



PÉCS MEDICAL SCHOOL HERALD

Pécs, December 2016



Photo: László Tám

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On the front cover and photo supplement:
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On the back cover:
photos of Loránd Barthó

Resolutions of the Faculty Council (17 November, 2016)

Resolution of 43/2016 (11.17):

The Faculty Council of the Medical School has unanimously supported the nomination of the new student member of the Credit Transfer Committee, *Dr Bálint Lovász*.

Resolution of 44/2016 (11.17):

The Faculty Council of the Medical School has accepted modification of the tuition fees of the 2017/2018 academic year with one abstention.

Resolution of 45/2016 (11.17):

The Faculty Council of the Medical School supported applications for Head of Department with the following voting results.

Name	Yes	No	ABST
<i>Dr Lajos Bogár</i> UP, CC, Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care	71	0	1
<i>Dr Péter Cserhádi</i> UP, CC, Department of Medical Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine	70	1	1
<i>Dr Ferenc Gallyas</i> UPMS, Department of Biochemistry and Medical Chemistry	69	2	1
<i>Dr Tamás Kálai</i> UPMS, Department of Organic and Pharmacological Chemistry	72	0	0
<i>Dr Gábor Menyhei</i> UP, CC, Department of Vascular Surgery	72	0	0
<i>Dr Tibor Mintál</i> UPMS, Department of Sports Medicine	67	1	4
<i>Dr Miklós Nyitrai</i> UPMS, Department of Biophysics	72	0	0

Resolution of 46/2016 (11.17):

The Faculty Council of the Medical School supported the associate professor applications with the following voting results.

Name	Yes	No	ABST
<i>Dr Éva Erhardt</i> UP, CC, Department of Pediatrics	71	0	1

Resolution of 47/2016 (11.17):

The Faculty Council of the Medical School supported the awarding of the Honorary Doctorate title for *Dr György Buzsáki* with the following voting results.

Name	Yes	No	ABST
<i>Dr György Buzsáki</i> Full Professor	72	0	0

Resolution of 48/2016 (11.17):

The Faculty Council of the Medical School supported the awarding of the Honorary Professor title for *Dr Lars Jenne* with the following voting results.

Name	Yes	No	ABST
<i>Dr Lars Jenne</i> Full Professor	71	0	1



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“We are not resting on our laurels”

Interview with Dr Attila Miseta, the Dean of the Medical School, University of Pécs

Owing to the Modern Cities Program (MCP), the education in medicine in Pécs is expected to receive considerable support for development and improvement, nevertheless, until governmental subsidy arrives, the faculty itself continues to invest into development, to a certain extent, both external and internal conditions including the circumstances, allow it. We discussed about the positive, promising prospects and factors hindering development with the Dean of the faculty, Dr Attila Miseta.

In the past decade, the issue of fee-paying medical education has repeatedly been brought up in connection with the Medical School and medical education in Hungary, in general, most often in the context that while there exists a tremendous potential in medical education, the current government does not seem to be interested. Many things have changed, as within the framework of the Modern Cities Program, the government intends to devote 24 billion HUF toward the development of foreign language education programs in Pécs. Ten months have passed since the signing of the contract, and so, what are the things that have happened?

Let's go trace ourselves back in time, as this announcement had been preceded by 15 years of effort during which, the foreign language program had been operated by our individual efforts within the Faculty of General Medicine. The subsidy for development was awarded to us within the framework of the Modern Cities Program (MCP) supported by the leadership of the city and our MPs, as well, which was a result of these past years and effective lobbying, alike. The governmental decree in reference to the program was issued in January this year, and the implementation, of which, was entrusted upon the Chancellor, Dr Zoltán Jenei.

Owing to many years of effort, the foreign language programs offered by the University of Pécs mostly comprise of general medicine, pharmacy and dentistry students, nevertheless, the opportunities offered by the MCP does not only concern them, as several other faculties have also applied and have made steps towards improving their foreign language programs. This is further supported by the step of the government to increase the number of foreign students receiving the Stipendium Hungaricum Scholarship. Naturally, these students do not equate to direct income to the university and thus, the country, as their studies are financed by the Hungarian State, nonetheless, they may bring benefits over the long run and in their eventual return to their native home land, and they may contribute to the improvement of the relationship between their countries and Hungary. It is a significant problem, however, that a degree obtained in Hungary often only serves to find employment within the European Union. This is the reason why I suggested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade to introduce a study contract in which to oblige these students to work for a certain period of time within their native countries.

The recruitment of foreign students is an integral part of the organization and management of foreign language programs, and since it is considerably profitable, the expected increase in English and German language programs has resulted in a rise in competition. With regards to us, we primarily intend to strengthen the cooperation with our currently existing partners. At present, we are at the planning stage of the process as we can expect to receive a little less for the development of the Medical School than was originally calculated. We would like to achieve a

streamlined project management team charged with overseeing the investments with clear cut areas of responsibility and a further aim is to involve as many Pécs-based companies into the implementation of the project as possible. The City of Pécs, receiving 24 billion Forints, sounds really good, however, if this massive financial subsidy fails to provide opportunities of employment and work for local businesses we do not adequately support and contribute to the development of our city.

In addition to 'pulling up walls' meaning, in providing the infrastructure, strengthening the teaching staff is an additional integral element of the program. How is the faculty doing in this respect?

I do believe, with respect to the past, we have witnessed an increase in our reputation both on the national and international level, which enabled a higher number of 'quality certifications'. Undoubtedly, there are differences among the performances of different clinics and institutions and it is going to be one of our tasks in the future to design action plans tailored to individual institutions and departments with the aim of further quality improvement.

One of the most important aspects of this will be the development of personal staff including a welcome invitation extended to colleagues now living abroad and retaining young talent to the Alma Mater. Of course, this is not only about the Medical School, we have to work in collaboration with the Pécs Leadership as the wider environment is equally important in attracting future students and colleagues, alike. In addition, we continue to work on expanding and improving our network of teaching hospitals, as practice is a crucial element of medical training. Although there are several large investment projects ahead, we can legitimately claim this has been a financially successful year and the Medical School has an important role in maintaining the economic stability of the University. This is also about solidarity, and it is our duty in these financially difficult times to provide support for Faculties struggling with hardship, expecting only responsible planning and management in return.

In addition to foreign language medical training, providing future medical doctors for the country is another major role of the faculty. Nonetheless, it has become an issue of great concern that many young doctors exit Hungary immediately after receiving their degree, without even entering the residency program. Several regulations have been made to halt the immigration of doctors, in your views, have they been successful?

Statistical data are rather scarce relating to this question. We have data about the number of active doctors practicing in Hungary, we also know the number of students receiving a medical degree in a given year, but there are no data available as to how many doctors exit the country, and information can only be obtained about the number of doctors who have applied for the necessary documents. What we have a clear picture of, however, are the conditions welcoming patients to many rural hospitals or clinics. Unfortunately, there have not been any significant improvement in this respect, and sadly, the society of physicians is an aging community. Despite the fact that the support program for residents has been successful, it only resulted in a change in the make-up of the immigrants, and it is no longer the residents but older, more experienced doctors who are leaving. It is exactly for this reason that the support of a consultant specialist would be vital, not to speak of the nurses without whom a well-functioning health care system is unimaginable. Thus, we can state in which there have been appreciable efforts but unfortunately, without a

major breakthrough. It should be mentioned, however, there is another side to this question, namely, it is not always the higher salary that motivates young doctors to leave Hungary for Western countries, but a better work environment. To improve upon this, it is not necessarily more money but 'only' a change in attitude which is required.

You are in the middle of your second term as Dean, and you have been the Leader of the Medical School now for six years. To what extent have you succeeded in achieving your goals set back in 2010, and what are your most important plans for the next two years in office?

I consider it a great success, in which there are now new leaders at the head of several institutes and departments which resulted in an improvement in the performance of these units. An integral part of this improvement has been a cooperation among these institutes through a more efficient and better means of communication. Colleagues can thereby work in a more peaceful environment, without apparent rivalry. Inevitably, problems arise and tensions may rise in such large institutes, nonetheless, according to feedback I feel that the majority of my colleagues are satisfied with the work and achievements of the Dean's leadership. A potent indicator of this is the outstanding tendering activity at the faculty: we managed to acquire 8 billion HUF in resources this year only, and everything is given for us to hope to continue with this trend. Our Skills Lab, which plays a considerable role in modern, up-to-date medical training, also achieved through our own resources and the generous resources we were awarded via tenders. It also exemplifies that we are not resting on our laurels. Another positive event was the Foundation of the Faculty of Pharmacy at the beginning of the year, which marked the end of a long process, and a Faculty working in close collaboration and in the close proximity of the Medical School provides new opportunities for development.

Unfortunately, there are areas in which no considerable advancement has been achieved. One of the major sore points is the administration at the University, which is an area further complicated by continuous state-level reorganizations. The latest was the introduction of the system of Chancellors, mistakenly based, to my mind, on the idea that professional and financial decision-making can and has to be separated. It is as if there was one person at the steering wheel, one responsible for the brake pedal and another for the accelerator, and it inevitably incorporates risks. Our University was fortunate to welcome a Chancellor who has proven to be a very good leader and excellent partner in solving our problems. Taking all the above into consideration, our administration, as characteristic of all state institutions, is incredibly laborious, slow and imprecise, inevitably exerting a negative effect on professional work as well. Due to tight budgets making a University function means that a considerable part of our income has to be spent on financing central units instead of spending them on further developmental projects. The situation, despite inherent, 'encoded' tensions, has improved through the means of having a very good relationship with the Rector, Professor József Bódis, and also with most of the other Deans, thus we can cooperate very effectively.

The increasing appeal of the faculty has been clearly indicated by the increase in student numbers seen in recent years with the apparently increasing workload upon our teaching staff as it has not been improved sufficiently in parallel to the rising student population. This clearly indicates our main goals for the next two years and also the years to follow, as the recruitment and training of a well-prepared research and teaching staff requires time and effort.

Miklós Stemler

Winners Announced in Support of the New National Excellence Program Scholarship

The New National Excellence Program was established to encourage outstanding research and teaching activities. Its primary objective is to implement an application system aimed at supporting excellent MSc and PhD students, PhD candidates and instructors and researchers having earned a PhD. Its main tasks are to promote and ensure employment within Hungary is indeed, attractive and, furthermore, to provide opportunities towards excellent instructors and lecturers residing in Hungary or abroad to participate in national projects. The University of Pécs, Medical School, demonstrates pride towards its responsible lecturers, scrupulous researchers and dedicated students are recipients of the New National Excellence Program scholarship, owing to their persistent and strenuous hard work, thus enhancing the reputation of our University. We sincerely congratulate them upon their achievements and wish them every success henceforth:

Dr Beáta Bugyi, Dr András Garami, Dr András Miklós Kengyel, Dr Norbert Kovács, Dr Tamás Ollmann, Dr Katalin Réka Patzai-Göcze, Dr László Zoltán Péczely, Dr Andrea Tamás, Dr Dalma Tényi, Dr Dóra Werling, József Ábel, Virág Bagdándi, Gergely Darnai, Péter Dombóvári, Dorottya Fehér, Péter Gaszler, Máté István Pénzes, Tamás Pongrácz, Barbara Sándor and Réka Anna Vass.



From left to right: Dr Tamás Atlasz, Dr Dóra Werling, Dr András Garami, József Ábel, Réka Anna Vass, Dr Andrea Tamás, Dr Dalma Tényi, Péter Gaszler



Dr Gábor Kovács L., Full Professor at University of Pécs, Recipient of the Prestigious Dr Genersich Antal Award

Dr Gábor Kovács L. Laboratory Specialist, Neuroendocrinologist, Full Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, President of Szentágotthai Research Centre of University of Pécs, and Full Professor was recently honoured with the “Dr Genersich Antal” award in recognition of his outstanding achievement in the field of metabolic diseases and the development of methods of laboratory diagnostics, in recognition of his organizational and professional innovations significantly promoting development of national and international laboratory medicine, and in recognition of his outstanding work in organizing scientific activities.

First Prize Awarded to Erzsébet Lankó, Pharmacist, in Recognition of Excellent Pharmaceutical Care

Dr Erzsébet Lankó (Clinical Pharmacist at the University of Pécs) was recently awarded the First Prize certificate in support of “Excellent Pharmaceutical Care” founded by EGIS Pharmaceuticals PLC and Chamber of Hungarian Pharmacists. **Dr István Hodász**, Chief Executive Officer of EGIS Pharmaceuticals PLC handed the Prize to **Dr Erzsébet Lankó**.

Erzsébet Lankó was honoured with the First Prize for her devoted efforts in evolving clinical pharmaceutical service, developing professional guidance of pharmaceutical care, and performing educational activities throughout this field.

Many of us may not reflect upon how clinical pharmacists genuinely care for their patients. Primarily pharmacists possess an important role in treatment of patients suffering from chronic diseases or taking high quality medications. Erzsébet has been treating patients, some of whom have been under her care for nearly five years. This pharmacist’s professional services are focused on the improvement of patients’ cooperation, filtering of interactions or preparation of documentations. Cooperation in administration functions remains a useful activity for physicians as well. The clinical pharmacist’s personal relationship can often assist patients towards diminishing their fear and anxiety over hospital conditions.

Pharmacists are often considered as stable professionals, ideally suited in the professional interaction among patients, as has been the case for many years. Erzsébet has been employed



as a Clinical Pharmacist at the UP MS, Clinical Centre, 1st Department of Internal Medicine for the past nine years. Her daily work is helped by Anikó Kereszturiné Orosz and Magdolna Orbánné Ágoston and she works in close cooperation with the staff of Clinical Centre Pharmacy.

