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3RD EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON CLINICAL HAEMORHEOLOGY

FÄHRAEUS AWARD CEREMONY

Introduction of FÄhraeus Awardee: John A. Dormandy

Shu Chien

Division of Circulatory Physiology and Biophysics,
Department of Physiology, Columbia University
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY 10032, USA

Professor Schmid-Schönbein, Professor Witte, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is indeed a great pleasure and privilege for me to give the laudation to the recipient of FÄhraeus Award, which is the highest honor bestowed by the European Conference on Clinical Haemorheology. This is a most auspicious and joyous occasion when the participants of the Third European Conference on Clinical Haemorheology and the Fifth International Congress of Biorheology gathered here to honor John A. Dormandy for his outstanding contributions to the field of clinical hemorheology.

John was born in Budapest, where he received his early schooling. His subsequent education took place in Geneva, Paris and London. He studied medicine at the University of London, and received his M.B.,B.S. degrees in 1961. In the same year he passed the licensure examinations of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons. For the first two years after graduation, he had his initial clinical training at the Royal Free Hospital in London.

From 1963 to 1966, John Dormandy went to the United States and completed his General Surgical Residency at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York. This is only 20 min driving from the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center where I work. In fact John told me that at one stage he was moonlighting in Harlem Hospital, which is a New York City Hospital affiliated with Columbia University. This shows how energetic and efficient John is. Surgical residency training by itself is already a tremendously rigorous program, and John was able to organize his time to do additional work at nights and weekends. I wonder if he ever sleeps. It is all the more remarkable that John also passed the board examination of American College of Surgeons at the same time.

After the completion of his training in general surgery, Dr. Dormandy returned to England and served as a Lecturer in Applied Physiology at the Royal

College of Surgeons in London. Being a physiologist at Columbia, I have a special feeling of closeness to John because of his association with Columbia and his lectureship in physiology. In England Dr. Dormandy received his residency training in vascular surgery. From 1966 to 1969 he was an Honorary Senior Registrar in the Vascular Unit of the Joyce Green Hospital at Dartford. From 1969 to 1974, he was a Registrar and then a Senior Surgical Registrar at the Royal Free Hospital in London.

In 1967 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons both in Edinburgh and in England. With that, Dr. John Dormandy became Mr. John Dormandy. In 1970, he was awarded the honorary title of Hunterian Professor by the Royal College of Surgeons of England and delivered the Hunterian lecture to members of the college on "The Clinical Significance of Blood Viscosity". From May 1974 to the present he has been a Consultant General and Vascular Surgeon and an Honorary Senior Lecturer in Surgery at St. George's and St. James' Hospitals and their medical school in London. He also served as a Vice Dean for three years at these institutions.

Mr. Dormandy has made outstanding research contributions not only in clinical hemorheology, but also in many other areas. I would like to mention a few of these, since they may not be generally known to those of us working primarily on hemorheology. In 1966, John Dormandy published the first description in English literature of the demand cardiac pacemaker, which is now routinely used by cardiac surgeons. He also conducted pioneering investigations on the hemodynamic effect of counterpulsation in the coronary circulation. These physiological studies form the fundamental basis for the application of this now generally accepted treatment modality in cardiac surgery.

Now I would like to turn to Mr. Dormandy's important contributions in the field of hemorheology, for which we are honoring him today. John Dormandy's investigations are characterized by his remarkable ability to apply basic principles and techniques of hemorheology to clinical medicine. His research has led to the elucidation of the roles of hemorheology in the etiology and pathogenesis of many disease states and the improvement of methods of therapy and prevention. His research activities in clinical hemorheology include studies on intermittent claudication, deep vein thrombosis, diabetes, angina, myocardial infarction, cerebral ischemia, anesthesia and surgery. In these investigations, Mr. Dormandy has applied a variety of hemorheological techniques, including the measurements of whole blood viscosity, plasma viscosity, whole blood filterability and red cell filterability, to establish the hemorheological abnormalities and their role in pathogenesis and prognosis. With Dr. Reid, he introduced the technique of whole blood filtration, generally referred to as the Reid-Dormandy method, to the investigation of hemorheology in clinical medicine. The availability of this technique has played a major role in the recent development of clinical hemorheology and in the stimulation of further studies to improve the filtration technique. John Dormandy is a leader in applying hemorheological approaches to the treatment of intermittent claudication and other circulatory disorders; these procedures include normovolemic hemodilution, defibrinogenation, plasmapheresis and drugs acting on blood cells.

