innovation, Director of the First Department of Internal Medicine. Expressing his gratitude, *Kálmán Tóth* highlighted the fact that in addition to European-level acute cardiac infarction management, it is of pivotal importance to improve the status of cardiovascular prevention and rehabilitation in Hungary.

“We function much like the human body, as one whole unity,” – interview with the members of the Hungarian Medical Students’ International Relations’ Committee (HuMSIRC) in Pécs

They have been working in a small room in the basement of the Szigeti building for two years now. It is not easy to navigate through the papers, boxes and teddy bears; still, they are obligingly serving the students coming to them for help and assistance. Although there is no sign of the office hours on their door, the HuMSIRC office is always in operation and their door is open when you need them.

The Hungarian Medical Students’ Association was established as a social organization to represent the interests of the Hungarian medical students in 1991, and their local office in Pécs was registered by the County Court in 1999. The Hungarian Medical Students’ Association was designated as a non-profit organization, and as such, has been operating in the public’s interest as a non-profit social organization. It involves the organization of international exchange programs and preventive work.

The local officers are Martin Rozanovic, Chairman, and Péter Gaszler, Deputy Chairman of Financial Issues. They are busily working in the office assisting international students, who arrive in their presence and request their points to be registered.

“What kind of points are these that need to be registered and administered?”

MARTIN ROZANOVIC: “Beginning this year, we now function according to a new system, and a booklet of the list of members has been prepared by one of the most enthusiastic members of the board. The reason behind this is, reportedly, the rumour spread throughout the campus claiming the system was corrupt and the management of the points system was problematic. The members’ stamped booklet now ensures an effective tracking method of the points more efficiently and therefore it is more objective. We keep registering, in the event you participated in one of our programs; this is confirmed by a stamp, so you only earn points, once you were present and performed reasonably well in the respective event. The points are awarded for participation in prevention programs on a voluntary basis, and then these points can be redeemed for the exchange programs.”

“When were you appointed as Chairman?”

MARTIN ROZANOVIC: “As of last year, I have been performing in the capacity as Chairman of the Hungarian Medical Students’ International Relations’ Committee. I am glad to be among a very good team. Altogether, including the assistants and the coordinators, the number of staff is currently between 15 and 20 members. This is changing continuously as it often occurs that someone resigns and we cannot find an immediate replacement.

The teamwork actually means teamwork, for example, when we organize a health day, everyone is involved. It functions much like the human body, as a whole unity, that is, if one of us starts a project, informs the others, they then know, and we follow the necessary direction. We are open to any new ideas and we encourage students to be creative. Currently, we are thinking of, for example, how to organize a ‘health trip’ to the TV tower.”

“How should I imagine the managing role of the chairman?”

MARTIN ROZANOVIC: “I am the one who registers all the programs and events in the calendar, tries to keep track of who

organizes what and where. I am also trying to fill the communication gaps, keep in touch with Dr Zsófia Duga, who is the university’s liaison, with Vice Dean Czopf, with our lawyer, and the national organizations. I also pay close attention to the process of succession, as it needs to be continuously maintained, so if someone drops out, there should be a replacement to fill this vacancy, someone who can immediately carry on with the mission.

Fortunately, my team members also pay a lot of attention to this and strategize towards handling the problem of training their successors. This year we had some problems during the AIDS prevention program, and for a brief while, there was no one to help and assist, but then finally, one of the former deputies took on the job, for the remainder of this year. I hope he will like this job and will decide to stay on board even longer, than expected! The volunteer work of this sort is moved by affection and love.”

“It is definitely good news that this type of ‘love’ still exists.”

MARTIN ROZANOVIC (*Smiles*) “Yes, but it is not a bad idea to be a creative person with excellent organizational skills. At first, I did not believe I possessed the skill sets necessary to effectively fulfil my role.”

In the beginning I experienced difficulty with communicating to the various representatives of the Court, including the lawyer, and arranging tasks over the telephone. Shortly afterwards, I managed to overcome my fears through the efforts of the association, and, I think I have improved. The Teddy Bear Family Day was also a big challenge for me. We organized this event five years ago with support from Dr Patricia Kovács. Today, I am proud to boast, we managed to turn it into a tradition, similar to World AIDS Day or the Smoke-free Day.”

“How did you become a chairman?”

MARTIN ROZANOVIC: “I organized programs in support of children and I attended many events. Over time, more and more people followed my direction, and I then acquired a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the university. In witnessing this phenomenal trend, Senior Management at the university one day surprised me and shortly afterwards, offered me this position. At first, I refused to accept it, since I did not believe I effectively operate at such a level, and I also knew realized it involved many tasks in which I did not feel mature enough to successfully accomplish. By the time I became a fourth year student, I had become more of an adult, and I then was able to absorb the immensity associated with this post. Today, I am a fifth year student, and I am consciously looking for potential successor candidates, as with the arrival of my sixth year I will have to commit to my practice in a variety of places. It will be difficult for me to depart from this position, since I truly love putting forth my professional effort, and obviously, it serves a greater cause.”

“Did the Teddy Bear Hospital experience inspire you to treat children later on as a doctor?”

MARTIN ROZANOVIC: “Yes, I am sure it definitely played a role in this, but when I applied to the Medical School, I already knew I wanted to specialize in paediatric intensive care. I am also interested in adult intensive care, traumatology and burned patients’ intensive care. I am involved in student research in this field, too. It is a very interesting topic, so, for the time being I have no idea what the future holds, whether I will specialize in



adult or children intensive care.”

Meanwhile, Péter Gaszler, Vice-President for Management, is bustling about the cash desk, neatly arranging the 500-forint notes reaching out of the envelope.

“What does it involve to be the Vice-President for Management in your daily routine?”

PÉTER GASZLER: “It primarily involves coordination of paying the membership fees and at present we have 150 members who pay it. Owing to the involvement of international students, our membership is continuously increasing, as we had 130 members last year and 80 members the year before. My job also includes contact with our accountant, involving meetings every month or every other month.

“How can you motivate students to your members?”

PÉTER GASZLER: “We can do it mainly by offering opportunities to take part in travels and exchange programs. A lot of them take part in prevention programs exclusively because of these opportunities but, as a consequence of our successful raising of awareness, many of them see and understand that these programs are useful for them. Not only can they gain important pieces of information and knowledge, but can also transfer them to others, that is, they can teach and help, from which they can benefit, too.

“Was it the reason why you decided to take up this post?”