We congratulate Dr Erzsébet Lankó upon receipt of her award and her performed work.

Dr Ildikó Miseta recently presented with the Antal Végh Award of Excellence

Dr Ildikó Miseta was awarded the Antal Végh Award of Excellence on the 3rd of December 2016, at the 60th General Assembly for the Re-election of Officials of the Hungarian Society of Pharmacology.

The Presidential Board of the Hungarian Pharmaceutical Society originally founded the Antal Végh Award of Excellence in 2006, jointly with the Editorial Board of ‘Gyógyszerészet’ (trans. ‘Pharmacology’) to be awarded to a nominee proposed by the Editors of ‘Gyógyszerészet’ but determined by the Editorial Board. According to the Document of Foundation, the Award can be presented for any publication within the field of pharmacological science or practice which fits within the profile of ‘Gyógyszerészet’ and fulfils all editorial expectations regarding content and form. The Editorial Board may propose to present the Award of Excellence for an activity or excellent performance aimed at providing continuous, up-to-date information for pharmacologists at an outstanding level and with utmost devotion.



The Meeting of the Doctoral and Habilitation Council

26 September, 2016

1. Habilitation Programme

1/a New habilitation applications

The Doctoral and Habilitation Council offers suggestion to give habilitation applications to the review committee.

Dr Alotti Nasri, Consultant and Head of department Zalaegerszeg (Heart Surgery); *Dr Boldizsár Czéh*, Research professor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Szentágotthai Research Centre; *Dr Csaba András Dézsi*, Consultant and Head of department, Győr (Cardiology); *Dr Béla Faludi*, Assistant professor, Department of Neurology; *Dr Bálint Farkas*, Assistant professor, Department of Obstetrics; *Dr Gergely Fehér*, Consultant and Head of department, Szigetvár (Neurology); *Dr Erik Hrabovszky*, Scientific Consultant, Institute of Experimental Medicine of Hungarian Academy of Sciences; *Dr Gergő Attila Molnár*, Assistant Professor, Second Department of Internal Medicine and Nephrology; *Dr András Papp*, Assistant Professor, Department of Surgery; *Dr Pál Riba*, Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy, Semmelweis University; *Dr Árpád László Szántó*, Consultant, Department of Urology; *Dr Dóra Tímea Zelena*, Senior Researcher, Institute of Experimental Medicine of Hungarian Academy of Sciences

2. Doctoral programme

2/a PhD students on state scholarship

Dr Valerián Ádám, a first year PhD student (Marosvásárhely – Department of Medical Genetics) has not applied for his grade book, although the student's attention was called several times. He has not asked his supervisor to certify his research activity, and therefore, his name will be removed from the students' list. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council will omit his name from the students' list.

Katalin Böröcz, a first year PhD student (Department of Immunology and Biotechnology) hereby requests to have her PhD student's legal status on state scholarship existing from 1 February 2016 recognized and to register to new doctoral education system. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Tímea Litvai, a first year PhD student (Department of Immunology and Biotechnology) requests to have her PhD student's legal status on state scholarship existing from 1 February 2016 recognized and to register to new doctoral education system. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Réka Sebestyén-Bátai, a first year PhD student (Department of Pharmacology) will not continue her PhD studies. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council acknowledged her announcement.

Dr Orsolya Török, a second year PhD student (Department of Translational Medicine) will not continue her PhD studies. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council acknowledged her announcement.

Dr Andrea Krisztina Sükösd, a third year PhD student (Department of Ophthalmology) requests for a suspension of her studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Edit Varga, a third year PhD student (Department of Forensic Medicine) requests for a suspension of her studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Katalin Barbara Horváth-Szőgyi, a first year PhD student (Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunology) requests for a suspension of her studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Emese Lőkös, a second year PhD student (Department of Anatomy) requests for a suspension of her studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Judit Tenk Simonné, a third year PhD student (Department of Translational Medicine) requests for a suspension of her studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Viktória Pusztai, a second year PhD student (Department of Biochemistry and Medical Chemistry) requests for a suspension of her studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Balázs Szirmay, a third year PhD student (Department of Laboratory Medicine) requests for a suspension of his studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 August 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Gabriella Nagy, a third year PhD student (Department of Rheumatology) requests for a suspension of her studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 August 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Zsófia Meiszterics, a third year PhD student (Heart Institute) requests for a suspension of her studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 August 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Nikolett Kis-Bicskei, a second year PhD student (Department of Biophysics) will continue her PhD studies on state scholarship from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Elek Telek, a second year PhD student (Department of Biophysics) will continue his PhD studies on state scholarship from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Katalin Erzsébet Pirisi, a second year PhD student (Department of Biophysics) will continue her PhD studies on state scholarship from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Dániel József Kardos, a third year PhD student (Department of Paediatrics) will continue his PhD studies on state scholarship from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Zoltán Horváth-Szalai, a third year PhD student (Department of Laboratory Medicine) will continue his PhD studies as a part-time student from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Viktória Kormos Dr Gaszterné, a third year PhD student (Department of Pharmacology) will continue her PhD studies as a part-time student from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Kitti Garai, a first year PhD student (Department of Pharmaceutical Biology), her actual supervisors are Dr Krisztián Kvell Associate Professor and Dr Márta Wilhelm Full Professor (Faculty of Sciences). The request was supported by the

Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Balázs Németh, a part-time PhD student (Department of Public Health Medicine) participated in PhD course entitled, “Molecular Epidemiological Biomarkers” at Faculty of Health Sciences and successfully passed examination. He requests the Doctoral and Habilitation Council to consider in accepting credit. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council accepted the credit request.

Dr Bálint Scheich, a third year PhD student (Department of Pharmacology) took his comprehensive exams, with the result of 100% on 4 July 2016. His previously designated head of the review committee cannot fulfil the task of the head, therefore a new opponent was assigned.

2/b Self-financing, part-time PhD students

Dr Mária Magdolna Ádám, a part-time PhD student (Marosvásárhely – Department of Pathology) has not applied for her grade book, although student’s attention was called several times, she has not asked his supervisor to certify her research activity. Her name will be removed from the students’ list. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council will omit her name from the students’ list.

Dr Csaba Loibl, a part-time PhD student (Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Therapy) has not applied for his grade book, although student’s attention was called several times, he has not asked his supervisor to certify his research activity. His name will be removed from the students’ list. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council will omit his name from the students’ list.

Dr Róbert Szabó, a part-time PhD student (Budapest – Department of Dentistry) has not fulfilled academic requirements despite many calls. His name will be removed from the students’ list. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council will omit his name from the students’ list.

Dr Éva Orosz, a part-time PhD student (ENT Department) has not fulfilled academic requirements despite many calls. Her name will be removed from the students’ list. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council will omit her name from the students’ list.

Dr István Márkus, a part-time PhD student (Department of Orthopaedics) has not yet provided any information about the continuation of his study despite many calls. His name will be removed from the students’ list. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council will omit his name from the students’ list.

Dr Miklós Balázs Illés, a part-time PhD student (1st Department of Internal Medicine) has not yet provided any information about the continuation of his study despite many calls. His name will be removed from the students’ list. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council will omit his name from the students’ list.

Dr Márk Harmat (Department of Neurology) wishes to begin his PhD studies as a part-time PhD student beginning on 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Ildikó Csilla Szelechman (Győr – Department of Surgical Research and Techniques) wishes to begin her PhD studies as a part-time PhD student beginning on 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Andrea Horváth-Sarródi, a part-time PhD student (Department of Public Health Medicine) requests for a suspension of her studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Ágnes Till, a part-time PhD student (Department of Medical Genetics) requests for a suspension of her studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 August 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Alíz Szommer, a part-time PhD student (Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology) requests for a suspension of her studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Marina Tolnai, a part-time PhD student (Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology) requests for a suspension of her studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Eszter Dömse, a part-time PhD student (Department of Traumatology and Hand Surgery) requests for a suspension of her studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Péter Sarlós Donát, a part-time PhD student (Department of Rheumatology and Immunology) requests for a suspension of his studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Vera Pászthy, a part-time PhD student (Department of Laboratory Medicine in Szekszárd) requests for a suspension of her studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Péter Ákos Halvax, a part-time PhD student (Surgery Clinic) requests for a suspension of his studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral

Dr Bálint Gergely Borsody, a part-time PhD student (Department of Surgical Research and Techniques) requests for a suspension of his studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr András Dobos, a part-time PhD student (Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy) requests for a suspension of his studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Roland Gál, a part-time PhD student (1st Department of Internal Medicine) requests for a suspension of his studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Roland Hágendorn, a part-time PhD student (1st Department of Internal Medicine) requests for a suspension of his studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Katalin Doba, requests for a suspension of her studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Péter István Farkas, a part-time PhD student (Department of Radiology – Department of Biophysics) requests for a suspension of his studies between 1 September 2016 and 31 January 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Zoltán Szabó, a part-time PhD student (Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Therapy) requests for a suspension of his studies between 1 September 2016 and 31

August 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Katalin Szász, a part-time PhD student (Department of Orthopaedics) requests for a suspension of her between 1 September 2016 and 31 August 2017. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Szilárd Rendeki, a part-time PhD student (Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Therapy - Department of Operational Medicine) will continue his PhD studies from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Edina Hormay, a part-time PhD student (Department of Physiology) will continue her PhD studies from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Bettina Réka Csetényi, a part-time PhD student (Department of Physiology) will continue her PhD studies from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Zoltán Lőcsei, a part-time PhD student (Department of Oncotherapy) will continue his PhD studies from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Erika Balogh, a part-time PhD student (Department of Public Health Medicine) will continue her PhD studies from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Roland Németh, a part-time PhD student (Győr – Department of Psychiatry) will continue his PhD studies from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr János Toldi, a part-time PhD student (Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Therapy – Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology) will continue his PhD studies from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Attila Csorba, a part-time PhD student (Department of Biochemistry and Medical Chemistry) will continue his PhD studies from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Emőke Pótóné Oláh, a part-time PhD student (Department of Translational Medicine) will continue her PhD studies from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Katalin Kovács, a part-time PhD student (Marosvásárhely – Department of Surgical Research and Techniques) will continue her PhD studies from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Klára Somodi, a part-time PhD student (Dean's Office– Department of Behavioural Sciences) will continue her PhD studies from 1 September 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Márta Andrea Barabás, a part-time PhD student (Marosvásárhely – ENT Department) participated in PhD course entitled “Good Clinical Practice” at Semmelweis University and successfully passed the examination. She requests the Doctoral and Habilitation Council to consider in accepting credit. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council accepted the credit request.

2/c Individualized studies

Alexandra Nagy, an individual student (Department of Behavioural Sciences) has prepared a draft of the thesis. The reviewers, the exam subjects, the exam committee, the

opponent and the PhD committee have been named and organized.

Dr Bese Dányádi, an individual student (Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Therapy - Department of Anatomy) one of his previously designated members of the Final Examination Board cannot fulfil the task of the member; therefore a new member was suggested and assigned.

Viktor Soma Poór, an individual student (Department of Forensic Medicine) took his comprehensive exams, with the result of 100% on 5 July 2016.

Dr Péter Cséplő, an individual student (Szentágotthai Research Centre - Department of Translational Medicine) completed his comprehensive exams, with the result of 100% on 6 July 2016.

Dr András Sándor Hajnal, an individual student (Department of Psychiatry) completed his comprehensive exams, with the result of 100% on 8 September 2016.

Judit Varga, an individual student (Department of Biology) completed her comprehensive exams, with the result of 100% on 14 September 2016.

Dr Klára Nedvig, an individual student (Zalaegerszeg – Department of Surgical Research and Techniques) completed her comprehensive exams, with the results of 80% and 73% on 22 September 2016.

Dr Antal Tibold, an individual student (Department of Public Health Medicine) defended his dissertation with the result of 96% on 5 July 2016. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council unanimously recommends to the Doctoral Committee of the University and hereby grant him the PhD degree.

Erika Turcsi, an individual student (Department of Biochemistry and Medical Chemistry) defended her dissertation with the result of 100% on 6 July 2016. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council unanimously recommends to the Doctoral Committee of the University and hereby grant him the PhD degree.

Dr Katalin Gombos, an individual student (Department of Public Health Medicine) defended her dissertation with the result of 100% on 6 July 2016. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council unanimously recommends to the Doctoral Committee of the University and hereby grant him the PhD degree.

Dr Veronika Sárosi, an individual student (1st Department of Internal Medicine) defended her dissertation with the result of 100% on 8 September 2016. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council unanimously recommends to the Doctoral Committee of the University and hereby grant her the PhD degree.

Dr Andrea Horváth, an individual student (Department of Neurosurgery) defended her dissertation with the result of 100% on 23 September, 2016. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council unanimously recommends to the Doctoral Committee of the University and hereby grant her the PhD degree.

3. Miscellaneous

■ *Dr Péter Hegyi*, Full Professor (Department of Translational Medicine) requests for the launching of a new programme (Doctoral School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, “Translational Medicine” programme). Taking into account, the opinion of opponents and the responsible Doctoral School, the Doctoral and Habilitation Council accredited the “Translational Medicine” programme.

■ *Dr Erika Pintér*, Full Professor requested credits to be assigned

to the students participating in the congress of the “Science Forum in Translational Medicine”, who attended lectures and successfully passed the examinations. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council accepted the two credit requirements.

■ Dr István Hernádi, UP, the Head of Animal Welfare Committee requested credits to be assigned to the students participating at the A and B level training of adult education, including the topic entitled “Animal testing theory and practice”. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council accepted the three credit requirements for A level and the six credit requirements for B level.