In addition to his original research publications, John Dormandy has also written many chapters in books and several monographs related to clinical hemorheology. He is widely sought after as a speaker or organizer of symposia in this field. Among the many meetings John Dormandy has organized, I especially would like to mention the Second European Conference on Clinical

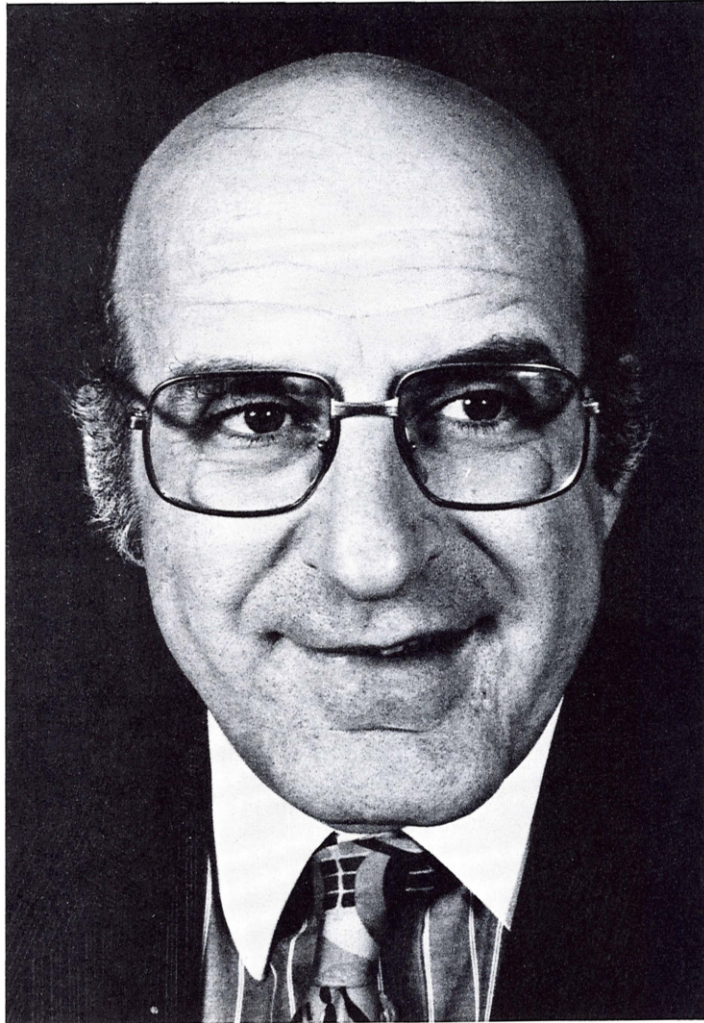
Haemorheology held in London in 1981. It was through his outstanding organizational capability, meticulous planning and immense effort, that the Conference was a tremendous success. It brought together six hundred clinicians and hemorheologists in the Kensington Conference Center to engage in a most fruitful scientific exchange in this exciting, new field. All of us working in clinical hemorheology are grateful to John Dormandy for his marvelous contributions through his organizational leadership in addition to his outstanding scientific contributions. In this connection, I would also like to mention John Dormandy's important role in organizing the working group on blood cell filterability which meets annually in London since 1981 to discuss the state of the art and the future direction of this clinical hemorheological technique.

John Dormandy is a member of many scientific organizations, including the International Society of Biorheology, the International Cardiovascular Society, the European Microcirculatory Society, the Surgical Research Society and the Vascular Surgical Society of Great Britain and Ireland. He plays an active role in the Royal Society of Medicine, where he was the president of the Section of Measurement in Medicine and a Member of the Council of the Section of Surgery, and he is now a member of the Scientific and Executive Committee. He is the Vice President of the International College of Angiology, a member of Council of the Biological Engineering Society, an editor of Clinical Hemorheology and an Associate Editor of International Journal of Angiology.

John Dormandy has received many scientific recognitions. Most recently, he is the winner of a Gold medal for the best medical film in 1982, awarded by the British Medical Association.

With all his remarkable accomplishments and contributions, John Dormandy is a very modest man. Before this ceremony, he asked me repeatedly that I limit my introduction to a matter of seconds. John, to do sufficient justice to your achievement, I would need much more time than what I have used here. But I think I must stop at this point because the audience is eager to hear directly from you the important research work you have done in clinical haemorheology.

Ladies and Gentlemen. It gives me great pleasure and pride to introduce to you a superb scientist, a great clinician and a marvelous person, the recipient of Fähræus Award in 1983, Mr. John A. Dormandy.



John A. Dormandy
Fåhraeus Awardee 1983