Service News

Honours, Awards and Citations

Surgeon Rear Admiral P I Raffaelli QHP BSc MSc MBChB MRCGP FFOM
Royal Navy Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of England

Surgeon Captain (D) G E Sidoli Royal Navy
Richard Edis Memorial Prize 2008 (Academic Prize from RCDS)

Surgeon Commander J Risdall Royal Navy
Fellow of the Aerospace Medical Association

Surgeon Lieutenant L Herbert Royal Navy
Member of the Order of the British Empire

Acting Chief Petty Officer Medical Assistant V Traynor
Order of St John

PROMOTION

Surgeon Captain to Surgeon Commodore
Surgeon Captain C J G McArthur Royal Navy.

Surgeon Lieutenant Commander to Surgeon Commander
Surgeon Lieutenant Commander K Houlberg Royal Navy

QARNNS

Chief Petty Officer to Warrant Officer
Chief Petty Officer Naval Nurse Karen Eves

PLACED ON RETIRED OR
EMERGENCY LISTS

Surgeon Commodore T Douglas Riley Royal Navy
Surgeon Captain N V Morgan Royal Navy
12 March - PRMC nursing staffs celebrate International Nurses Day and the birth of Florence Nightingale

L England, J Hill

THE PRINCESS ROYAL MEDICAL CENTRE
GIBRALTAR

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SERVICE
Service celebrating the nursing profession
Tuesday 12 May 2009 at 1130

“For us who nurse, our nursing is a thing which, unless we are making progress every year, every month, every week, take my word for it, we are going back.”
Florence Nightingale

Princess Royal Medical Centre Celebrates International Nurses Day 2009

Each year, on the 12th May, the day on which Florence Nightingales was born a service is held in Westminster Abbey, London to commemorate her life and; to celebrate nursing as a profession. During the service a lamp is taken from the Nurses’ Chapel which is housed within the Abbey and handed from one nurse to the next. The last person the lamp is handed to is the Dean who then places the lamp onto the High Altar. This simple act of remembrance is undertaken to reflect
symbolically the passing of knowledge from one nurse to another as achieved by Florence in the establishment of her Schools of Nursing. The lamp is also considered to signify the name by which she was commonly known, that is; ‘The Lady of the Lamp’.

On Wednesday 12th May members of the Princess Royal Medical Centre (PRMC) nursing team joined professionals across the globe to celebrate International Nurses Day and the birth of Florence Nightingale.

The day was marked by a short address from Surgeon Commander Neary (Command Medical Officer) and the ceremonial cutting of a birthday cake by Lieutenant Command Cath Briggs (Officer Commanding Nursing). This was followed by a service of remembrance which was prepared and led by the Reverend John Hill (Command Chaplain). The service was a particularly moving one with several touching readings being delivered by the most senior and junior nurses; Lieutenant Commander Briggs and LNN Jeanette Taylor respectively. The service was brought to a simple close with Lieutenant Commander England (Practice Nurse) leading the lantern ceremony. Next year it is hoped that International Nurses Day will be celebrated in the King’s Chapel with nurses from the Gibraltar community joining the PRMC staffs.

**The story of Florence Nightingale:**

Born on 12 May 1820 into a wealthy Victorian family Florence Nightingale broke free of the restrictions of her gender and social class to undertake nurse training, a career at the time not considered fitting for a woman of her birth. In 1851 she travelled to Kaiserwerth, Germany to undertake 4 months nurse training in a pioneering hospital established by Theodor Fliedner and managed by the order of Lutheran deaconesses. It is here that Florence believed she received a divine calling to nurse. On her return to London she accepted a post of Superintendent in the Institute for the care of Sick Gentlewomen in upper Harley Street, a position she held until 1853.