■ Proposal to decrease PhD tuition fee by 50% of foreign students, whom graduated from UP MS. According to decision of the Doctoral and Habilitation Council the supervisor’s written statement must be attached to foreign student’s admission application for decreasing the tuition fee.

■ **Changing of PhD Regulations:** According to changing the Law on Higher Education (act CCIV of 2011) the Code of Rules and Regulations concerning doctoral programs at the University of Pécs will change again. The Code must be changed for clarification replies to questions occurring during operating and due to changes in legislation. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council began to update PhD Regulations.

Dr Júlia Szekeres, Full professor
Chairman of the Doctoral and Habilitation Council of the
Medical School, University of Pécs

7 November, 2016

1. Habilitation programme

1/a The launch of the public section of the Habilitation applications

Taking into account the opinion of the review committee, the Doctoral and Habilitation Council authorizes in which the following applicants offer public lectures:

Dr Alotti Nasri, Consultant and Head of department, Zalaegerszeg (heart surgery); *Dr Boldizsár Czéh*, Research Professor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szentágotthai Research Center; *Dr Csaba Andras Dézsi*, Consultant and Head of department, Győr (cardiology); *Dr Béla Faludi*, Assistant Professor, Department of Neurology; *Dr Bálint Farkas*, Assistant Professor, Department of Obstetrics; *Dr György Fehér*, Consultant and Head of department, Szigetvár (neurology); *Dr Erik Hrabovszky*, Consultant; Hungarian Academy of Sciences – Department of Experimental Medicine of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; *Dr Gergő Attila Molnár*, Assistant Professor, Second Department of Internal Medicine and Nephrology; *Dr András Papp*, Assistant Professor, Department of Surgery; *Dr Pál Riba*, Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacology Semmelweis University; *Dr Árpád László Szántó*, Consultant, Department of Urology; *Dr Dóra Timea Zelena*, Senior Researcher; Hungarian Academy of Sciences - Department of Experimental Medicine of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

2 Doctoral programme

2/a PhD students on state scholarship

Agnes Meczker, second year PhD student (Physiology), will not continue her PhD studies, dating back to 1 November 2016. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council acknowledged her announcement.

Dr Ádám István Horváth, second year PhD student (Institute of Pharmacology) will continue with his PhD studies as a part-

time student, dating from 1 October 2016. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

2/b Self-financing, part-time PhD students

Dr Orsolya Horváth, (Department of Public Health Medicine) wishes to continue her PhD studies which she commenced on 1 September 2016, as a PhD student, on a state scholarship received dating back to the 1st of February 2017. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council authorizes the continuation of her studies for four active semesters.

Dr Márta Andrea Barabás, (Marosvásárhely /Targu Mures - Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic). Her actual supervisors are Professor Dr József Pytel and Dr László Lujber, Associate Professor. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Zsófia Feiszt, (First Department of Internal Medicine - Department of Public Health). Her actual supervisors are Professor Dr István Szilárd and Dr Erika Marek, Assistant Professor. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

2/c Phd Students on individualized-studies programme

Dr László Ferenc Vajta, on individualized-studies programme (Dental Clinic). His actual supervisor is Dr József Szalma, Assistant Professor. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Zsuzsanna Gurdán, on individualized-studies programme (Dental Clinic), requests a change regarding her topic and supervisor. Her previous topic was, the Biological background to orthodontic tooth movements, Supervisor: Dr Lajos Olasz, Professor. Her new topic now is, Investigation of parameters affecting the Dento-Alveolar wound healing after surgeries – Her new Supervisor is Dr József Szalma, Assistant Professor. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Barbara Réger, on individualized-studies programme (Laboratory Medicine), requests a change regarding her programme: Her previous topic was, Haematology. Her new topic now is, Pathochemistry and clinical investigation of metabolic and endocrine diseases. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Károly Krajczár, on individualized-studies programme (Dental Clinic) requests a change regarding his programme, topic and supervisor. His former programme was, The significance of molecular pathology and laboratory tests in the medical diagnostics and therapy. The previous topic was, The investigation of the biochemical background of oral inflammatory processes and ossification disorders. The previous supervisor was Professor Dr Attila Miseta. The new programme is, Basic and applied research in dental and oral diseases. The new topic is, The dimensions of endodontic preparation. His new supervisor is, Dr Ákos Nagy, Associate Professor and Dr Vilmos Tóth, Associate Professor. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Eszter Garaminé Paka, on individualized-studies programme (Department of Translational Medicine), applied for the complex PhD examination, which was approved by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Norbert Mészáros, on individualized-studies programme (National Cancer Institute), applied for the complex PhD examination, which was approved by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

Dr Mónika Szóts, on individualized-studies programme (Kaposvár), has prepared a draft of the thesis. The reviewers, the

exam subjects, the exam committee, the opponent and the PhD committee have been named and arranged.

Dr Bálint János Nagy, on individualized-studies programme (Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care Therapy - Surgery Training and Research Institute), has prepared a draft of the thesis. The reviewers, the exam subjects, the exam committee, the opponent and the PhD committee have been named and arranged.

Dr Péter Hardi, on individualized-studies programme (Surgery Training and Research Institute), has prepared a draft of the thesis. The reviewers, the exam subjects, the exam committee, the opponent and the PhD committee have been named and arranged.

Ivan Ivic, on individualized-studies programme (Anatomy), prepared a draft thesis. The reviewers, the exam subjects, the exam committee, the opponent and the PhD committee have been named and arranged.

Dr Eszter Sélley, on individualized-studies programme (Second Department of Internal Medicine - Nephrology), completed her comprehensive exams, with the result of 100% on 26 September 2016.

Dr Anetta Nagy, on individualized-studies programme (Germany - Urology), completed her comprehensive exams, with the result of 87% and 93% on 28 September 2016.

Dr András Mikor, on individualized-studies programme (Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care Therapy), completed his comprehensive exams, with the result of 100% on 5 October 2016.

Dr Pál Brasnyó, on individualized-studies programme (Second Department of Internal Medicine - Nephrology), completed his comprehensive exams, with the result of 100% on 6 October 2016.

Dr Fariborz Bagheri, on individualized-studies programme (Budapest), completed his comprehensive exams, with the result of 100% on 7 October 2016.

Dr Szilárd Kun, on individualized-studies programme (Second Department of Internal Medicine - Nephrology), completed his comprehensive exams, with the result of 100% on 17 October 2016.

Anna Altbäcker, on individualized-studies programme (Budapest - Neurology), completed her comprehensive exams, with the result of 100% on 17 October 2016.

Dr Kinga Tótsimon, on individualized-studies programme (First Department of Internal Medicine), completed her comprehensive exams, with the result of 100% on 18 October 2016.

Dr Boglárka Farkas, on individualized-studies programme (Department of Anatomy - Orthopaedic Clinic), completed her comprehensive exams, with the result of 100% on 20 October 2016.

Dr Bese Dányádi, on individualized-studies programme (Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care Therapy - Anatomy), completed his comprehensive exams, with the result of 100% on 27 October 2016.

Dr Klára Nedvig, on individualized-studies programme (Kaposvár - SOKI), her previously designated opponent cannot fulfil the task of the opponent, therefore a new opponent was assigned.

Dr Zsuzsanna Aschermann, on individualized-studies programme (Neurology), defended her dissertation with the result of 100% on 30 September 2016. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council unanimously recommends that the Doctoral Committee of the University grant her the PhD degree.

Dr Zsolt Sziklavári, on individualized-studies programme (Germany - Operational Medicine Institute), defended his dissertation with the result of 96% on 7 October 2016. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council unanimously recommends that the Doctoral Committee of the University grant him the PhD degree.

Dr Ádám Schlégl, on individualized-studies programme (Orthopaedics), defended his dissertation with the result of 100% on 11 October 2016. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council unanimously recommends that the Doctoral Committee of the University grant him the PhD degree.

Dr Bálint Scheich, on individualized-studies programme (Pharmacology Institute), defended his dissertation with the result of 100% on 21 October 2016. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council unanimously recommends that the Doctoral Committee of the University grant him the PhD degree.

András Szabó, on individualized-studies programme (Medical Genetics), defended his dissertation with the result of 100% on 27 October 2016. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council unanimously recommends that the Doctoral Committee of the University grant him the PhD degree.

3. Miscellaneous

■ Professor Dr Erika Pintér would like to include Dr Ágnes Kemény, Assistant Professor, in her programme as Supervisor. Topic title: The role of transient receptor potential ion channels in the skin inflammatory disease. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

■ Professor Dr Erika Pintér would like to include Dr Csaba Hetényi, Associate Professor, in her programme as Supervisor. Topic title: Development and application of computer designed drugs and processes. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

■ Professor Dr Erika Pintér would like to include in Professor Dr Andrej A. Romanovsky (St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center in Phoenix, Arizona, USA) in her programme as Supervisor. Topic title: Investigation of the mediators of systemic inflammation in different animal models. The request was supported by the Doctoral and Habilitation Council.

■ Professor Dr Béla Melegh requested credits to be assigned to the students participating at the ninth congress of the "Hungarian Society of Human Genetics" and at the "Károly Méhes Genetics Congress and Postgraduate Days", who attended lectures and successfully passed the examinations. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council accepted the two credit requirements.

■ **Changing of PhD Regulations.** The PhD Regulations, adopted on 7 June 2016 were amended on 29 September 2016, by the Senate. Therefore, the amendments of the faculty doctoral regulations are also needed. The Doctoral and Habilitation Council updated the PhD regulations, and forwarded them onto the Faculty Council for final approval.

Dr Júlia Szekeres, Professor
Chairman of the Doctoral and Habilitation Council of the
Medical School, University of Pécs

Societas Pharmaceutica Hungarica Award of Excellence Medal

Dr Klára Mayer, Assistant Lecturer at the Department of Pharmacotechnology and Biopharmacy, was awarded the Societas Pharmaceutica Hungarica Award of Excellence Medal, for her outstanding work and achievement in the organization of the Society and as President of the Board of Supervisors of the Hungarian Pharmaceutical Society.



The Dean's Competition Awards

The Award Ceremony of the Dean's Competition took place on the 16th of November 2016. Students of excellent performance and their supervisors received the prizes presided over by *Dr Attila Miseta*, Dean of the Medical Faculty. The following students were awarded prizes:

Conservative Section

President: Dr Róbert Halmosi

- 1st Prize** *Martin Rozanovic* (Gen. Med., 5th year): The LAR Predictive Value of Leukocyte Antisedimentation Rate in Polytraumatised and Burnt Patients. Supervisors: Dr Csaba Loibl and Dr Csaba Csontos. Institute: Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care
- 2nd Prize** *Dániel Kovács* (Gen. Med., 4th year): Clinical Investigations of Buschke Scleroedema. Supervisor: Dr Cecilia Várjú. Institute: Department of Rheumatology and Immunology
- 3rd Prize** *Beáta Csiszár* (Gen. Med., 6th year): Examination of Ischaemia of the Extremities in Patients with Peripheral Lung Disease on Exertion and at Rest. Supervisors: Dr Gábor Késmárky and Dr Dávid Kovács. Institute: 1st Department of Internal Medicine

Operative Section

President: Dr Gábor Jancsó

- 1st Prize** *Bence Béres* (Gen. Med., 6th year): A Prospective Study of Peri- and Postoperative Morbidity of Radical Lower Pelvic Surgeries. Supervisor: Dr Bálint Horváth. Institute: Department of Urology
- 2nd Prize** *Rita Varga* (Gen. Med., 6th year): Surgical Possibilities and their Effectiveness in the Treatment of Distal Third Lower Arm Fractures in Children. Supervisor: Dr Gergő Józsa and Dr Zsolt Juhász. Institute: Department of Paediatrics
- 3rd Prize** *Gréta Zsoldos* (Gen. Med., 6th year): Is Bilateral Surgery Needed in Monolateral Symptomatic Inguinal Hernias in Children – a Long-term Retrospective Study. Supervisor: Dr Gergő Józsa and Dr Attila Vástyán. Institute: Department of Paediatrics



In the picture, from left:

András Császár, Martin Rozanovic, Réka Vass and Nóra Khidhir

Molecular Biology/ Pharmacology Section

President: Dr Györgyi Horváth

- 1st Prize** *Jonatán Pasitka* (Gen. Med., 5th year): Generation and Examination of the Functional Dynamics of E. Coli Photoliasse Mutants with Ultrafast Spectroscopic Methods. Supervisor: Dr András Lukács and Dr László Grama. Institute: Department of Biophysics
- 2nd Prize** *Máté Péntzes* (Biotechnology, 2nd year): Rapid Effect of Oestradiol on the Lateral Diffusion of AMPA Receptors in Live Neurons: Unique Molecule Detection Studies. Supervisor: Dr János Pálhalmi and Dr István Ábrahám. Institute: Department of Medical Biotechnology and Department of Physiology

3rd Prize *Mónika Tóth* (Gen. Med., 5th year): The Role of Pentoxifyllin Therapy in Ischaemic-Reperfusion Damage in Bilateral Acute Hind Leg Ischaemia in Rats. Supervisor: Dr Tibor Nagy. Institute: Department of Surgery and Surgical Research

Morphology Section

President: Dr Endre Kálmán

1st Prize *Ákos Nagy* (Gen. Med., 5th year): Functional Morphological Examination of the Interaction between the Central Projection Edinger Westphal Nucleus and the Melanocortin Peptidergic System. Supervisor: Dr Balázs Gaszner and Nóra Füredi. Institute: Department of Anatomy