PÉTER GASZLER: “Yes, indeed. I like to engage in and benefit from a lot of activities, and, besides, I am interested in management and I deal with these kinds of questions with pleasure.”

“Will I see you as a manager-doctor in some years’ time?”

PÉTER GASZLER: (smiling) “I do not believe so. I am more interested in research. At present I am dealing with the molecular mechanisms controlling the growth of axons at the Department of Biophysics, focusing on the so-called cytoskeleton system. Since this can be found in each cell and may be linked to diverse functions, damage and diseases, researching into this area may be interest-bearing in future.”

Péter hurries away and we continue the conversation with Marin.

“Had the different fields of prevention been developed by the time the organization in Pécs started its operation?”

MARTIN ROZANOVIC: “Our association is a member of the World Organization of Medical Students, which is in close contact with the WHO. The basic structure had been established by the time Hungary joined the Organization. However, it was difficult to find people for each field, that is, the prevention of drug and alcohol abuse, smoking, cancer, obesity, AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. At the same time, those preparing

to work in the field of addictology see that they can learn a lot from the program, since they can start to work with youngsters and concentrate on prevention, which, as we know, is more cost-effective than the treatment of patients.

“Do the branches of prevention include any special Hungarian problems which are beneficial for our population?”

MARTIN ROZANOVIC: “We do not have any local special branches but we do have individual initiatives, such as when we find out how to get our students to take part in a common running or walking. It has already occurred that I came up with an idea during a practice. The instructor told us interesting facts about the relationship between smoking and prostate cancer. We normally link this addiction to lung cancer, although it may cause several other diseases. This made me come up with the idea of organizing a day when we offer information sessions in this field to all those interested. My fellow students are of the same opinion. After getting acquainted with us, they came to us with their proposals. It is important to mention our agreement with the Hungarian Ornithological Association, in the framework of which we can listen to presentations on biology provided by ornithologists. Similarly to the organization in Budapest, our plans also include establishing a section on human rights, which deals with education of medical students. We would cover actions for damages, empathy and end-of-life decisions, all of which are important topics students should learn about before starting to work at the clinic. We are pleased to see increasingly more people interested in our programs, which involve the public, in addition to taking part in the lives of the different age groups from the kindergarten to secondary schools.

“How many people did you manage to get to take part in the screening programs on your latest health care day held in Pécs Plaza?”

MARTIN ROZANOVIC: “At least 250. It has been the most popular screening program organized by medical students so far. Our other program attracting a large audience is the Teddy Bear Day, which usually has 1000-1500 visitors including children and their parents. We offer screenings in these meetings, too, and I believe a great future awaits health promotion.

Meanwhile obesity coordinator Judit Pető and obesity prevention assistant Kata Papp are arriving, so the four of us continue the conversation.

“How shall an obesity screening day be imagined? Do you step to the people or do they initiate the screening?”

JUDIT PETŐ: “In Pécs Plaza we divided students we managed to involve in our program into four groups. One of the groups were distributing flyers to passers-by, while the others were active at the stands offering blood pressure, blood sugar and body fat measurement and were playing with the children. The

people were very open and interested, they were very pleased about this opportunity and they often came to us, asking questions. We are very pleased that an increasingly more number of international students apply for our programs year after year. In addition to helping us to a large extent, they can benefit from this program, too, as they can practice Hungarian.”

“Why do you find it important to take part in these programs?”

JUDIT PETŐ: “By organizing and conducting these events I can improve my skills and learn a lot, which I can benefit from in the future.”

“Why do you run exactly this working group?”

JUDIT PETŐ: “This is what interests me most from among all fields dealing with prevention and I prefer to invest time and energy into this field.”

“Does the assistant have the same tasks as the coordinator?”

KATA PAPP: “Not completely. It is usually the coordinator who oversees and pays attention to everything, while the assistant is normally a junior student who gains experience from the coordinator. Our situation is exceptional, since both of us are fifth-year students. This is not a relationship characterized by subordination and superiority, rather, the emphasis is on cooperation and distribution of tasks. In Pécs Plaza I helped people in the orientation and together we demonstrated how to measure blood pressure and blood sugar correctly. For me, working in this team is of prime importance, because all of my ancestors had diabetes. My family members suffer from several diseases caused by their lifestyle. My mother is obese, therefore I pay special attention to my diet and exercise program. We encourage youngsters to do the same and that is reason why we provide presentations for them in these topics.”

“How effective are these information sessions among teenagers?”

KATA PAPP: “I have very good experiences. Both girls and boys care about their looks and there is abundant information about different diets on the internet, it is better if we give advice face to face based on the official standpoints. This is important not only for them but is also a good training for us, as we can become more self-confident if we have to face a large audience in the future.”

“What will you do after graduation?”

KATA PAPP: “I am mostly interested in surgery but I have

not yet decided what to specialize in.”

JUDIT PETŐ: “I am involved in the work of the Student Researchers’ Society at the Department of Dermatology, researching into the effectiveness of different biological therapies in malignant melanoma. I am interested in several fields and which field I will specialize in is still to be decided.”

“Meanwhile, are you looking for your successors?”

KATA PAPP: “We have already made our choices and fortunately it was easy to find successors: now we are training a fourth-year and a second-year student. It is owing to the fact that recently interest in our association has grown to a large extent and many students come back from exchange programs having had good experiences.”

“How effective is cooperation between students in the Hungarian, English and German programs?”

MARTIN ROZANOVIC: “According to the proposal of Vice-Dean Czopf, last year we started to break down the walls between Hungarian and international students by involving international students in organizing and conducting events, and we also organize events in English and, from this year on, in German for international students. Now there are programs in foreign languages in the bilingual kindergartens and schools ‘under our flag’ in the field of health promotion. Naturally, they can also apply for places in our exchange programs with the score points they have gained and they grab this opportunity. I would like to stress that this is a huge opportunity for networking and forming friendships for all of us and it will contribute to international cooperation to a large extent in our work in the future.”

“What is your relationship with other associations for medical students?”

MARTIN ROZANOVIC: “The Association of Medical Students provides all the help we need. Naturally there are conflicts but we always manage to solve the problems. Annually the associations of the four medical universities meet at two or three conferences. On these occasions, we exchange experience and train one another if we like the initiatives of the other university. Students from Budapest are ‘fans’ of our Teddy Bear Program, while we like their section on human rights, thus the joint work will be launched. We are also very thankful to our university because we receive support for all we ask for.”