Florence Nightingale is however most remembered for her contribution to nursing during the Crimea war. Hearing of the horrific conditions in which the wounded were being nursed she travelled in October 1854 to Turkey with a staff of 38 female volunteer nurses. Florence arrived in early November 1854 at the Selimiye Barracks in Scutari (modern day Uskudar in Istanbul). Here she found badly wounded soldiers being cared for by overworked medical staff in the face of indifferent officials. With overcrowding; poor sanitation and ventilation ten times more soldiers died from diseases like Cholera, Typhoid and Dysentery, than from their wounds. Florence and her team set about reorganising patient care and cleaning both the hospital and its equipment in an attempt to reduce death rates. She however continued to believe that death rates were also affected by poor nutrition and supplies in addition to an overworking of the soldiers.

Florence returned to Britain a heroine on 7 August 1857 a sick woman debilitated by chronic fatigue syndrome and “Crimean Fever,” a form of Brucellosis. She however continued with her campaign to improve military hospital standards and at the request of Queen Victoria Florence played a central in establishing a Royal Commission on the Health of the Army. In a 1,000 page report ‘Notes on Matters Affecting the Health of the British Army’ (1858) Florence applied an early version of the pie chart to demonstrate the numbers of men dying from the hospital conditions as compared to their wounds. The report resulted in Florence being the first woman to be elected as a fellow of the Statistical Society. Furthermore the report findings led to; a major overhaul of army military care; the establishment of the Army Medical School and; the development of a comprehensive system of army medical records with a significant reduction in deaths.

In 1860 Florence set up the Nightingale Training School for nurses at St Thomas’ Hospital in London where a museum dedicated to her life and works still remains. During her lifetime Florence published over 200 reports, pamphlets and key nursing texts. Her text ‘Notes on Nursing’ published in 1860 served as a key reference for nursing students and became popular text amongst the general public.
Florence’s work also served as an inspiration for nurses during the American Civil War. The Union government approached her for advice on the organisation of field medical care and in 1870s Florence mentored Linda Richards “America’s first trained nurse” enabling her to return to the USA and establish nursing schools within her homeland.

Florence’s methodologies quickly spread with her nursing students going onto to establish key positions as Matrons within leading hospitals such as; St Mary’s Hospital/London; Westminster/London; St Marleybone Workhouse Infirmary/London; Hospital for Incurables/Putney as well as; Royal Victoria Hospital/Netley; Liverpool Infirmary; Cumberland Infirmary; Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and; Sydney Hospital in Australia.

In 1883 Florence Nightingale was awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria; in 1907 she became the first woman to be awarded the Order of Merit and in 1908 was given the Honorary Freedom of the City of London. She died on 13 August 1910 at the age of 90 years her burial in Westminster Abbey being declined by her family in preference for a place in the graveyard at St Margaret Church in East Wellow, Hampshire. Her unique contribution to nursing continues to be celebrated on her birthday by the International Council of Nurses and her text ‘Notes on Nursing’ (1860) remains a part of the core curriculum for many of today’s nursing students.

For more information about:
The life and works of Florence Nightingale link to: www.florence-nightingale.co.uk (Florence Nightingale Museum)
International Nurses Day link to:
www.icn.ch/indkit.htm (International Nurses Day 2009)
www.nursesday.co.uk (Royal College of Nursing Nurses Day Campaign)

Lieutenant Commander Lorraine England QARNNS and Reverend John Hill (Command Chaplain)
The Oliver Sword

The Oliver Sword is awarded to “a companionable junior medical officer who has proved themselves by making progress during training, and through the display of leadership, determination, courage and compassion in their early appointments.” Surgeon Lieutenant Owen Rainey has amply demonstrated that he possesses all these qualities in abundance and, consequently, her first class performance is recognized by the award of the Oliver Sword for 2007-2008.
Royal Naval Medical Club Centenary Cocktail Party