2nd Prize *József Ábel* and *Veronika Antal* (Gen. Med., 5th year): The Role of PACAP in Diabetic Neuropathy: Functional and Ultrastructural Analysis of Peripheral Nerves. Supervisor: Dr Dóra Reglódi, Dr Endre Pál and Dr Eszter Bánki. Institute: Department of Anatomy

3rd Prize *Sára Simor* (Gen. Med., 4th year): Morphological Examination of Vessels in the White Matter in Human Temporal Lobe Epilepsy. Supervisor: Dr Hajnalka Ábrahám. Institute: Central Electronmicroscopy Laboratory

3rd Prize *Balázs Ujvári* (Gen. Med., 5th year): Examination of the Dopaminergic Neurons in the Ventral Tegmental Area in a Mouse Model of the Three-Scores Theory of Depression. Supervisor: Dr Balázs Gaszner. Institute: Department of Anatomy

Neuropsychiatry Section

President: Dr Norbert Kovács

1st Prize *Paula Endrédi* (Gen. Med., 6th year): Significance of Melatonin Metabolites from Collected Urine Samples at the ICU. Supervisor: Dr Tihamér Molnár. Institute: Department of Neurology and the Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care

2nd Prize *Orsolya Amma* (Gen. Med., 6th year): Examination of Mentalisation in Schizophrenia Using a Novel Method. Supervisor: Dr Róbert Herold. Institute: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy

3rd Prize *Anna Huber* (Gen. Med., 6th year): Examination of Psychic and Somatic Changes Caused by Exam-Stress in Medical Students. Supervisor: Dr Boldizsár Czéh. Institute: Department of Laboratory Medicine

3rd Prize *Czigler András* (Gen. Med., 6th year): Psychophysiological and Electrophysiological Examination of Binocularity and the Application of Results in the Prevention of Blurred Vision. Supervisors: Dr Gábor Jandó, Dr Vanda Nemes, Dr Anna Budai and Dr Diana Fülöp. Institute: Department of Physiology

Physiology/ Pathophysiology Section

President: Dr Gábor Jandó

1st Prize *Nóra Khidir* (Gen. Med., 5th year): The Role of Transient Receptor Potential Vanilloid-1 Channel and Catabolic Neuropeptides in the Development of Age-Dependent Changes in Body Weight in Rats. Supervisor: Dr András Garami. Institute: Department of Translational Medicine

2nd Prize *Zsófia Csernela* (Gen. Med., 6th year): Acute and Chronic Central Energetic Effects of Urocortin in Rats. Supervisor: Dr Márta Balaskó and Dr Judit Tenk. Institute: Department of Translational Medicine

3rd Prize *András Császár* (Gen. Med., 6th year): Investigation of the Role of the Hypophysis Pituitary Adenylate-Cyclase Activating Polypeptide (PACAP) in Ischaemia of the Hind Legs in Mice Models. Supervisors: Dr Balázs Fülöp and Dr Andrea Tamás. Institute: Department of Anatomy

1st Prize of Excellent Performance *Réka Anna Vass* (Gen. Med., 6th year): Examination of Bioactive Factors in Mother's Milk. Supervisor: Dr Andrea Tamás. Institute: Department of Anatomy

Theses receiving a prize shall be automatically accepted as diploma theses graded excellent by the Leadership of the faculty, in the appreciation of outstanding extracurricular activity and achievement.

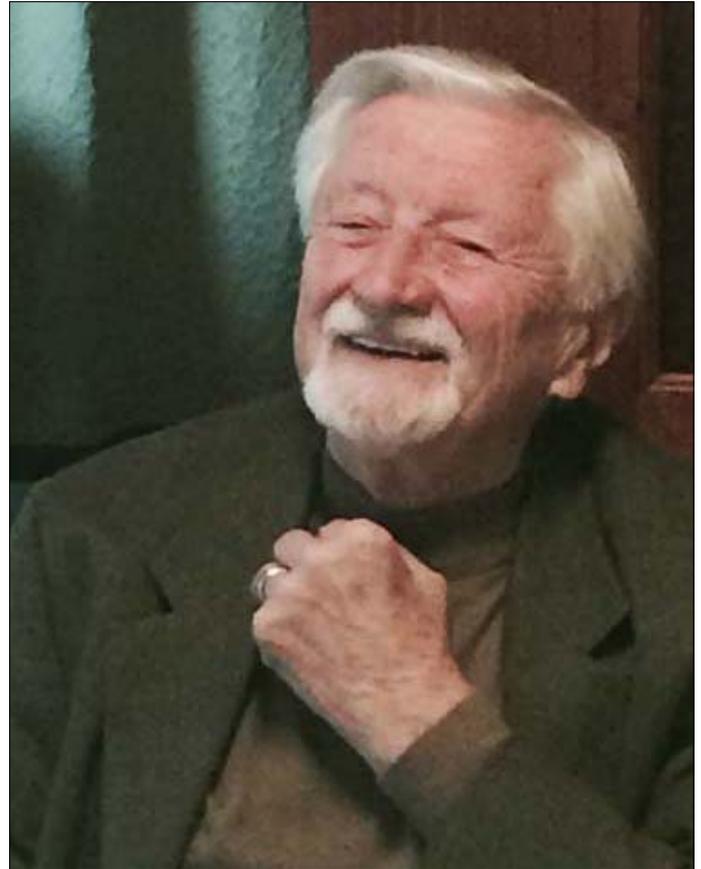


Honouring Professor Károly Ozsváth's 90th Birthday

Several of us from the department met up with Professor Ozsváth for a friendly discussion at 5 pm on the 24th of October, 2016. Among those present were colleagues to whom Professor Ozsváth served as the Head at the Department of Neuroscience, Pécs Military Hospital, and the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry of the Medical University of Pécs. Those of us in attendance included János Kállai, József Varga, István Tiringner, Zsuzsa Füzesi (who was fortunate enough to come to know him as a student), Boróka Gács, István Hartung and Tibor Szolcsányi from the younger generation, who desired to meet the man who had been respectfully affirmed as the dominant personality of “psycho-art” in Pécs for decades.

Professor Ozsváth created a pleasant surprise with his age-defying openness, cheerfulness and energy. We addressed the issue of “successful aging” at our department a few years ago, and it is a rare opportunity to directly experience it in everyday life as we did during this friendly discussion. The Professor enchanted the members of the younger generation with his professional knowledge, excellent sense of humour and kindness. His wisdom and philosophy provided everyone, regardless of age, with useful take-home messages. While sharing past memories, many interesting moments arose. Professor Ozsváth, in his former role as a psychiatrist, was open to both the biological and physiological behavioural research and the sociological and medical psychology aspects of psychiatric disorders. Hence, it comes as no surprise that over the years he has established a close professional relationship with Professor Endre Grastyán (the former Head of the Department of Physiology) and colleagues who already represented the sociological approach to medicine half a century ago (Professor István Kiss, and especially his co-workers, György Kóczán and Tamás Tahin).

While reflecting upon the past, the passionate professional interest, which, at the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, Military Hospital, was established and kept alive the pursuit of research and group therapy workshop that served as a cradle of behavioural sciences at the Medical Faculty of Pécs, was thoroughly palpable. Among those who had been ‘brought up’ in such a professional atmosphere were Peter Molnár (the later Head of the Institute of Behavioural Sciences of Debrecen), György Kóczán, János Kállai and József Varga. As a result of this cooperation, the Medical Psychology Group was accommodated by the newly formed Psychiatry Clinic in 1987. During the discussion, it had



also become evident that ‘the apple did not fall far from the tree’, when, in 2003, the Medical Psychology Group integrated into the Department of Behavioural Sciences.

It was really inspiring during our meeting to hear about the history of the last decades from Professor Ozsváth’s perspective, and his anecdotes which, luckily, he will never run short of. We sincerely hope that next year he can once again, enchant us with his stories we unfortunately did not have time for during this three-hour discussion. We are thankful to Professor Ozsváth for his trust and his legacy he has been leaving behind via all of his colleagues.

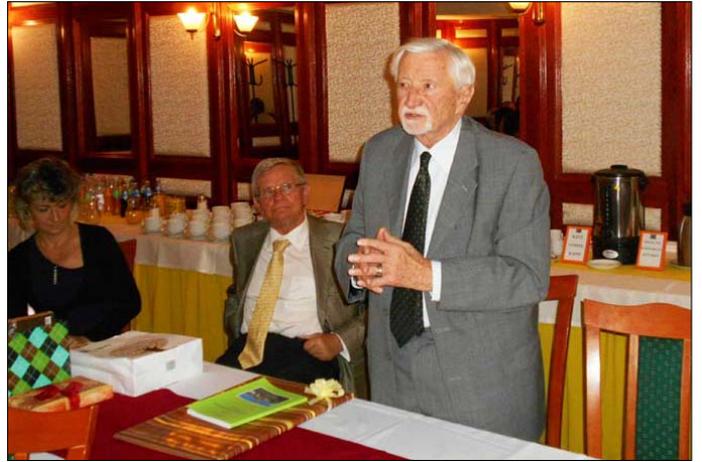
Boróka Gács, István Tiringner



Prof. Zsuzsanna Füzesi, Prof. Károly Ozsváth, Dr József Varga

Birthday Celebration in Support of Professor Károly Ozsváth

The Department of Psychiatry celebrated the 90th birthday of Professor Ozsváth, on the 29th of September 2016. The festive occasion was celebrated by not only the former and present colleagues of the Department of Psychiatry, but by members of the psychiatric community in Pécs and those throughout the country, along with a number of colleagues, students and friends. First, the senior leadership of the Department of Psychiatry, Professor Sándor Fekete and Professor Tamás Tényi, welcomed the celebrated Professor Ozsváth, recalling the time they had spent under the supervision of Professor Ozsváth at the Department of Psychiatry. Afterwards, Péter Ozsváth, on behalf of the Hungarian Psychiatric Association, praised Professor Ozsváth's work, referring to the beginning of his professional career and the impact Professor Ozsváth had upon him. Most of the greetings were tuned to a similar, personal manner, referring to the positive influence Professor Ozsváth had upon their lives. László Tringer, János Harmatta, László Lénárd, Péter Molnár and Zsuzsanna Füzesi also shared their personal experiences in respect to Professor Ozsváth. Subsequently, Professor Ozsváth expressed his gratitude for the congratulations and summed up the most important professional experiences and stages of his career. In addition to sharing his personal stories, he also shared an account of the development of modern psychiatry, as well as the contemporary education of psychiatry and medical psychology. The birthday was a special opportunity that facilitated the meeting and informal discussions of former colleagues and students of Professor Ozsváth. On behalf of the Department of Psychiatry, we wish him a happy birthday, good health and happiness in the years to come.



The History of the Medical School of Pécs – Commemorating our Doctors

Volume 27 of the series entitled, 'We Commemorate our Doctors', elaborates upon the history of the Medical School of Pécs, between 1918 and 2016, has been published. The intellectual author and editor of the volume is biophysicist Dr János Vincze, guest professor and guest researcher at Semmelweis University, Medical University of Debrecen and several other universities abroad. Dr János Vincze began this immense effort nearly one decade ago wishing to commemorate those outstanding doctors of the past who also exhibited a superb character, serving influentially to the present generation. The books on Hungarian medical universities were written based on a uniform approach and their publication was preceded by meticulous research activity, which effectively contributed to presenting an authentic picture to the reader in reference to both the given era and the spiritual and professional values which were the driving forces behind individual and collective struggles.

Dr János Vincze shared with us regarding his epic masterpiece related to the history of Hungarian medicine with great enthusiasm and pleasure.

What inspired you to embark on such a huge undertaking?

I came up with this idea in 2008 when I was talking to students of Semmelweis University of Budapest, with regards to what they knew about Ignác Semmelweis, after whom the

university was named. Their response was that they knew nothing and asked in which subject they should have acquired information about him. I replied it is the history of medicine, which is, however, not a compulsory subject and students do not have to take an exam in it, therefore they do not sign up for it. Our colleagues are also responsible for the shortcomings in students' knowledge. Overlooking the previous generation which bolstered us to widen our horizons now becomes a big problem we have to face. Unfortunately, our society is characterized by this approach. For instance, if someone would like to publish a research article, citing anything from the period prior to 2000, is discouraged. However, since 2000, it is mainly technology that has developed and science has developed to a much lesser extent, therefore, the development of technology has superseded that of science. Nowadays, science receives only one-thousandth of the average sum of money provided for scientific research, while the rest of the sum is allocated for technology, and this is the situation in every country. Thus, I have realized we are facing a big deficiency and our role is to write about the history of Hungarian medicine to compensate for it. I have looked into previous works on the history of medicine and I noted that in a 400-page work, 380 pages were concerned with the history of international medicine, while only 20 pages covered the history of Hungarian medicine. There had been two outstanding medical historians: Tibor Gyóri, who died in 1938, and Gyula Magyary-Kossa, who died in 1944, however, following their generation, after 1945, the

situation became miserable owing to *Emil Schultheisz*, who was Minister in the Kádár cabinet for more than 11 years and *József Antal*, who later went on to become Prime Minister.

How and based on what criteria was the very first volume written?