Rita Schweier

National Day of Child Diabetes at the University of Pécs, which celebrates the 650th anniversary of its founding, this year

*“Many were also at Pécs,
where Louis lit the torch of learning”*

(János Arany: Toldi’s Night, translated by: Anton N. Nyerges)

We are celebrating the 650th birthday of the first university in Hungary, founded by King Louis the Great (1367), in 2017. As an introduction to the full-year celebrations, the National Children’s Diabetes Day (an all-day meeting for diabetic children, their parents and dieticians) was organized in Pécs, Zsolnay Cultural Quarter on 14 January 2017.

On the National Children’s Diabetes Day, initiated by László Szabó, MD, Head of Department at Szombathely, is now honoured annually, in January, and has done so since 2005 in commemoration of 11 January 1922, notably, with the help of the





newly discovered insulin injections, the life of a diabetic child, a 14-year-old Canadian named Leonard Thompson, was for the first time, effectively treated and saved.

In our country, the production of insulin dates back to 1926 and 1928 in the Chinoin and Richter pharmaceutical industries. The treatment of diabetic children in the Department of Paediatrics of the University of Pécs began at the same time with the domestic distribution of insulin throughout Hungary. Amongst the health conditions at that time (severe infectious diseases, lack of antibiotics), insulin alone did not ensure a successful solution. *István Fejes, MD*, Assistant Lecturer, assessed children's medical records in an article in 1941, entitled, "The fate of the diabetic children" (Children's Clinic of The Hungarian Royal Elizabeth University of Pécs Publications). In the period between 1930 and 1940, nine out of twenty children (45%!) were lost. Three of them died in diabetic ketoacidosis, two in tuberculosis, another two succumbed from other infectious diseases, and the cause of death of the last two children remains unknown. By comparison, the ten-year period between 1995 and 2005 we were caring for 140 children (seven-fold increase compared to 1930-1940!), of whom only one child died, who, unfortunately, had diabetes associated with severe adrenal insufficiency as well.

In the 1950s and 1960s, there was no independent ward in the treatment of diabetic children, and so, they were admitted to the wards of general internal medicine instead. The ambulatory care was performed by *Ilona Gálfi, MD*, Professor *Gyula Mestyan, MD*, Head of Department (1976-1987) commissioned *Gyula Soltész, MD* to establish an independent ward and subspecialties. *Adrienne Kozári, MD*, joined the team in 1989, and *Éva Erhardt,*

MD, joined the team in 1995. At the beginning, endocrinology formed a division of the internal medicine department, until 1996, when it was relocated to the renovated wing of the building and continued its work as an independent *Gyula Mestyan* Child Endocrinology and Diabetes Department (the only department with such profile throughout Southern Transdanubia) for nearly twenty years, until 2015 (later it became part of a matrix ward). The three wards, kitchen, waiting and instruction room, a medical room and ambulatory or operation room, have made it possible for the department to perform ambulatory care and all associated examinations requiring blood sample tests. The examinations, parts of the audit exercises, management and annual checks for patients with newly diagnosed diabetes take place following several days of hospitalization. Regarding the treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis, for internal use, we developed our own protocol, and we perform the care for diabetic patients with the help of a special nursing sheet. The nurses and care workers have vast expertise and years of experience in the treatment of children and the prevention of crises.

Treatment and care are, at present, performed by *Éva Erhardt, MD*, Lecturer (Head of Department), *Adrienne Kozári, MD*, Head of the Clinical Unit, *Szilvia Bokor, MD*, Specialist and *Gyula Soltész*, professor emeritus (as a volunteer, part-time). Previously *Vera Jászai, MD*, *Rozália Szűcs, MD*, *Anikó Hamar, MD*, *Mária Pap, MD*, *Róbert Hermann, MD*, *Katalin Török, MD*, *Éva Gyűrűs, MD*, and *Barnabás Rózsai, MD*, also took part in the provision. In recognition of her outstanding work in the field of diabetes care *Adrienne Kozári, MD*, Head of Department, was presented the "Pro Aegrotis" ("For the Patients") award by the Hungarian Diabetes Association in 2014.

Since its inception in 2015, the management of the Departmental Nurses, including *Csabáné Békés, Lídia Brucknerné Stern, Viktória Magasi, Zsuzsanna Németh,* and *Rita Temesváriné Nimsz,* was conducted by *Margit Varga,* Head Nurse. Following the move to the matrix department, due to the significant increase in the number of responsibilities (renal and otic patients) the number of nurses has been elevated. The work of Caring Specialists at the Outpatient Department was/is assisted by the highly experienced nurse educators, including *József Bódis* and *Ágnes Cvenitsné Árkus,* and Dieticians, *Bélané Györke, Ákos Gyuricza* and *Dóra Baranyai.* Three of our employees earned the qualification of Diabetologist Nurse and Educator, and are *Rita Temesváriné Nimsz, Lídia Brucknerné Stern* and *Ágnes Cvenitsné Árkus.*

We began the insulin pump therapy in children with diabetes in the 1980s. Our department had been amongst the first to be accredited as a regional insulin pump centre.

On behalf of the Hungarian Children's Diabetes Section, we have been conducting a registry for child diabetes since 1989, in which all newly diagnosed diabetic child's information is recorded and analysed. Since its foundation, dating back to 1989, we have been working in the international EURODIAB Epidemiological Task Force (24 centres), which was operated by a management team from Pécs, between 1999 and 2010.

Our ward has its own PhD program, and provides accredited training in support of the Diabetologist Speciality. Part of the PhD students were Specialist Doctors from the clinic, however, other staff from various institutions also took part in the training, including the Institute of Psychology, various county hospitals in Budapest and Békés etc. A presentation of the scientific work does not fall within the framework of this paper. Our doctors used to and still have leading roles in national and international professional organizations, including the Hungarian Diabetes Association, Children's Diabetes Section, European Diabetes Association, International Diabetes Federation and the European Obesity Society. We participated in the editing of several editions

of the World Diabetes Atlas. In 2014 our group organized the National Congress of Child Diabetologists. We have created many publications for patient education, for example, "My child has diabetes", and we edit the child diabetes section in the online journal found at www.DiabForum.hu.

In order to maintain the infrastructure and purchase the apparatus and equipment, the department's foundation (Foundation for Diabetic Children and Youths) contributes millions of HUF annually (Foundation LOGO). Our foundation, in 2009, bestowed the "Pro Diabetologia Paediatrica Quinqueecclesiensis" award upon *Ilona Szabó, MD,* Head of Department at the eye clinic, who has successfully performed eye examinations on our patients for several decades.