I M Phillips

The Royal Naval Medical Club’s Centenary Cocktail Party was held on HMS VICTORY’s Lower Gun Deck, on Friday 26 June 2009. The President of the Royal Naval Medical Club, Surgeon Rear Admiral P I Raffaelli QHP, welcomed 165 members and their guests to the function. The Club had the privilege of hosting the Second Sea Lord, Vice Admiral Sir Alan Massey KCB CBE ADC, who had kindly granted permission for the Cocktail Party to be held on his Flagship. Members enjoyed a selection of Pimms and a range of French and Spanish wines accompanied by appetizing canapés. Following a most enjoyable Cocktail Party, members and their guests were treated to the first ever public performance, by the newly formed Band of HM Royal Marines, HMS COLLINGWOOD. Under the command of the Director of Music, Major J Burcham RM, the Band Beat Retreat, including a tribute to the Club, which briefly included the theme to the BBC Casualty series. A Ceremonial Sunset followed, with Surgeon Rear Admiral Raffaelli taking the salute and the Sunset Party of PONN Colton and LNN Robinson of MDHU Portsmouth. The speculator display concluded with a medley of Sea Shanties, Rule Britannia and Land of Hope and Glory. Following the National Anthem, the Band departed with Hearts of Oak and a Life on the Ocean Wave. This was the perfect end to the Club’s Centenary Cocktail Party and a tremendous recitation for the first ever performance by the Band.

For your information next year’s RNMC Cocktail Party will be held at Fort Blockhouse on Friday 18 June 2010. Further details will be published by the Honorary Secretary in the New Year.

The club is open to all Officers of the Royal Naval Medical Service and membership details can be obtained via email, from the RNMC Honorary Secretary at:

FLEET-MEDDIV-COORDS02@mod.uk
Future Events

SpR Symposium 2010
17 and 18 June 2010 – contact Lieutenant Nicholson on 02392 768001

MOD/Deafness Research UK Operational Noise Induced Hearing Loss Symposium
24 November 2009
Contact Lieutenant Nicholson on 02392 768001

The Haslar Farewell cd

The Haslar Farewell cd can be obtained from:

Ann Ryder
Haslar Heritage Group
HMS Victory
HM Naval Base
Portsmouth
Hampshire
PO1 3NH

Email: HMS VICTORY-CO PA (Internal)
HMS VICTORY-COPA@mod.uk

The CD is £12 plus £1 p&p - total £13.
In order to increase awareness of our ‘sister’ Journal, it has been agreed that we will each publish the respective contents pages.

**Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps**

**Volume 154 No 4**  
**December 2008**

**Original Papers**  
Which Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) clinical indicators are applicable for British Forces Germany Health Service (BFG HS) primary care?  
*H G J van den Heuvel, R G Simpson*

Audit of the effectiveness of command and control arrangements for medical evacuation of seriously ill or injured casualties in Southern Afghanistan 2007  
*R F Cordell, M S Cooney, D Beijer*

Operation Musketeer – The Suez Crisis 1956  
*P J Parker, N Kirby*

Performance indicators for prehospital command and control developed for civilian use tested in a military training setting, a pilot study  
*L Lundberg, A Jonsson, T Vikström, A Rüters*

The use of improvised bullet markers with 3D CT reconstruction in the evaluation of penetrating trauma  
*A Ramasamy, D E Hinsley, A J Brooks*

**Case Reports**  
Jejunal lymphangiomia presenting as an ovarian mass  
*R Norris, M Stacey, R S Rampaul, K L Cheung*

Phytophotodermatitis after gardening  
*G Wild*

**Self Assessment**  
Orthopaedics & Trauma II  
*W G P Eardley, P R J Page, A Doorgakant, P J Parker*

**Medical Victoria Crosses**  
A Colenso Victoria Cross: The Award to Major William Babtie  
*P H Starling*

**Meetings & Abstracts**  
Exercise TRIPLE SERPENT 2008  
*A McCourt, J Risdall, J Tuck*

Field Trauma Care in the 21st Century  
*D O’Reilly, T König, N Tai*

**Career Focus**  
Public Health Medicine in the Defence Medical Services  
*D A Ross, R L Pudney, A H Mcg Mcm millan*
Famous Figures