I thought I would talk to some of my colleagues asking them to write about deceased doctors from the whole Carpathian basin, as even yet today, there is medical instruction in Hungarian outside the borders of Hungary. It was also a criterion to write not only about those 100 doctors who appear in similar works but also about all those who played a significant role in the healthcare of the Hungarian society. A further criterion was to cover doctors of diverse fields of medicine. Nowadays, there are 37-38,000 doctors practicing throughout Hungary, and from among them, family physicians should be given at least the same amount of credit as university professors. Moreover, the former group encounters far more patients than compared with the latter. I also found it important in which descriptions and commemorations be written by someone who was in a close relationship to the person: a student, a colleague having worked at the same department or even a relative. On the one hand, my purpose was credibility and, on the other hand, I also wanted to offer a subjective approach. Notwithstanding, I aimed to span 200-300 years, and this series differs from encyclopaedias in which it is far more readable than compared with encyclopaedias. The books are concerned, not only with those who pursued research activity but also with all those who worked there: chemists, physicists and, more recently, IT specialists. I found it of prime importance to cover doctors outside the borders of present day Hungary and a few doctors from the 18th and 19th centuries, throughout almost every volume. Initially, the works were written based on invitation, but now I receive commemorations several times from people I am not acquainted with. Due to the 32 volumes published thus far, I now have a significant team of co-authors supporting me. We have also presented the books published so far, and in support of our book launches, my co-authors now provide presentations about the person they had written about. In the presidency of these meetings, I had members from Transylvania, USA, Germany and England, which I am very proud of.

The very first volume, which was published in 2008, does not only cover doctors but also representatives of a broad array of healthcare. Afterwards, while writing the 9th volume, I developed the idea how it would be important to present the histories of the universities as well. The first such book references the Semmelweis University of Budapest and it was followed by the history of the Medical School of Debrecen, the history of the Medical School of Kolozsvár and, most recently, that of the Medical School of Pécs. Writing up such an immense work requires 4-5 years. On one or two occasions a year I visit the university to be presented, I immerse myself in books in libraries and second-hand bookstores to acquire the best possible overview of what I would like to write about. I received a lot of help from Pécs, for example, the Faculty Library sent me a package weighing several kilos. Stacked upon one another, the books and photocopied documents had a length of 50-60 cm. I was supported by the Dean, *Dr Attila Miseta*, which hereby I am indeed most grateful to. I drew the most information from the books of *Dr József Benke*, whose detailed and well-documented descriptions moved my work forward to a large extent but, at the same time, he did not highlight the connections in his books, which is fuelled by the attitude characterizing the history of medicine following 1945. He described how an academic element had been removed from the university, however, its cause had not been disclosed. Writers of works on the history of medicine of that time did not explore and work towards tracing facts, which is sadly missing



from their accounts. I endeavoured to highlight these connections, yet, I succeeded in doing it only to some extent, because I did not find enough references and sources for my research.

Knowing that you have a bitter memory related to the University of Pécs, did you undertake to recount the history of the Medical School with a heavy heart? (Editor's Note: In 1991, much like Béla Somogyi, he applied for the post of Head of Department of Biophysics from Debrecen. The Rector's Office of the Medical University of Pécs returned János Vincze's application without any explanation and appointed Béla Somogyi.)

I have to admit, I did, although at that time I did not go to Rector Gábor Kelényi to ask for an explanation. It was Dr Somogyi who explained it to me why I had not been appointed Head of Department, and I wrote about it in the book on the Medical School of Pécs. Naturally, this book does not exclusively cover the inconsistency in my story but it also deals with the inhibition of other careers. A similar significant break occurred in the career of the academician, *Dr József Tigyí*, when he was not re-elected as member of the Presidency of the International Biophysical Society. I have to emphasize, this society has not had a Hungarian member since then. It is true that Dr Tigyí was a militiaman, but American or Japanese biophysicists did not care about it. One of his predecessors, *Elemér Császár*, was also ignored by the University of Pécs, and this mistake was also committed by József Benke in his books.

What makes you endeavour to disclose the real truth in your books?

At the time, my parents told me I was Hungarian and as a Hungarian, I had to take into account all that had happened in this country. I am part of the events, either as a passive or as an active

participant. I have always dealt with research, therefore, I have always searched for the truth, for science knows nothing else than truth. A research article can only be written by avoiding committing an intentional mistake at the moment. This is what I lack in research and other articles and also in historical writings. It is a misconception to assume that computers can solve scientific truths but, on the contrary, it is technology which hinders science. Creative human thinking includes scientific hypotheses, experiments and the conclusions drawn from them while computers are unable to perform all these criteria. There is no one who tells the truth as a scientist and lies as a human being. No single person consists of two persons, consequently if someone is a liar as a human being, they commit mistakes in their scientific articles.

How do people accept these disclosed truths?

Telling you the truth, I do not ask them. Rather, I tell them the truth and so do those who commemorate each doctor. Nonetheless, it is apparent during book launches the audience is shocked to realize they had no idea or have forgotten about many of the facts which are referenced. In my experience, it motivates an audience when they can listen to presentations about creative and human-centred doctors who like their profession, and the main aspect is not, unlike in today's world, money-centeredness. Truth is a value, of which, surfaces sooner or later, no matter how much rubbish is piled upon it. I am very proud of the fact that we have written 32 books and it is the largest series on the history of medicine. Although I have never considered myself a medical historian, I might still be something like that, as I have always respected and honoured my predecessors. We can learn something even from the least qualified teacher, for example, by noticing their mistakes.

Are all the books edited in a similar way? Are they made up of two main parts and a list containing deceased doctors as a commemoration?

Yes, they are, supplemented by critical remarks which are the results of long-standing research activity. Unfortunately, the Pantheon section is incomplete in every book, as it would be impossible to include everybody in the list due to limitations to the size. The list contains doctors who were covered in the previous volumes. My co-authors and myself usually write commemorations about 18-20 people with 12-20 pages devoted to each, and the books contain 350 pages in total. In Pécs, I received the most help from *Dr László Kutas*, *Dr László Lénárd*, *Dr Béla Mess*, *Dr István Pócsik* and *Dr Zoltán Szelényi*, but it would be difficult even to list altogether how many people were involved in

this joint creative process. The long list at the beginning of the volume on Pécs, at least 50 names, shows how many people have contributed to the publication of the book, which hereby I am most grateful to. There were people who sent me an invitation to a conference or reminiscences about a trip abroad. These are included in the chapter 'Echoes', which consists of tiny fragments. It is important to mention that one of my co-authors was Dr Pál Schmidt, who, perhaps to my inspiration, wrote two marvellous volumes in a style similar to mine, however, he only covered doctors from Pécs, dominantly clinicians. I was there at the book launches of these volumes in Pécs. Naturally, the book on the history of the Medical University of Pécs does not include everything that has been revealed. A case in point is the story of József Tigyí who told me about many things in his apartment in Budapest. He was a member of the Medical University in Pécs from 1945 to his death in 2016. I heard many stories from him, but since all of them were spoken face to face by a bitter person, as he had not served as a Head of Department since 1991, I decided that what I heard shall remain as a remembrance of our friendship. Everything that can be documented, however, is covered in the book. An important source was the document entitled, 'Items of the Minutes of the Faculty Council of the Medical School of the Hungarian Royal Elizabeth University from 1926 to 1951', and only dates that I learnt from this document are included in this book. Reminiscences are parts of the book that I did not override, as I completely accepted the thoughts of relatives, students and colleagues.

How many more books do you plan to publish?

Admittedly, I have no idea. Prior to retirement, I had decided along with my wife, to write books in the field of biophysics, as it was my profession and I had published a great deal in this field. We originally planned 16 books but eventually 45 were published. With this in mind, my response is we will do it until while we have the strength to do it. My wife helps me a lot by reviewing the writings and making the indexes. I have already received materials for the next volumes (volumes 34 and 35) and I will definitely not stop writing the books as long as I experience so much creativity and interest. By the way, presently, we are working on volume 33, which will be published in a classic form and we will commemorate more than 20 deceased doctors in it. We have realized that creating these volumes gives wing to our lives and creative thinking delays our aging.

Rita Schweier

Freedom of Research

The Department of Immunology and Biotechnology of Pécs is Celebrating its 25th Anniversary

A scientific symposium commemorated the establishment of the Department of Immunology and Biotechnology, which was organized on 29 November 2016 in the centre of MTA Pécs Academy of Sciences. The event joined the foundation of the "Centre of Excellence in Immunology" of the University of Pécs, which was brought to life by the participating members such as the Department of Immunology and Biotechnology, the Department of Rheumatology and Immunology, Department of Neurology, the Department of Dermatology, Venereology and Oncodermatology, as well as by the Heart Institute. In addition to commemorating the Department's 25 year history and its original foundation, the invited guests listened to scientific presentations delivered by acknowledged representatives of their scientific field during the prestigious event.

Notably, much of the significant scientific achievement, immunological and biotechnological research, all of which originated in Pécs, from the congregation of exciting innovative experiences. *Dr Péter Németh*, a young university lecturer at, what was then, the Medical University of Pécs, received a UNESCO scholarship in 1979, which enabled him become acquainted with available international results in the still fresh field of immunology. It offered him new directions in his scientific research and later formed into the establishment of the unit of immunology and biotechnology, which functioned as a laboratory during its first decades, and developed into an independent department in 1991. Today, this unit plays a dominant role in Hungarian immune diagnostics, but has also become an internationally recognized research centre.

Admittedly, the timing of the department's birth was in-

deed, fortunately chosen, since immunological research gained significant momentum, beginning in the 1970's, worldwide. Or as Professor Németh states, the founder and director of the department for more than two decades, this new scientific field was not learnable from international research and scientific publications, or from text book materials. It was also necessary to meet recognized researchers of a specific topic in person.

The following decades meant an intense focus upon immunology, above all the disciplines of medical sciences, which is clearly illustrated by the high number of Nobel prizes: during the short half a century, this field was awarded more Nobel Prize winners, than all the other fields added together in other fields of medical or physiological research. This momentum reached the city of Pécs as well, in which the subsequently appointed department director collected junior and senior undergraduate students for a team, which later formed the nucleus of the department. Today, many of these individuals are internationally recognized researchers.

Population disease attacks in thousands of forms

It is not surprising how immunology has become so significant when we shed light on the fact that in a vast number of disease cases, the underlying cause is an immunological deficit. The so-called autoimmune diseases, when the human immune system itself turns itself against the entire body, can be classified into 80 to 90 separate clinical pictures, which affect relatively few patients on the whole, but if we add them together, their total number accounts for 7-8% of the population. This high value allows it to be termed as a population disease, but there is an added difficulty: since each specific disease affects only a small part of the population, their diagnosis and treatment causes special difficulties.

Moreover, these diseases may be associated with a range of diverse symptoms ranging from neurological degenerations through skin and musculoskeletal problems to pathological processes in the cardiovascular system. The underlying condition may not be recognized for many years, while the patient's condition gradually deteriorates. We also need to mention the spiking incidence of allergies, undoubtedly another population disease, in which the underlying cause is also the abnormal function of the immune system.

In addition to research and education, the main profile of the Pécs department involves diagnostics, in which the department has become an inevitable asset throughout Hungary. Shortly after its inception, dating back to 1993, there were only several hundred diagnostic examinations performed here. Strikingly, by the year 2015, this number reached and exceeded 230,000. The



Always ahead

Our department and its predecessor, the laboratory, has invested significant energy into finding and implementing external resources. It began during the initial years of the communist era, when research was considered largely suspicious in the eyes of the governing regime, yet Péter Németh immediately recognized how the nationally dispensed funding support was only enough to cover the bills, if so at all. In order to develop, other resources were also required. Our department was one of the first pioneers to begin searching for outside resources and allow them to filter through and fertilize our work. Their initiative, apart from other results, led to the cross border scientific and educational cooperation between the two universities of Osijek and Pécs. This joint project brought in significant EU resources for both sides of the Croatian-Hungarian border, and hopefully will soon attract further industrial parties into the region. Further research proposals were explored and exploited, which allowed for the renovation of an old and neglected university building on campus, which was brought back to life and now shelters animals intended for research. Now the building is equipped with the newest technological solutions found in our international region.

results achieved in the field of diagnostics are fundamental, as Professor Sámuel Komoly, Director of the Department of Neurology, illustrated in his lecture highlighting the immense effort from the department, without which the prompt recognition and effective treatment of neurogenic neurological diseases would be entirely unimaginable when considering the immense number of cases.

According to Professor Péter Németh, the rising importance of immunology may be due to the fact that while the 20th century was primarily characterized by increasing specialization, the latest decades were dominated by aspirations for the integration and synthesis between the different medical fields. Naturally, all this was accompanied by significant development. "The theories which only existed on paper at the end of the 1970's, has evolved into the basis for today's effective, or often routine practice therapies," as the founder of the department pointed out. "Immunotherapy introduced a recent breakthrough in the treatment of the extremely dangerous melanoma", adds Professor Tímea Berki, the present Director of the department. All the novel procedures in the developmental stage appear to offer promising results in the field of cancer research, which will enable our own immune system to fight malignant tumours. The



Neurological, Dermatological and Cardiological Clinics, aims to further develop these opportunities. Such a centre may be able to accrue significantly more research grants when compared to a clinic or institute, yet, on the other hand, immunology has developed into such an extensive area, that cannot be covered by the efforts of one single research team.

The different areas slowly overlap

Our department hosts research in several different areas from an earthworm's immune system function to neurogenic stem cells study. By today's standards, research is often considered a respected tradition within our institute, since one of our key values encourages freedom intended for pursuing research, in

which the differently oriented researchers all originating from their individual backgrounds, now under our supervisory guidance, have always been given the opportunity to conduct research within their own field, which seemingly, often overlap from time to time. "These seemingly separate studies are moving in the same direction, although, there is still a lack of cohesiveness. Full knowledge of the immune system mechanisms will soon be a matter of material knowledge, such as in the case of anatomy, in which we have a clear idea as to which bone and muscle plays a certain role in the human body" states Professor Tímea Berki with respect to the near future. This may provide more than enough in support of goals for the next 25 years of research.

by Miklós Stemler and Gábor Szabó

"Our presence means a lot for the citizens of the Congo" – A discussion with Dr Richárd Hardi physician and monk

Dr Hardi has been at work as a Medical Physician in one of the most remote places of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, sadly, considered one of the most miserable countries on Earth, for the past 21 years. He reckons he is a physician to 8 million patients. He visits places no ophthalmologist visited before, and thankfully, thousands regained their vision; many were able to gaze upon their loved ones after surviving 10-15 years in darkness. He has earned the title of the, "Hungarian hero of the Congo", as he works tirelessly towards fulfilling his mission and alleviating the scarcity of care of the locals.