We have been organizing educational summer camps since 1980. Perhaps the most child popular two-week camp resided in Balatonlelle in the eighties, in which the health care was ensured by the caring staff of both Pécs and Szeged. We have camped several times near the Lake in Orfű, the shore of the Danube, in Sikonda, and recently, in Mecseknádasd. Our Children's Day and Christmas celebration shows enjoy a great popularity amongst our patients. When our patients reach adulthood, the majority of them pursue university departments of internal medicine, with which we have an excellent professional relationship.

Diabetes has become one of the most common chronic diseases of childhood through adolescence. The new insulin formulations and auxiliary products (pharmaco-technological aspects of the therapy) require very high professional skills, and the frustrating effects of a chronic condition for life (psychosocial aspects) wish for an empathetic and holistic medical approach. The aim is not only to prevent acute and late complications, but diabetes should also be the part of children's lives as little as possible.

Gyula Soltész, MD



Skills-Lab Performance Report – The 6th Pécs Pharmaceutical Care Competition

Summary of the student competition on Patient Advice and Pharmaceutical Care Practice,
10 November 2016 – this year’s focus was pain

Last year was indeed the first, and hopefully, not the only year, the skills-lab for Pécs pharmacy students was established at the Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutics and Drug Administration. The aim assures communication and pharmacy dispensing simulation exercises will provide a systematically expanding series of practices for pharmacy students in order to be prepared for the future, real-world environment to be performed among patients.

The simulated educational exercise provides genuine pharmacy furniture, hundreds of medicinal boxes, a computer system with specialized IT programs and countless other supplies and tools to create an authentic environment. The interactive learning and self-developing simulated pharmacy (also called Education Cabinet) is probably the first in the country and throughout the region, as well. Student competition constitutes an integral part of the education aiming to transfer theoretical knowledge into practical situations in support of fifth year pharmacy students. Professional knowledge acquired during five years of studies (drug effects, clinical skills, medication management skills, pharmaceutical care, etc.) should be conveyed with proper implementation of communication elements in a virtual pharmacy through interactive, role playing, such as handling “case examples” of a pharmacy attending to a patient.

The “Patient Advice and Pharmacy Care Practice” contest was organized on 10 November, 2016, in which graduating pharmacy students tested themselves in life-like pharmacy situations, providing useful feedback about their acquired knowledge, communication and situational awareness.

The theme of this year’s competition was pain relief, which has always been considered to be an utmost challenge to a pharmacist. On the one hand, since there are numerous OTC products available, and the patient should be directed to the appropriate product selection, yet, on the other hand, due to common chronic administration of drugs, it is essential to use an application-related risk-benefit assessment and counselling.

Similar to last year’s competition, the pharmacist-patient meetings were presented at the educational pharmacy of the Department of Pharmaceutics. Jury members, inquiring teachers and fellow students were able to follow the event through a projector placed in the adjacent lecture halls. Final thoughts of the chairman of the jury also highlighted, that, since the beginning of the competition, students have become much better prepared. Due to stiff competition, four students arrived into the final rounds, in which more increasingly complex and difficult cases had to be solved.

The jury awarded first prize to *Ágnes Madarassy-Szűcs*, second prize to *Regina Anett Mihályi*, third prize to *Zsófia Groholy* and fourth place to *Anna Zelma Faisal*.

Our actors, who are returning “patients”, to the delight of our department and our audience, include *Dr Anna Madarassy-Szűcs*, *Dr Zsófia Romvári*, *Dr László Somogyi* and *Dr Balázs Bartha*, all colleagues who effortlessly portrayed their roles with a sense of realism unparalleled, adding joy and diversion, in sharing their perspectives, as patient, and adding a freshness and authenticity to their performance. The jury was presided by *Dr István Télessy*, Honorary Associate Professor. Additional jury members included *Dr Éva Polics*, *Dr Ságiné*, Pharmacist,



Dr Mária Végh, Chief Clinical Doctor, Professor *Gábor Pethő*, Pharmacologist and Professor *Lajos Botz*, Chief Pharmacist, all to whom we would like to thank for the objectivity and conscientious assessments.

The evaluation of the potential of problem-solving capability of students was measured by a pre-compiled score sheet which was based on the elaboration of gathered information, sharing information and other communication issues (by collecting a maximum score of 5 per competitor). In addition, jury members used a 10-point scale for qualifying the fulfilment of professional expectations throughout each situation.

We sincerely hope all participating students feel like winners, as they have received immediate feedback on their performance, to be further developed in the remaining duration of their education.

*Employees and Staff of the
UP Department of Pharmaceutics and Drug Administration*

The Second Pécs Congress on Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation

The Second Pécs Congress on Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, held at the Kodály Centre on 22-24 September 2016, was once again, organized with great success. The event was the joint organization of the Prevention and Rehabilitation workgroup of the Hungarian Society of Cardiologists, the Hungarian Society of Cardiovascular Rehabilitation and Department of Cardiac Prevention and Rehabilitation, First Department of Internal Medicine, Clinical Centre, University of Pécs. It is important to emphasize, the event was also one among the series of events organized in celebration of the 650th Jubilee Anniversary of the foundation of our university. Chief patrons of the Congress included: Dr Zsolt Páva, Mayor of the City of Pécs, Dr József Bódis, Rector of UP and Dr Kálmán Tóth, Full Professor, President of the Hungarian Society of Cardiologists. The opening speeches were delivered by the Rector and Professor Tóth followed by Dr Attila Simon, President of the Hungarian Society of Cardiovascular Rehabilitation and Dr András Vértes, Leader of the Prevention and Rehabilitation workgroup of the Hungarian Society of Cardiologists.

Members of the Scientific Committee included: Professor Kálmán Tóth, Dr Péter Cserháti, Professor István Czuriga, Dr László Czopf, Dr Tamás Habon and Dr Károly Szász. Members of the organizing committee included: Dr Szabados Eszter, Dr Attila Simon, Dr Éva Simon and Dr András Vértes. The chief organizer of the event was Dr Eszter Szabados, Director of the Department of Cardiac Prevention and Rehabilitation, First Department of Internal Medicine, Clinical Centre, University of Pécs.

It was to our utmost pleasure in which the conference attracted a large audience, as a total 374 attendees registered as participants. The main topics discussed included: What happens to patients subsequent to acute interventions? How to organize patient pathways? And, several roundtable discussions were offered. Additional topics of discussion included the following: Risk-factor management according to the new 2016 prevention guideline, Rehabilitation following heart surgery, Shared points during cardiological and pulmonological rehabilitation, E-health possibilities within cardiovascular prevention and rehabilitation and Dietary issues in 2016. Highlighted focus topics of interest included: Cardiological rehabilitation of young patients, the significance of psychological and social programs in promoting life-style changes for the prevention and treatment of coronary heart disease and the Rehabilitation of patients with cardiac failure.