Sir Alfred Keogh
- The early years J S G Blair
- The reform years S V Thompson
- After the war J S G Blair

Focus on

Introduction
J Risdall, P F Mahoney

Ward Based Enteral and Supplemental Nutrition on Operations
P Connor, M DeLegge

Nutrition of the Critically Ill patient in Field Hospitals on Operations
J Henning, T Scott, S Price

“In flight catering”: feeding critical care patients during aeromedical evacuation
S Turner, M J Ruth, D L Bruce

The Role of Nutrition in Injured Military Personnel at Role 4: Current Practice
S Duff, S Price, J Gray

Book Reviews

In Foreign Fields
Dan Collins

George Guthrie – Soldier and Pioneer Surgeon
Raymond Hurt

Handbook for surgical cross-cover
I F O’Connor, M Urdang

Campaign Medals

Afghan Medal 1842
Obituary

Surgeon Vice Admiral Ian Lawrence Jenkins CB CVO FRCS

It is with much sadness that there is a need to write an obituary for the relatively youthful last Royal Naval Surgeon General, who is outlived by many predecessor Surgeon Generals and Medical Directors General of the Royal Navy who died suddenly in February this year.

Ian Lawrence Jenkins was born in Cardiff on 12 September 1944, to Gordon and Edith Jenkins. His father, Gordon had both a military and a medical background, having served with the Airborne Forces in World War II and subsequently as a senior hospital administrator.

Ian spent most of his early life in Wales, being educated at the Howarian Grammar School in Penylan, subsequently entering the Welsh National School of Medicine, qualifying in medicine in 1968. He married an Occupational Therapist, Liz Lane, later that same year. His Welsh background was a source of pride throughout his life, notably enjoying the recent resurgence of the Welsh national rugby team.

Ian chose to specialise in surgery early in career, passing the FRCS (England) in 1973, subsequently sub-specialising in urology, training in Newcastle under Mr Keith Yates, and in the Royal Navy under the guidance of Professor Sir Norman Blacklock, then a Surgeon Captain at the Royal Naval Hospital Haslar.

Having initially joined the Royal Naval Reserve, Ian took on a permanent commission as a junior surgeon in the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant Commander, spending time at sea on HMS ARK ROYAL, and with the Royal Marines in the then named Surgical Support Team. He went out to serve as surgeon in RNH Gibraltar from 1980 – 1982, returning to Haslar to head the Department of Urology. He was a gifted surgeon and teacher, who contributed much to his profession, as well as to his patients.

He spent most of the next decade, and beyond, based at Haslar, as a consultant urologist, then to be selected Professor of Naval Surgery, then, shortly after being selected for promotion to Surgeon Captain, being appointed as a relatively young Medical Officer in Charge in 1990. As was to become habitual, he was extended in his tenure at Haslar, seeing the unit through the first Gulf War of 1990/91, and on towards the first of the major reviews that would significantly affect the future of defence medicine in the latter part of the 21st Century. With RNH Haslar selected as the core tri-Service military hospital, changing its name back to its original title of Royal Hospital Haslar, he was asked to stay on through the transition, being highly effective at building the important bridges between the secondary care cadres of the 3 single Services. Ian and Liz ensured that their time in charge of this historic institution was delivered with maximum involvement, becoming well known throughout the hospital and the surrounding Borough of Gosport. Ian ensured that he knew everyone under his Command, spending large periods of time walking and talking with staff at all times of day and night, many of those staff remembering the generosity of his time and patience to this day.

Having been promoted to Surgeon Commodore part way through his time at Haslar, he was ready to move on to take up the inaugural post of Defence Post-Graduate Medical Dean in 1996, building upon his established experience in clinical practice and in medical education, and ensuring increasingly close dialogue with senior colleagues responsible for medical education in the NHS, including the Presidents of the medical Royal Colleges, a bond which was to prove so valuable as liaison between the Defence Medical Services and the NHS moved ever closer in the following years.