Dr Richárd Hardi recently shared with us an accounting of his experiences, including this special mission, at the end of October here at our faculty.



Richárd Hardi was born one of six children in Budapest in 1958. When he finished primary school, his architect father landed a job in Algeria, so the family relocated to Algeria and lived there over the next five years. Richárd was always interested in biology, so following secondary school he began his education at the medical university in Algeria. Following their move back home in 1978, he continued his studies at the Semmelweis Medical University. After a short break, he finally received his diploma. He began his career at the Ophthalmology Department in Tatabánya, where he was employed for five years. Meanwhile, he joined a French monastic order; the Community of the Beatitudes, and starting in 1993, he went to work from the community's cloister in Péligödszentkereszt. When it became known that the community has a hospital in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of which, was searching for a doctor, he accepted the mission in 1995, as his memories of Algeria served in luring him back to Africa.

How long did you plan your mission to Africa to be? Did you consider the duration when you left?

Yes, and originally I wanted to stay for five years. However, when I saw the circumstances there, how people live there, I could not leave. The challenges just kept coming, I saw the need for my work, and therefore I grew to love being there.

Despite experiencing two wars in the first five years?

Indeed. The first wave of conflicts occurred in 1996, which was also milder when compared to the second one, as it were, only a waypoint for the liberating army on the march, and so there

was not much ruckus. The second one was dangerous. It began in August of 1998, and reached our city in 1999, and it arrived bringing heavy fighting. When the fighting was approaching us, the missionary fathers and sisters asked one another what should be done. I was influential in this regard, as I was also serving as the head of the Catholic mission. Eventually, we decided to remain, as we came to serve the people, and our presence meant a lot for citizens of the Congo. This is the point of the mission: to live with the people we came to serve, and to share in their destiny. We did not regret our decision for a moment. We often prayed for peace, an end of the fighting, and to bear the events together. Additionally, when the nightmare ended in 2000, the people came to us, and told us how important our responsiveness and behaviour was during the war. Our example offered the locals strength in those troubling times.

How did you manage in treating the wounded and all those tasks, which don't strictly belong to your specialty?

We were responsible for operating a hospital, and the Chief of Medicine also originated from our community. Overseeing the health care zone of Kabinda was my responsibility, since there was a lack of ophthalmology work, as during the war the patients stayed at home. Our surgeon fled with his family, so I had to do some of the surgeries. Luckily, I had help, as the local nurses have tremendous experience in this field as well, and they took care of some of the wounded: they performed hernia operations and minor surgeries. For in Africa, it is not only the doctor, but also the nurse, who carries out these procedures. They mostly needed me in traumatology and gynaecology. It was difficult but with the help from the head nurses, I managed: we successfully performed

C-sections and hysterectomies.

How well equipped was the hospital?

Quite well, considering the location, as our community was present for 15 years already, and working on acquiring the necessary apparatus. For example, we had a surgery lamp, electric scalpel, suction, and electricity.

How did you become a member of the Community of the Beatitudes?

This is a love story. (*He smiles*) I met the community in 1992, the liturgies, and the Lord in Péliföldszentkereszt, I received an invitation and agreed. As it turned out, I became an ophthalmologist, and there was a hospital in Africa operated by a member of the community. As I already lived in Algeria for five years as a child and I longed to be back, I asked for the opportunity to go. I had no idea, at the time, what the Sub-Saharan Africa was going to be like, although I read books and magazines on our mission.

Did Algeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo differ greatly?

Very much, yes. It is entirely different in geography, and it's populated by very different people. It is the Bantu people who live in the Congo; therefore, the culture is also very different. I wanted to know this world, as I was blown away by Algeria as a kid. That is a fairy-tale land with its coasts, the Atlas Mountains, the Sahara. The city of Constantine, where we lived, was breathtaking. My father worked as an engineer, and dealt with the issues of water engineering, with wastewater disposal and water collecting. He spoke excellent French, so we also made many friends among local Arabs as well. They accepted us, and we enjoyed our stay very much.

How did you manage to get used to the circumstances in the Congo?

At first it was very difficult, as I became ill upon my arrival, likely due to hepatitis. They treated me with malaria, I was administered quinine, which is a very potent pharmaceutical, I nearly lost my hearing, and I felt a metallic, sour taste in my mouth. Maybe I suffered from both diseases, but in any case, I turned awfully yellow. I eventually healed, and with the passing of time, everything began looking up.

Were you easily accepted?

The people there are very welcoming; they greeted us with open arms. We were in the Kisonge region, the tribe's name is Songe, and the people here are very smart, are considerably fine thinkers, but they are lazy and quite inactive if and when there is work to be done. The hospital was very important for them, it was famous, far and wide, and had a good reputation. There was always enough medicine, the treatment was of a high standard, and we even fed our patients, which was uncommon in Africa.

After the war could you finally perform ophthalmological interventions?

Yes, the patients gradually began arriving, and from very far away. Kabinda, where we were working, is a smaller city of 100,000 people, and the county it belongs to is twice the size of Hungary, with 5-6 million inhabitants. I was the only specialist in this entire region. I saw the dangers of travelling, the difficulties and the cost for the patients and their companions, so I asked our community to open an Ophthalmology Centre in a big city, in Mbuji-Mayi, 150 km-s from us. In November of 2006, with the blessing of local authorities, we finally did.

Should we visualize great masses flooding the place?

It depends on whether I am there. If I am performing surgeries, many people come. There are continuous consulting hours, by the way. Luckily, we have trained African doctors as well, who can assist with our efforts. In periods of activity, we tend to 100-120 patients a day, and 10-15 percent of them require surgery.

Is cataract the main disease afflicting the population?

Yes. In developing countries, due to the lack of professional care, cataract is the primary cause of blindness, even though this is an easily operable disease. We also run an optical shop in the centre, so we can also provide our patients with glasses. This is very important, as they can receive medication and glasses under the same roof, with the help of our trained staff.

How much do the patients have to pay, or perhaps, how much can they pay?

There is no working health insurance system currently operating within the Congo, however, they are required to pay a minor sum for surgery or a consultation. The goal is to provide treatment for even the poorest of the poor. We have a little social cell, in which a trained African nurse is stationed; she admits the patients and discusses the reason for their visit. She assesses the financial capacities of the patients, and offers them a quote based on it. The Congo, as it has many opportunities, possesses a very rich stratum, and a very poor one. The latter lives on less than a dollar a day. We usually set the cost of a cataract surgery between 20 and 60 dollars.

I saw a video featuring your efforts in the Congo, and I witnessed patients offering a chicken, to express their gratitude.

That happens sometimes, when I visit the countryside. The county is enormous, and when I set out from Mbuji-Mayi, 600 kilometres later, to the north; I am still in the county. That part of the county is a jungle, another tribe, and very different people. The locals there do not visit the city, not even for an operation. They are afraid of the city, of the different ethnicity, and therefore, they prefer to stay at home. There is only one solution: we have to visit them. At that time, we pack our portable apparatuses, and begin our long journey. Beforehand, we choose a nearby health centre, where we can even perform surgery, and set up shop there. The people of the villages are really poor, so sometimes they offer us a chicken for the surgery.

What is the reason for many children requiring cataract surgery?

On the one hand, the reason can be traced to genetics, and on the other hand, pregnant women in the first trimester often undergo a malaria crisis, or contract an infection of some kind. They often take un-prescribed and uncontrolled medicine, all without medical supervision. It is a fact that cataract is much more common among children in Africa when compared to Europe; in the Congo, there are one hundred children with cataract per one million people. It is much more difficult to operate on them, than on adults, therefore, my African colleagues do not perform these surgeries. Since we set up shop in Mbuji-Mayi, I performed these operations there, and I visit the south part of the country every three or four months. We managed to establish a paediatric ophthalmology there, to track patients and ask them to return if their vision does not improve. Today, we have well equipped units there, and we are surrounded with modern apparatuses. For example, if they buy new a new apparatus in Belgium, then the old one, if it still functions well, is offered to us. It would be impossible for us to buy this type of medical equipment, as many such things run into hundreds of thousands of dollars; it is a challenge enough for us to provide the perishables. We can only pay for half of what is needed in Mbuji-Mayi, as we have to purchase medicine, fuel for the generator, and pay the salaries of the staff of thirty, from the money we receive from the patients. It is the Belgian Light of the World organization which supports us, and we have an open contract with them.

It must be a great accomplishment when you can return a patient's vision?

It is really wonderful to witness how an entire family celebrates. It makes me overjoyed as well, but I am also livid with

indignation, as it is dreadful that there are countries in the world, in which people remain blind, where old people are waiting the release of death, sitting in front of their shack, and how a ten minute surgery procedure can readily open their eyes to the world, once again. This is a peculiar duality, as the inequality in the world is hard to accept. My goal is to train the locals, who will think of these ophthalmology centres as their own, and to constantly improve upon them. If we can manage to do this, it will offer the locals stability, as they can then trust to visit these centres any time. This offers them a place to hold on to. My plan for the next 5-10 years, is to train medical professionals, who were raised in Mbuji-Mayi, and do not intend to leave. We are also building our own hospital, which is going to belong to them, so they do not have to work in environments which are rented. A dear childhood classmate of mine, Nóra Varga, took on the architect's job, and we strive to come up with something nice, so they will love it, and have a sense of pride when they visit. I hope that they will carry the torch, when I am gone.

How is the training coming along? Can you find applicants you can rely on?

We have many applicants, and our task is to select the best ones. This is a time consuming and tedious process. At the moment, I have four local colleagues, three ophthalmology nurses and an optician. It is also important to expand, to establish centres of reference north and east from us, with local health professionals. We can offer professional medical services in these three poles.

But is there no other Richárd Hardi within these regions of eight million?

Well, at the moment, no, there is not. (*He chuckles.*)

What period of time are you planning for?

This is a difficult question. I went because I felt a calling, and the calling is still there, but I would also like to come back home. When I think I can rest easy in my decision to come home, and the Lord wills it, I will head back home. My mother is still alive; I have siblings and friends, and my home is in Hungary. From time to time, I get these urges to listen to some Hungarian folk music, or have a taste of Hungarian food. When visitors come, I always ask them to bring cured speck or sausages. Then I always feel a stir in my soul.

You mentioned that the last three weeks, since you are at home, you have more quiet nights, as life is busier in Africa.

Yes, I am always tired when I come home, and I can rest exceptionally well here. It matters, of course, that here I am far from the tasks and the stress, hence I sleep better. However, it is also a fact, that here the nights are quiet, but there always happens something. There is either a mourning and then the drums are beating, the wailing is audible, or the neighbour is having a night of prayers, and there is singing, or there is an exorcism; in short,

there is everything you can imagine. We are surrounded by prayer houses belonging to various sects, which are also noisy at night. Moreover, this is all happening in the middle of Mbuji-Mayi, where my house is. This is, by the way, a good neighbourhood; it is a gated garden suburb. Nevertheless, the people living there are not mindful of their peers, even though there is a code of regulation of what you cannot do after 11 pm. They have an entirely different way of thinking, than we do. For us, for Europeans, it often takes a great effort to understand why they are thinking and what they are thinking. We prefer a fast, direct route to the results, unlike them.

Is communicating with them difficult, even today? You speak excellent French, but you also mentioned that there are four different languages in the Congo.

I have no difficulty with the intelligentsia, as they speak French among each other, so we speak it as well. However, when we are in the countryside, on a mission, we need to rely on an interpreter, to understand one another. However, the Africans have a peculiar style of phrasing, which you need to learn, as that is the only catch a glimpse behind the meaning of the words. This requires a lot of time, three or six months is not enough. If you want to speak with an African, you have to sit down and be patient, as they are in no hurry. One needs to build up towards what one wants to say, and one needs to do it properly. Their democracy is very interesting, as well. Many times when I was out in the country, they had to decide which house should host the new health centre. They gathered the entire village under a big tree, and everyone could speak their mind. They listened to even the poorest and shabbiest member. There were no interruptions; they were harrumphing at the end of the speech, at most. Eventually, the final decision was made by the chief. This was very edifying for us, as we often do not respect one another in Europe.

Why exactly did you come home in the fall?

To breathe a little cool air, and because I have things to do here, among others, with regards to finishing the first phase of the construction in the Congo. It is important to be back by November, as in December we are expecting riots in the Congo. On December 19th, president Kabila's term expires, and as there are no elections planned yet, it is likely the people will head for the streets, and the military will begin firing at them. We know that at times like these, you have to stay at home, preferably in groups. Carefulness is needed, as there are always unemployed, young thugs, mingling in the peaceful crowd of protestors, who are only looking for a chance to smash and loot property. A difficult time is coming, and I am worried, but once again I decided to stay, because I am needed.

Rita Schweier



The Bajnóczky Award presented to Benedek Simán, MD, and the Norwegian Tinnitus Choir

István Bajnóczky, MD, was the Professor Emeritus of the Department of Forensic Medicine, he passed away in 2014. His enthusiasm for classical music was well-known amongst students, based on the popular course, held by him, titled “Death at the Opera”. The award bearing his name was founded in 2015, and it is given in recognition of the artistic performance of students and staff. Last year, two people have received the “local Oscar”, same as this year. The memorial plaque and form was granted under the festive Advent concert to those, who were worthy of it: Benedek Simán, MD, dentist, PhD student at the Dental and Oral Surgery, and the members of the Norwegian Tinnitus Choir.