Our University was represented by several lectures and chairmanships, including, from the First Department of Internal Medicine (Professors Kálmán Tóth and László Bajnok, Dr Tamás Habon, Annamária Krizsán Hervainé, Dr László Czopf, Dr Eszter Szabados, Dr Veronika Sárosi) representing other institutes (Professors István Wittmann, Sándor Szabados, István Kiss, Zsuzsanna Füzesi and Dr István Tíringer).

Presenters included several nationally well-known experts, such as, Professors Péter Cserháti, Gábor Veress, András Jánosi, István Czuriga, Zoltán Csanádi and Dr Noémi Nyolczasi, Dr Attila Simon, Dr András Vértes and many others. We hereby wish to thank all presenters for the outstanding, high-interest lectures.

According to participants' feedback, we received the impression that this was a useful and thought-provoking conference, which entirely served the causes of cardiovascular prevention and rehabilitation, the facilitation of communication among colleagues and the enhancement of levels of health care provided to our patients. In the sphere of this conference, our aim sought to create a tradition here in Pécs, therefore, we are looking forward to welcoming everyone interested next year including a program encompassing a broad spectrum of cardiovascular prevention and rehabilitation.

*Dr Eszter Szabados, Associate Professor
First Department of Internal Medicine
Department of Cardiac Prevention and Rehabilitation*



Recently Published Book launched at the National Korányi TB and Pulmonology Institute

On the 21st of September 2016, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr István Szabó (1916–1989), determinant researcher and organizer of the bacteriology of tuberculosis, the joint commemorative publication of the University of Pécs Medical School and the Korányi Institute, was launched amid great interest in Budapest, at the “Korányi”, the often referred to, Hungarian ‘Zauberberg’.

In their presentations, the authors of the book, Professor Tamás F. Molnár (Department of Operational Medicine) and Krisztina Dezső (Library of Pécs Centre for Learning), elaborated on the main stages in the career of the physician-researcher who began his career at the Department of Public Health under the leadership of Professor Fenyvessy, from Pécs.

Dr István Szabó was born in Pécs, in the era of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, during the reign of Emperor and King Franz Joseph. While living in Pécs, he became a citizen of the Baranya-baja Serbian–Hungarian Republic for the duration of two years and obtained a medical degree from the Royal Hungarian Elizabeth University, while it was still within the city, at the foothills of the Mecsek Mountain, where he served as a career officer in the Royal Hungarian Army. He was later assigned to Denmark by the Republic of Hungary, and soon found himself travelling throughout tuberculosis-stricken China, visiting conferences all around the world, and strengthening the scientific reputation of a country, reportedly busy ‘building’ socialism.

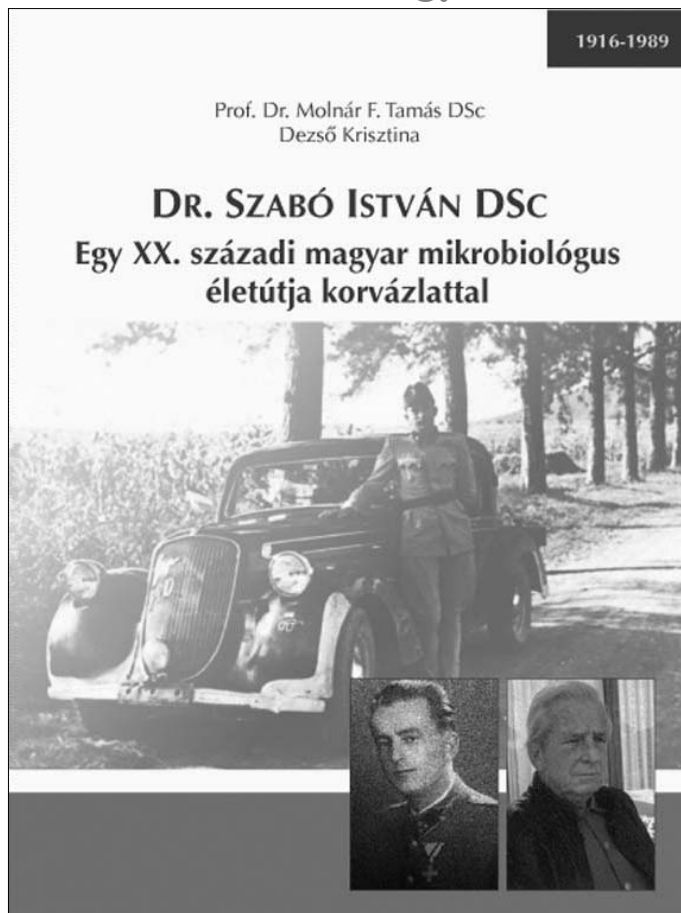
From the role of a university Assistant Lecturer, he became the official Physician Commanding Officer of the Royal Hungarian Field Bacteriology Station, numbered 108, while serving at the Eastern front.

His career exemplifies that of a 20th century independent Hungarian intellectual, with all its promises, strict duties, moral challenges and gates creaking open but a few inches, offering minor glimpses at the future rich with potential.

Following the war, he was repeatedly sent on a mission by the University of Pécs, based on the knowledge he gained during his stay in Copenhagen, in which he founded the Hungarian mycobacterium culturing network. Health care leadership, having been subjected to Communist Party rule since 1946, cared wisely for and managed the legacy of Béla Johan, also from Pécs, and expanded and developed the national anti-TB network that had been spreading since 1928. The joint purpose to subdue tuberculosis, the so-called “morbus hungaricus”, the shared respect toward professional and scientific values helped dissolve the seemingly antagonistic opposition one would expect to have existed between an officer of the Horthy Era and the physician-leaders newly arriving home from Moscow, having survived the war.

Dr István Szabó was appointed Director of Diagnostic Centre of the “Korányi”, the Hungarian ‘Zauberberg’, the national centre, in the fight against tuberculosis. A network of cultivation centres outside Budapest, which he organized and controlled with soldierly discipline and a unified methodology, including the Pécs sub-centre, was able to absorb the entire country.

In addition to routine microbiological lab work, he earned the titles, Candidate of Sciences (1957) and later, Doctor of Sciences (1967). As was customary at the time, he served “proletarian internationalism” as a professional advisor, he was employed in the People’s Republic of China (1956–1957), and then from the 1960s onward, he became more and more actively involved within the international scientific life of TB research. In



the seventies, the carefully relaxing Soviet attitude offered a wider playground for Hungarian science. It was with respect to mycoplasma research and taxonomy in which István Szabó had

achievements of international value. The cultivated audience may encounter a victim of the culprit bacillus in the character of the ever-coughing Lady Windermere in Oscar Wilde's play.

By the 1980s, due to BCG vaccination, effective medications, a well-functioning healthcare system and the gradual disappearance of extreme poverty, White Death exited the Carpathian basin, and in turn, offered humanity yet another fatal disease, lung cancer. The profile of "Korányi" and the other pulmonology institutes also experienced change. In the mid-80s, Pécs was struck by the mycobacterium xenopi epidemic. It was Dr István Szabó, who sternly warned political decision-makers about the pending catastrophe, one who didn't hesitate to retaliate the "scaremongering".

István Szabó eventually retired, but continued to share his knowledge: he continued teaching until his death, and performed research at the Department of Microbiology, Eötvös Lóránd University, Budapest (ELTE). At the time of his death, in the spring of 1989, a new era dawned upon Hungary: promising in abundance but giving considerably less in reality. He could rightfully believe that he had had a victorious battle behind him: Koch-bacillus suffered a defeat. It wasn't linked to him and his white coated comrades, that TB has recently regained its attacking strength. Multidrug-resistance, the expanding number of immunosuppressed patients, the tears within the tissue of the disintegration of our society and most recently, the waves of refugees, have weakened the chances of defenders. The past, including Dr István Szabó's scientific legacy, does not only offer lessons to learn from, but also, if we allow it, helps us avoid mistakes of the past when making our decisions in the present.

Someone without a past or a profession that does not protect and preserve the legacy of its predecessors is open to the



unpredictability of the present, and its cultural genome is empty. Medicine, a science balancing at the borders of humanity and reality, is especially vulnerable due to its dependence on technology: its being socially imbedded on the other hand makes it vulnerable and defenceless, at times, when the patient, the individual, the society and the doctors-care givers would need each other the most. The present is the future tense representation of the past. Our present, including the healthy and unhealthy alike, is the past of the future. It would be irrational not to utilize the knowledge and teaching we have inherited from the not-too-distant past: may it consist of facts and/or professional or personal/human standing. This is what the book amply provides an example, making it a treasure to read.

Professor Tamás F. Molnár

Imre Gerlinger, István Szanyi, László Lujber and Tamás Tóth: Mosaics in Otology

Extract from the book's Introduction

Training in otologic surgery is a time-consuming and demanding procedure, one which requires investing a significant amount of energy both from an experienced clinician, who performs in the role of the instructor, and also from that of a young surgery sapling. Today, with modern technological equipment and audio-visual background, the acquisition of surgical techniques seems far easier than it did several decades ago.

On the other hand, we are experiencing a new tendency, in which the number of patients waiting for ear surgery has been decreasing gradually, but the number of skilled physicians who are assigned to perform the operations has not changed. Patients arrive with very high expectations regarding their ear surgery; therefore, effective and valid training for doctors is far more valued today.

Over the previous decades, implant surgeries and technologies now have become more common, thereby allowing otology to become an independent discipline in support of the fact in which otolaryngology is no longer regarded as a secondary specialty. In order to acquire the accurate techniques and assessment of the indications for otologic and implant surgeries, even skilled medical specialists need to participate in ongoing training. With the introduction of new surgery techniques, several previously used surgery techniques have become outdated.

This book comprises three main chapters. In the first chapter, I intended to share my three-decade-experience in otologic surgery, among the interested students and the junior medical specialists. In the second chapter, we introduced several



hundreds of otologic tests with supplementary explanations accompanying the test keys in order to help and ease the young doctors' study who are preparing for their specialist exams. I am grateful to my young colleagues, who were more than willing to participate in preparing and compiling the test samples. The tests may not be useless even for our more experienced colleagues, since they can use it as a means to assess their current level of knowledge. Finally, let me invite the dear readers' attention to the third chapter of the book, in which they will find readings about 'extreme' examples from the field of otology. I hope you will find genuine interest in reading this chapter, since it serves to refresh the comprehensive knowledge in otology.

Celebrating the 200th Birth Anniversary of the renowned factory founder, Carl Zeiss!

In Jena, the Thuringian university town, citizens celebrated the 200th anniversary and the birth of Carl Zeiss, between 10 and 12 September 2016. The celebration officially opened with the Jena Philharmonic concert: in addition to two modern pieces, C. Zeiss' favourite symphony, Ludwig van Beethoven's Pastoral was performed. This was followed by a festive evening reception and banquet dinner.

On 11 September, 915 participants laid wreaths at the recently renovated tomb of the Zeiss family, at the Johannes Friedhof, in which Professor Michael Kaschke, current CEO of Carl Zeiss Jena GmbH, and Dr. Albert Schröter, mayor of Jena and a great-grandchild living in Hamburg, joined Dr. Ms Kathrin Siebert in conducting a brief memorial speech and praising C. Zeiss' lasting oeuvre.

This was followed by a memorial speech in the assembly hall, hosted by the rector of the University of Jena, entitled, "C. Zeiss and the University". Next, Prof. Kaschke discussed the life of C. Zeiss', including the foundation of the company, the friendship of Ernst Abbe and Zeiss and the company history up through the Second World War. In his speech, he included a chapter on the difficulties of reunification of Carl Zeiss Oberkochen and the VEB Carl Zeiss Jena. Today, the corporation boasts more than 25,000 employees, many of whom are employed both in Jena and Oberkochen.

The entire city was put on alert, as both young and old celebrated throughout the two cities including family members and retirees, many of whom are former employees of Zeiss Corporation and/or reside in the residential district.

The company founder, Carl Zeiss, was born on 11 September 1816, in Weimar. In 1832, he graduated from high school, then located in Jena, and became a disciple of Dr Friedrich Körner, Chief Mechanic of the university. He attended university courses between 1835 and 1838, participating in mathematics, analytical geometry, experimental physics, trigonometry and stereometry. The Chief Mechanic, Körner, admired the young man's distinct ambition.

Between 1840 and 1845, C. Zeiss travelled throughout Stuttgart, Darmstadt, Vienna and Berlin. In Vienna, he became a Polytechnikum student, then was employed at Roll & Schwilque in Berlin, and later completed his studies at C. Lüttich.