Benedek Simán, MD, graduated in 2013, at the Dentistry Program, University of Pécs Medical School. In 2014, he started his PhD studies with scholarship there, and he still studies there. Between 2008 and 2013, he was the photographer and editor of the student paper called Confabula, and he's been painting since 2010. Some distinct characteristics of lyrical abstract and gestural painting can be recognized in his works.



Major exhibitions:

- 2013 *University Summary* – University of Pécs Medical School, Dean’s Conference Room
- 2013 *Stage images* – Ócsa, Gábor Egressy Gallery
- 2014 *Trinity* – Pécs, Nádor Gallery, Art&Med Culture Centre
- 2016 *Simply B* - Pécs, Pécsi Kávé
- 2016 *International Exhibition of Medico-visual artists* – New York, Consulate General of Hungary
- 2016 *Ideas, locked in frames* – Pécs, August House

The **Tinnitus** is a mixed choir, formed by the Norwegian students of the Medical School, founded by Anna Sandvik, in 2011. The choir represents Norway at every International Evening, a regular participant of the Department of Anatomy’s cemetery commemorations, and the ANSA’s Christmas evenings. We can get more information about their programme and performances, if we follow them on social media.

Disaster First Aid Instructor Training at the Medical School, UP

The pilot course, Disaster First Aid Instructor Training, was the first of its kind offered in our country. It was hosted from the 28th through the 30th of November, organized by the University of Pécs Medical School, the Department of Operational Medicine, and the Education Centre of Catastrophe Management. We consider the preparation of law enforcement representatives in the event of medical emergencies as a significant role in our performance at the Department of Operational Medicine. Therefore, we introduced our first Disaster Medic training program during the Summer, which was continued at the end of November, in which the selected fire and rescue units were offered the opportunity to perfect their skills in a variety of scenarios focusing on rescue mission techniques, anatomy, disaster first aid and classroom technical support. The objective of the seminar was to essentially provide the attendees an opportunity to improve their professional expertise during the demonstration of life-like situational dramas.

The location for the three-day outdoor event was furnished by the UP MS Sports Facilities, while indoor activities were held both in the MediSkillsLab and in the Department of Anatomy.

Other participating units included the Department of Behavioural Sciences, and the Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Therapy. We hereby extend our gratitude to the department heads and to their instructors for exhibiting flexibility and for the high quality and motivational workshops.

by Dr Zsuzsanna Németh



7th Pharmacist Ball of the University of Pécs and 1st Alumni Meeting of Pécs under the auspices of the Faculty of Pharmacy

The alumni meeting of pharmacists graduated in Pécs and the Pharmacist Ball of the University of Pécs play an important role in the pharmacist education in Pécs.

The alumni meeting of pharmacists graduated in Pécs was first held on the 19th of November 2016, under the auspices of the Faculty of Pharmacy.

This year, pharmacists who graduated in 2005, 2006 and 2011 once again, convened. The aim of the meeting was to bring together our graduates for a professional and friendly chat and, then, for a light hearted, community-forming party in which the students and the teachers could all celebrate together.

Following the reunion meetings, the alumni pharmacists evoked their sweet memories and spoke about what had happened to them since graduation with respect to their current professional activities. *Dr Ságiné Éva Polics* represented the graduates of 2005, *Dr Zsuzsa Tóvölgyi* represented the graduates of 2006, and *Dr Péter Diós* represented the graduates of 2011. All rekindled the most memorable moments of their university years.

Afterwards, *Dr János Szolcsányi*, academician, recalled the time when the Faculty was launched. He elaborated on the challenges they had to face, and how much effort a handful of colleagues, including *Dr Lajos Botz*, *Dr Pál Perjési*, *Dr Loránd Barthó*, *Dr Attila Dévay* and *Dr László Szabó*, among others, stood committed to devoting their time and effort towards introducing a fourth, novel and patient-centred curriculum in addition to the three, long-standing Hungarian pharmacological faculties. He also commemorated the occasion when the Pharmacy Program was upgraded into a faculty. He was of the opinion that pharmacist education here in Pécs had much to offer and could bring further success; however, the current leadership and teachers faced an immense amount of work ahead of them.

On behalf of the Hungarian Chamber of Pharmacists and the Hungarian Society of Pharmacy, *Dr Szilárd Pál* greeted the colleagues. He emphasized how, to date, no other faculty of pharmacology organised alumni meetings; hence, the event here in Pécs was considered tradition forming, which could be attributed to the leadership and teachers in Pécs.

After the short accounts of experiences and welcome speech, a professional forum entitled “News on Domestic Pharmacy” was held. The thought-provoking presentations provided the opportunity to discuss the current issues in the profession and to informally discuss with the invited speakers (*Dr Ildikó Aponyi*, *Dr Tamás Kőszegi* and *Dr Lajos Botz*). As a final thought, in quoting Mihály Csíkszentmihályi, Professor Lajos Botz highlighted how hard work could be one of the most joyful elements of life.

After the professional program, the meeting officially ended, then was followed by a reception, courtesy of Kalamáris Wine Bistro.

In the evening, following the Alumni meeting, the traditional 7th Pharmacist Ball of the University of Pécs was held. György Romhányi Hall, MS, UP, accommodated the community forming and cheerful party. The Ball also served as a charity event of the Foundation for the Pharmacist Education of the University of Pécs, which provides assistance in improving research and



education at the faculty.

The event was honoured by the presence of *Dr Pál Perjési*, Dean and the patronage of the ball, *Dr Györgyi Horváth*, Vice-Dean of Students Welfare and Science, *Dr András Fittler*, Vice-Dean of Education and General Affairs, *György Berkes*, Head of the Technical Services Department of UP Chancellery, and the Chairman of the Baranya Section, the Heads and the staff of the Institutes of the Hungarian Chamber of Pharmacists.

The Ball was opened by the welcome speech of the Dean. The pharmacy students' traditional opening dance and Rozsdás Pisztilus Chamber Choir's colourful concert served to enhance the event.

As part of the program, the “Patronus Alumnorum Pharmaciae” (Pharmacy Students' Patrons) Award, which was founded by the students graduated from the Pharmacy Programme, University of Pécs in 2007, was announced. The prize is awarded to an individual who has assisted the final-year students in a special, untraditional way or who has earned considerable trust with a noble, even a single, gesture. This year, the pharmacy students who graduated in 2016, awarded the prize to Professor *Gábor Pethő* for his outstanding teaching excellence. The thank-you speech, in which, in addition to Professor Pethő's professionalism, his exemplary humane attitude were also emphasized, was presented by *Dr Péter Maczkó*.

The background music was provided by the Wery-Take Band. The guests did not have much time to rest, the dance was only interrupted by the raffle and the announcement of the winner of the competition of the best wine of the Pharmacist Ball of the University of Pécs. The Dance house began at midnight. Judit Horváth and Tibor Nagy presented Moldavian dances, and, then, danced enthusiastically among the guests appreciating the performance by the Derendes Band. The ball continued until 3am.

The winners of the competition of the best wine of the Ball in 2016

The wine competition was founded for our contemporary pharmacist winemakers to enable them to compete among one another, with respect to their wines and enrich themselves with helpful advice on winemaking. Non-professional pharmacist

wine-makers and their closest relatives also were encouraged to enter the competition. In addition to the professional experts, the jury consisted of the wine-lover teachers and students of the Faculty of Pharmacy. The winners were awarded the prize of the best wine of the Pharmacist Ball of the University of Pécs.

Winners

White wine

1. Dr György Halász, Riesling, golden – the white wine of the ball
2. Dr Pál Draskovits, 2013, Chardonnay, silver
3. Dr Mihály Csótó, 2015, Riesling, silver
4. Dr Richárd Bella, Cuvee white, bronze

Red wine

1. Dr Gábor Berze, 2015, Blauburger, big golden – the red wine of the ball
2. Répásy (Dr. Balázs Répásy) Winery, 2014, Cuvee, big golden
3. Répásy (Dr. Balázs Répásy) Winery, 2016, Oporto Rose, golden
4. Barna Kollár, 2013, Merlot, golden
5. Dr Richárd Bella, 2016, Zweigelt, golden
6. Krisztián Tislér, Cuvee red, silver

Pálinka

1. Dr Gábor Berze, 2013, Apple, golden – Pálinka of the ball
2. Dr Gábor Berze, 2013, Pear, silver
3. Dr Gábor Berze, 2008, Törköly, silver

We thank the ball organizing community of the Faculty of Pharmacy, UP, the Students' Local Government of the Faculty of Pharmacology, UP, and the staff of the Finance Office for their hard work and contribution made during the organization of the ball.



The organisers of the ball would like to thank the sponsors of the event, since, without their contributions, we could not organize the 7th Pharmacist Ball of the University of Pécs.

Dr András Fittler

Outstanding Authors' Celebration – 2016

Our faculty, the Medical School, is planning to implement what may be regarded from several aspects, as large scale development projects, which will influence the future and our institution. The most important factor for successful implementation of this development will be the involvement of a satisfactory number of well-prepared university lecturers and researchers in order to obtain our goals. Their acknowledgement, satisfaction and the well-deserved recognition of their quality performance has always been the foundation for our professional work, and will still be regarded as one of our highly important goals. Through these introductory thoughts, following the traditions introduced by Professor *Akos Koller*, another year has now arrived, and once again, it is time to organize the Outstanding Authors' Celebration day at our faculty. The celebratory event recently took place in the Dean's Conference Room on the 30th of November, 2016.

The event was inaugurated by *Dr Attila Miseta*, Dean of the Medical School, followed by *Dr Andrea Tamás*, Associate Professor, who gave a short, informative report of the Researchers' Night events organized several weeks ago. This series of events has been organized at the faculty for the past fifteen consecutive years, and received new momentum this year under the direction of *Dr Andrea Tamás*. The event hosted several locations, clinical departments and institutes with ongoing lectures, demonstrations

and presentations. The participating elementary school students presented a cheerful and entertaining lecture series, complete with remarkable confidence, which was a clear indication of thorough and comprehensive preparations under the guidance of their teachers. A total sum of more than 1500 attendees registered and was genuinely interested in the events. Congratulations to the organizers for the excellent program events. We are hoping to ensure the same polish and shine to this celebratory event series in the year to come, again with the same high quality performances and number of registrations.

The Owl

Following the dissemination of outstanding authors' awards last year, several individuals advised us as the possibility of considering a symbolic gesture in the presentation of a statuette, a tangible gift in addition to the original award, largely intended to bestow honour to the authors and a handsome addition to the office. Therefore, during the spring, we submitted a proposal to the artists at the Faculty of Music and Visual Arts, hoping to find a suitable and most appropriate figure of art, or statuette, which will best suit the occasion. Eight projects were submitted, which were exhibited to public viewing, adjacent to the Dean's Office, over a two month period, in which faculty

Table 1: Outstanding Authors' Celebration – 2016' awarded researcher

Name	Department/Clinic	Total IF 2015	Name	Department/Clinic	Total IF 2015
Group 1 – Departments			Group 4 – Departments		
Miklós Poór	Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy	15.926	Pál Perjési	Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry	13.739
Bálint Botz	Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy, Radiology Clinic	13.153	Balázs Sümegi	Department of Biochemistry and Medical Chemistry	13.024
Katalin Fekete	Department of Biochemistry and Medical Chemistry	10.567	Zoltán György Karádi	Department of Physiology	12.008
Éva Sághy	Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy	10.560	Ferenc Kilar	Department of Bioanalytics	8.973
Valéria Tékus	Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy	9.471	Lajos Bogár	Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Therapy, Department of Operational Medicine	6.937
Group 1 – Clinics			Group 4 – Clinics		
Péter József Tóth	Department of Neurosurgery	24.702	Sámuel Komoly	Neurology Clinic	36.135
Gabriella Deli	Neurology Clinic	15.496	Dénes Molnár	Paediatrics Clinic	27.865
Petra Mátyás	Department of Medical Genetics	13.642	Tamás Decsi	Paediatrics Clinic, Hungarian Cochrane Section	15.173
Renáta Szalai	Department of Medical Genetics	12.481	Tamás Kőszegi	Department of Laboratory Medicine	13.274
Eszter Győrei	Paediatrics Clinic	11.701	Attila Cziráki	Heart Institute	8.194
Group 2 – Departments			Group 5 – Departments		
Zsuzsanna Helyes	Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy	42.283	László Lénárd	Department of Physiology	14.580
Andrea Tamás	Department of Anatomy	20.921	Loránd Barthó	Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy	8.606
Ágnes Csikós	Department of Family Medicine, Department of Primary Health Care	14.734	Kálmán Hideg	Department of Organic and Pharmaceutical Chemistry	8.285
Éva Szőke	Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy	12.912	Attila Dévay	Department of of Pharmaceutical Technology and Biopharmacy	6.208
Árpád Csathó	Department of Behavioural Sciences	11.510	Dénes Lőrinczy	Department of Biophysics	5.300
Group 2 – Clinics			Group 5 – Clinics		
Norbert Kovács	Neurology Clinic	31.962	Tamás Péter Dóczi	Department of Neurosurgery	22.583
Attila Schwarcz	Department of Neurosurgery	23.244	Gábor Kovács L.	Department of Laboratory Medicine	14.322
Zsuzsanna Aschermann	Neurology Clinic	21.445	Béla Kocsis	Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunology	8.293
Péter Ács	Neurology Clinic	19.213	Gyula Soltész	Paediatrics Clinic	3.488
Judit Bene	Department of Medical Genetics	9.288	Péter Németh	Department of Immunology and Biotechnology	3.375
Group 3 – Departments			Authors of outstanding articles:		
Dóra Reglődi	Department of Anatomy	33.419	Donát Alpár	LEUKEMIA	12.104
Erika Pintér	Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy	20.184	Kata Bölskei	ACTA NEUROPATHOLOGICA	11.360
Miklós Nyitrai	Department of Biophysics	13.888	András Szilárd Lukács	ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE – INTERNATIONAL EDITION	11.709
Rita Gálosi	Department of Physiology	12.008	Balázs Némethi	MOLECULAR CELL	13.958
György Sétáló (Jr)	Department of Medical Biology	11.981	Miklós Rábai	BLOOD	11.847
Group 3 – Clinics			János Szolcsányi	ACTA NEUROPATHOLOGICA	11.360
József Vladimír Janszky	Neurology Clinic	36.747			
Attila János Miseta	Department of Laboratory Medicine	15.760			
Éva Kovács	Paediatrics Clinic	14.900			
Emese Mezősi	1 st Department of Internal Medicine	12.543			
László Csaba Mangel	Department of Oncotherapy	11.592			

researchers were encouraged to vote for his favourite choice. The tallying of the votes revealed the object of art our faculty staff found most worthy of winning, was indeed, a statuette depicting a stylized owl, created by the artist, *Ms Noémi Ditta, Asztalos*. In light of the project, during this year's celebrations, the first three winners in each group of researchers received an ornamented owl statuette, in varying hues of red, made using a technology resembling eosins with an enamel finish. The statuette also features a small metal plaque on which a delicate chain is clasped about its neck, highlighting the name of the recipient. This little owl will soon become part of our award ceremonies in the future.