In 1845, he was again in Jena, where he studied chemistry and mathematics while employed in the Physiological Institute of the University. His first workshop was founded in November 1846, and bears recognition as it is where the world's first microscope was made in 1847.

Notably, the University of Jena played an important role in the foundation and development of the company, as Professor Schleiden, Director of the Botanical Institute, ordered a variety of microscopes. Following the production of the well-known, "elementary" microscopes, (doublets, of which 2000 units sold), from the fifties onwards, with the help of his two assistants, he compiled hundreds of microscopes in his craft workshops on the basis of today's microscope principle.

In 1860, C. Zeiss became the Chief Mechanic of the University. He met Ernst Abbe through a pleasant coincidence. Abbe left Jena after four semesters, studied modern mathematics in Göttingen at Gauss, and then returned to Jena. Their first meeting was in Jena, during the course in which Professor Snell, the mathematician and physicist, drew Abbe's attention to Zeiss' optical company. Ernst Abbe visited the workshop and in 1859, and shortly afterwards, he constructed a revolutionary small

'pocket microscope'. In 1863, Abbe became a Professor in physics and mathematics with habilitation at the University of Jena.

1866 is an important date, of which marks Abbe as a welcomed colleague into the Zeiss Corporation. The result of the joint effort introduced the production of microscopes which were constructed on a strict scientific basis, and effectively achieved by Ernst Abbe's professionalism.

Since 1872, the optical microscopes in Jena have been prepared in accordance with the law of Ernst Abbe and the era of microscopes intended for purely scientific purposes, essentially was christened, and highlighted the revolutionary positioning of the optical element onto a horseshoe-shaped stative, the so-called "Hufeisenstativ". This breakthrough was indeed the key to further success.

Up through 1880, the rudimentary optical workshop soon developed into a modern factory. Ernst Abbe became co-owner of the corporation, and its further success was due to Otto Schott who founded a glass factory (Jenaer Glas, Jena glass), and from 1881 onwards, he worked together with the C. Zeiss company. The numbers speak for themselves, 1308 microscopes were made between 1847-1889, and 13,228 microscopes between 1870-1889. The Zeiss microscope from Jena became popular throughout the world: Rudolf Virchow, father of cell pathology, Robert Koch, A. Frey Wyssling, W. J. Schmidt, and not be modest, György Romhányi, all made their everlasting discoveries using a Zeiss microscope.

In 1880, C. Zeiss became the Honorary Doctor of the University of Jena. Later, Prof. Köhler was employed in Jena, and included both Carl Pulfrich, the developer of photometer and Tibor Péterfi, from Hungary, and the developer of micromanipulator. Until the beginning of World War II, the well-known microscopic courses were organized.

In June 1945, together with the Schott Corporation, a part of the Zeiss Corporation including the majority of the equipment in its factory was relocated to the American zone. The Soviets were also in need of Zeiss precision instruments and were deemed essential in support of outer space research, and naturally were ordered through the Zeiss Corporation. The optical school remained in Jena in which a College of Engineering including an Optician's Profile was in operation. Additionally, technicians were also trained here and it was an honour to be employed and working for the Zeiss or Schott ("Zessianer or Schottianer") Corporations. Professor Kaschke's ceremonial presentation remarked how the Hungarian polarization school and its importance served within the field of ultrastructural studies.

During my festive presentation held on 12 September, I presented my polarizing microscopy and laser scanning results achieved in human, animal and bacterial amyloid ultrastructure research, highlighting in the introduction, my master, György Romhányi's pioneering effort and effective work on the amyloids.

Several Doctoral and PhD dissertations were written and defended successfully between 1980-2002 at the Department of Anatomy University of Jena, by utilizing Romhányi's topo-optical reaction using and interpreting the human erythrocyte membrane research.

*Prof. József Makovitzky
(Institut der Universität Heidelberg und für Neuropathological
Rechts- Verkehrsmedizin und der Universität Freiburg i/Br)*

Source: www.pte.hu

The Fifth Szentágothai Day, held during the Hungarian Science Festival

Szentágothai Day was organized for the fifth time at the Szentágothai Centre for Scientific Research within the framework of the Hungarian Science Festival event series.

The Szentágothai Research Centre commemorated the anniversary of the denominator in a worthy manner, including scientific lectures. The event was held within the framework of a project opening which aims to increase the use of chip technology for in-vitro fertilization success. The research program lasts for 36 months, including a total budget of 1.975 billion HUF supported by the European Regional Development Fund.

On the 5th Szentágothai Day, similar to the previous years, high-quality scientific lectures were presented to the attendees. Following the opening ceremony, *Prof. Gyula Lázár* fondly remembered the memory of János Szentágothai, by giving a lecture entitled, ‘Szentágothai, the scholar and the man’.

The award ceremony for Szentágothai and Junior Szentágothai Awards established in 2013, and also took place this year. This year, *Prof. Balázs Sümegei*, Full Professor of Institute, University of Pécs Medical School, and head of the research team of the Szentágothai Research Centre, Genomic Research Centre and Experimental Cardiology, received the prestigious Szentágothai Award. The Junior Szentágothai prize was presented to *Gábor Kemenesi* Assistant Professor, University of Pécs Faculty of Sciences, and member of the Research Center of Virology research group at the Szentágothai Research Centre. Both winners presented their work including a brief, high-quality lecture.

The program included the official kick-off media presentation program entitled, “Applying Chip technology in improving the effectiveness of human in vitro fertilization”. *Prof. Gábor L. Kovács*, Professional Director of the project, presented the 100% support intensity project to be fulfilled within the framework of Széchenyi 2020 Program.

The expected outcome of the project is to obtain effective results with fair economic implications for the benefit of the University of Pécs: the concept targets applied research. The project aims to successfully coordinate the academic research, clinical practice and areas of market demands in the corporate sector. Regarding work and research aspects, the final requirement ensures 30% effectiveness of in vitro fertilization shall be raised above 50%. All this should be achieved within such a laboratory approach, which is simple, cost-effective and applicable into the routine of obstetrics as well.

Photos: Szabolcs Csontos, UnivPécs



In memoriam
KÁZMÉR JOBST
Academician, Professor Emeritus



Dr Kázmér Jobst, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Professor Emeritus of the University of Pécs, recipient of the Széchenyi Award, former Vice-Rector, Honorary Citizen of Pécs, Honorary Life Member of the Hungarian Society of Laboratory Diagnostics, passed away at the age of 92. Professor Jobst was born in 1924, and he earned his first degree in chemical engineering followed by a degree in general medicine. Between 1946-52, he was a member of the Department of Chemistry, Medical University of Pécs, then between 1952-68 he worked at the Department of Pathology, Medical University of Pécs. In 1956, he obtained a specialization in pathology-histopathology and subsequently, in 1959 in laboratory investigations. In 1968, he was appointed to the Head of the Department of Clinical Chemistry, the department founded by him for the first time in Hungary, a forerunner of Laboratory Medicine, and today, a department found at every Medical Faculty. Between 1973 and 1979, he functioned as the Vice Rector responsible for Scientific Matters at the Medical University of Pécs. He retired in 1992 and was awarded the title, Professor Emeritus. Following his retirement, he continued as Leader of the Laboratory of the Siklós Town Hospital and remained actively engaged in scientific life.

His scientific work encompassed the study of the submicroscopic structure and histochemistry of nucleic acids and the biological build-up of and structure of histons and gliohistons. He has more than 250 publications on these topics. He earned the Candidate of Sciences degree in 1962 and was awarded the title Doctor of Sciences in 1974. In 1982, he was elected Corresponding Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS) and in 1990, Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS). Between 1990 and 1995, he was President of the Department of Medical Sciences of HAS. He was offered membership and honorary membership in several national and international societies, including the Hungarian Society of Laboratory Diagnostics, which appointed him Honorary Life President in 1994. He received several state awards and awards from different societies including the Labour Order of the Red Banner in 1979 and 1984, Batthyány-Strattmann-Award in 1992, Pro Universitate Golden Award in 1992, Jendrassik Loránd Silver Plaque in 1994, the Genersich Award, the Széchenyi Award in 1995, the Polgár Award, Honorary Citizen of Pécs in 1998, Commander's Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary in 2009 and the Golden Medal of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 2014.

Kázmér Jobst was an outstanding representative of European laboratory diagnostics, a person who within one person amalgamated the precision of a chemist, the wide-ranging knowledge of a pathologist and the innovative thinking required in laboratory diagnostics. He undoubtedly was a very strict, relentless leader accepting no compromise in work. He was a person who employed his knowledge, creative thinking, moral standing and strictness for the sake of his chosen profession. Those few who were allowed a glimpse into his private life were acquainted with a unique individual with a vivid intellectuality.

Dear Professor Jobst, Dear Kázmér, may You rest in peace! Your memory will always be treasured.

Pécs, 08.11. 2016.

György Kosztolányi
 Member of HAS,
 President of
 the Department of Medical Sciences of HAS

Gábor L. Kovács L.
 Member of HAS,
 Former President of
 The Hungarian Society of Laboratory Diagnostics

Ildikó Bosnyák,

X-ray Technician, Department of Radiology, recently deceased

With a heavy heart and deeply saddened, we regretfully inform you that Ildikó Bosnyák, our beloved colleague, and our X-ray technician, Department of Radiology, at the tender age of 40, passed away at dawn, on the 25th of October, 2016.

Our sympathy and thoughts go out to her family and children.

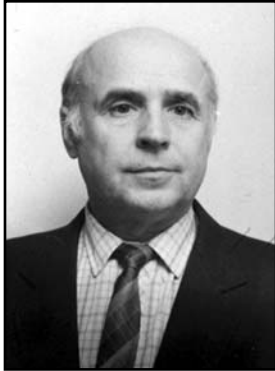
Professor Péter Bogner
Clinical Director

Beatrix Pataki
Deputy Director of Nursing



Dr János Weisenbach Ph.D.,

Recently Deceased



It is with sad regret, in the announcement of the passing of Dr János Weisenbach, who succumbed due to a long-term, serious illness, at the age of 81, on 25 October 2016. Distinctively, Dr János Weisenbach, founder and former leader, served as a respected teacher to many of us throughout the University of Pécs, Department of Paediatrics Radiology. His memory will be treasured and we offer his wife, Mrs. Weisenbach, our sincere condolences.

The funeral service was arranged on 10 November 2016, 14.30 hours in the Pécs Central Graveyard Chapel.

Source: *TransDanubian Daily News*, 5 November 2016

Help from Pécs extended to an African country

PÉCS-BLANTYRE. The African-Hungarian Union, the most extensive civil organization within Central Europe, dedicated to international aid and developmental activities, has recently sent its latest medical mission to Africa. This time it was a team of ENT specialists who left for Malawi, in which surgical interventions form a part of their strategy. One of the team members is Dr Imre Gerlinger, Clinical Director of the ENT Department (Department of Otorhinolaryngology) of the Clinical Centre of the University of Pécs.

During its previous missions, the Union provided medical attendance to more than forty-thousand patients in such remote parts of Africa, where it was the first medical treatment ever received by many of their patients. This mission required a much more thorough preparatory phase, since the professors who joined the team were trained and prepared to perform special operations, which is precisely why *Professor Imre Gerlinger* also joined the team. The group of Hungarians took numerous hearing aids with them to offer help to those in need.

During the first mission of the Union launched to Malawi,

the doctors visited the Queen Elisabeth Hospital in Blantyre, where they met the hospital's ENT Specialist, the one and only specialist in the entire country. The initiative in support of this mission was, to shoulder efforts by taking over some of the cases, particularly surgeries of the ear, or other interventions targeting the head and neck.

"Prior to the journey, we are somewhat prepared to expect whatever the conditions might be in Africa, and for the types of operations we are about to perform," remarked Professor Imre Gerlinger, while addressing the Press, prior to departure. "Naturally, we will not meet such conditions and facilities as witnessed here in Hungary, but we will do our best to adapt to the given situation. We will still provide the best possible care to the patients, under the local conditions, to the best of our professional capabilities."

The Hungarian contingent has now begun their mission work in this African country, and it is reported, more than 200 hearing aids were disseminated to the ENT Clinic of Blantyre.

by F.Z.

A Photo Excursion Worth Reminiscing Over

The POTE photography club visited Plitvice, at the end of October. Due to fortunate timing, active club members, and favourable circumstances, resulted in many superb photos. A sampling of these is offered within the paper. On the weekend, while visiting, every hour provided us with some sight to behold, some photographic delicacy. The POTE photography club regularly organizes trips and excursions, and in-studio photo sessions, for the enjoyment of the active, core club membership. We welcome anyone from our faculty looking for a creative way to pass time!

Miklós Rodler, Club President and Orsolya Koncz, on behalf of the Hungarian Student Union

Photos by Gábor Takács







The lakes of Plitvice. Photos by Miklós Rodler, István Mészáros, Gábor Smuk and Gábor Takács