The Outstanding Authors

Naturally, it was the author researchers who were recognized for an outstanding publishing achievement in 2015, receiving the focus of our attention. The names of the outstanding authors were selected from the data available from the MTMT, following the previous years' practice. On this occasion, we paid special attention to the publications issued from the faculty in the year 2015. We did not include the well-known, 'multicentre studies' in the total sum, based on prior agreement with the Committee on Science. In each author's case, we added together

the impact factors from the published articles, which formed the basis for the final order of names. Furthermore, since a young researcher in his/her twenties cannot be expected to compete at the senior level of experienced colleagues, we decided to group researchers in accordance and respect to their age, of which, together, gave us five age groups in which to disseminate the awards among. Additionally, we compiled two other lists including the researchers' names who are employed at either the analytical institutes or the clinical departments. Lastly, we evaluated scientific achievement throughout ten different groups of researchers. The names of the awardees are listed here below, in *Table 1*. The first five researchers were selected throughout each group, and they also received 100,000 HUF, in the form of an award. The first three researchers throughout each group also received the stylized ceramic owl, a respectful symbol of the wealth of knowledge. Above all, we also paid special attention to the scientific publications published in high impact factor scientific journals. 'High' refers to an impact factor higher than 10. These articles, in particular, and in addition to providing an phenomenal value to the total impact factors, also represents significant prestige, therefore, we encourage their publication and consider them highly respected from every aspect. These authors from within our faculty were also awarded accordingly.

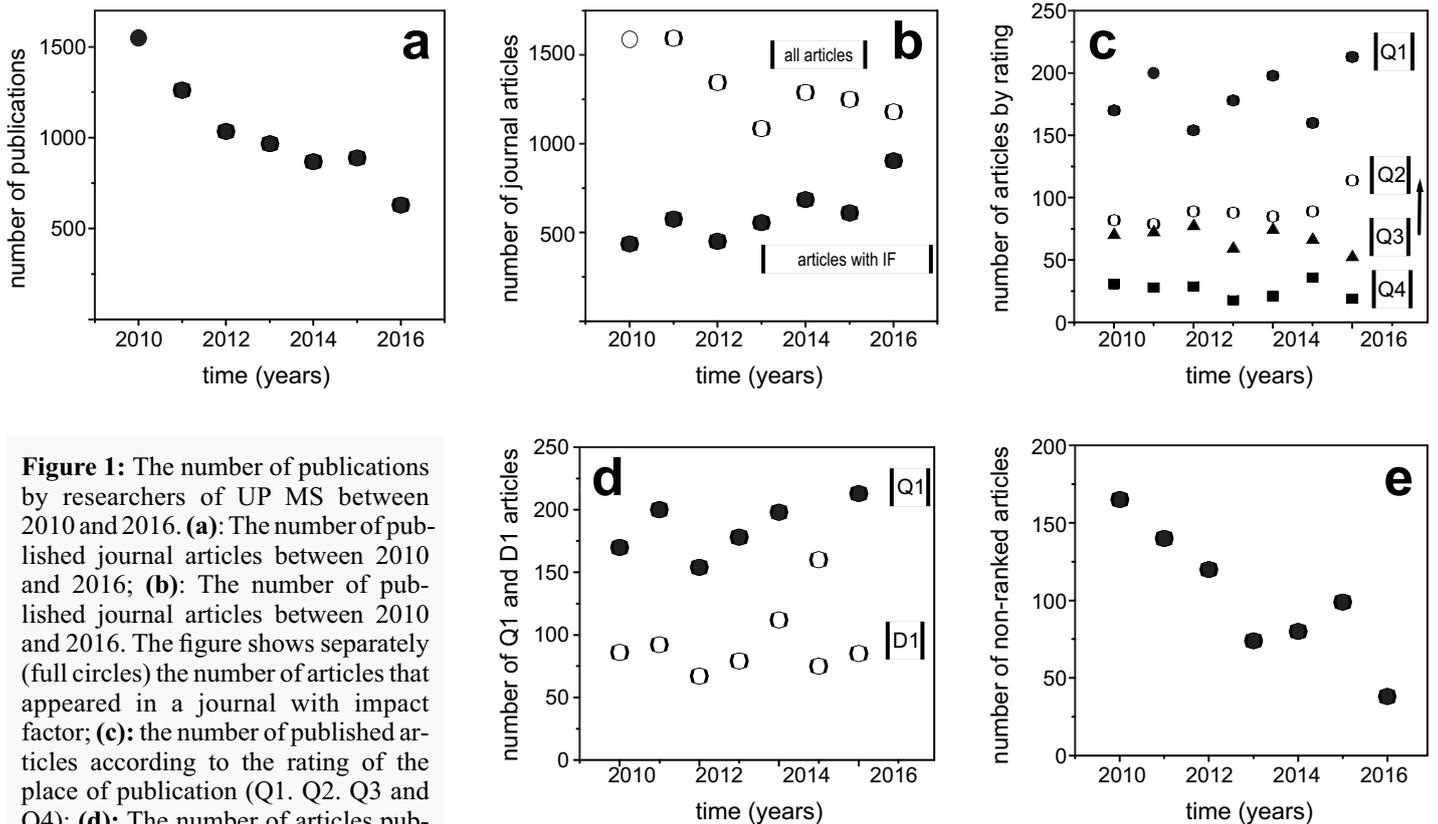


Figure 1: The number of publications by researchers of UP MS between 2010 and 2016. **(a):** The number of published journal articles between 2010 and 2016; **(b):** The number of published journal articles between 2010 and 2016. The figure shows separately (full circles) the number of articles that appeared in a journal with impact factor; **(c):** the number of published articles according to the rating of the place of publication (Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4); **(d):** The number of articles published in the Q1 and D1 categories in 2010 and 2016; **(e):** the number of articles in non-ranked newspapers over the same period. The data comes from MTMT. Based on the November 2016 reading. The 2016 data cannot, of course, be considered final, for information purposes only.

Altogether, there were five articles of this nature published from our faculty in 2015. Short of boasting, permit us to gladly report in which this number exceeded the number of high impact factor faculty publications from the year 2014 (which was 3). The awards were conferred to the outstanding authors by Dr Miseta, Dean of the Medical School.

Internal Proposals

During the celebratory event series, we continue the tradition of additional discussions, which involves sharing our experiences with regards to how our internal application system functions. The main objectives of the internal proposal system are the encouragement and promotion of the faculty staff work, and to support their outstanding achievement. Of all the numerous forms of application, the PhD+1 program, the procurement procedure for the small machinery, and the proposals in support of faculty research were the offers which were the most popular within the sphere of our faculty staff during the previous year. A new element was also added to the application package, namely, a new form of support, which enables us to award each faculty staff researcher, based on their achievement in their publications during the previous year. The total of impact factors per individual were calculated and provide the basis for evaluating each author's performance. The researchers did not need to apply for this support individually, although this later became part of the Dean's requirements in support of the application system. The calculations based on our data system were performed, and the sums were delivered to each researcher in June of 2016. The total sum of transferred financial awards amounted to nearly 50 million HUF. On the other hand, considering all the proposal elements, during last year, a total of 196 million HUF was

implemented into our internal research system during the previous year. We will continue to evaluate and update the proposals every year, and make necessary alterations. The next step involves minor changes in the functionality of small machinery procurement which will move its focus and address those proposals, which will endeavour to purchase one technical facility of key importance. The criteria for research publications will also undergo changes. We will abandon the former evaluation factor system leading to supporting Q1 and Q2 authors of publications. In order to be entitled for the support, the authors will be required to be the correspondent authors. Naturally, our faculty should also be listed in the publication statement. At the same time, when submitting the request for support, authors will only need to verify prior acceptance of the publication and to identify its submitted category. We will also open a window with our new proposals, which will create options for Hungarian researchers beyond the borders to receive support and to initiate cooperation within and among our faculty members. Only time will tell the usefulness and efficacy of these forms of support in scientific advance, since we are not able to make definite statements based on today's available data (*see below*). As openly stated during the celebratory event, we are always open to innovative opportunities, development and ideas within our system, and encourage our colleagues to freely share their own contributions towards streamlining our efforts.

Our Faculty's Academic Achievements

The award presentation was an excellent occasion to survey the academic achievement of the past months. The commentaries, as is sometimes the case, may come off as sounding too defeatist, often over optimistic, therefore, it is necessary to once again, look

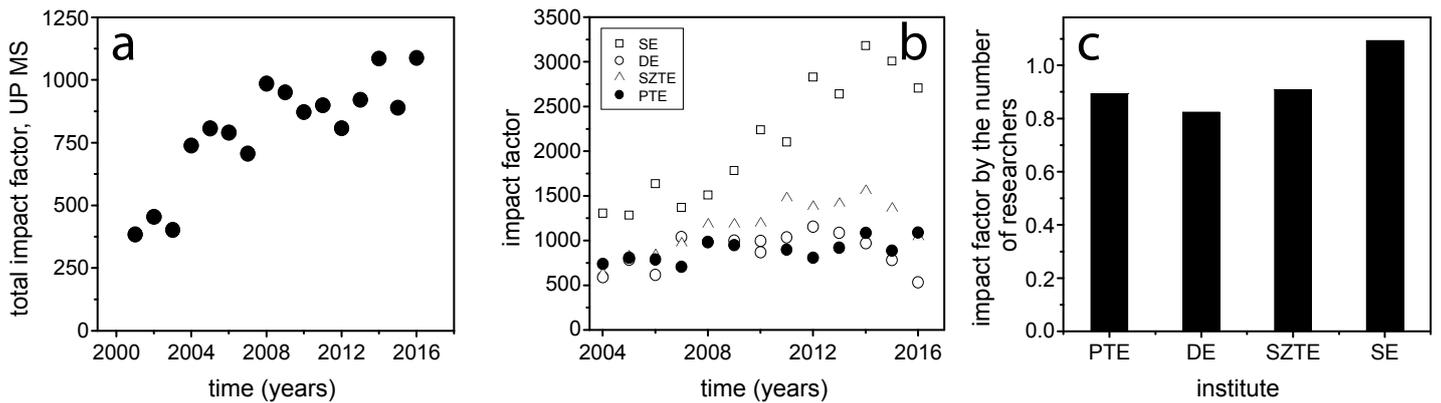


Figure 2: The cumulative impact factor values of periodical articles published recently. **(a):** the cumulative impact factor of the articles published by the researchers of UP MS between 2000 and 2016; **(b):** the scientific performance of medical training sites between 2004 and 2016, as measured by the total impact factors. **SE:** Semmelweis University, Faculty of General Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry and Faculty of Pharmacy. **DE:** University of Debrecen. Medical and Health Science Center, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry and Pharmacy; **SZTE:** University of Szeged, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry and Pharmacy; **PTE:** University of Pécs, Medical School; **(c):** The articles published in 2015, standardized for the cumulative impact factor by the number of researchers registered in MTMT; **(d):** The number of articles published in the Q1 category between 2010 and 2016 (source: MTMT).

at the facts and figures. I have to emphasize, the MTMT database is not always, and in each case, entirely accurate and up to date. Experience suggests the numbers change even years following the date of publication. It is also true how the simple registry of publications does not offer an accurate description of the situation; further analysis will provide a more nuanced picture. Furthermore, in the following registry, we take into account not just our own achievement, but also the achievements of the joint educational facilities, similarly based on the MTMT. We also do not have accurate information on the level of rigor expected from the educational facilities when maintaining the MTMT database at this time of the year.

In our assessment, we first surveyed the number of publications by colleagues at our faculty (*fig. 1.a*). As we can see, the number dropped to about one third of what it was when compared with 2010. This might seem troubling at first. Therefore, we also looked at how the number of journal articles, and the number of journal articles with an impact factor changed (*fig. 1.b*). This figure shows, that while number of published journal articles has decreased, but by a lot less than the number of all publications (*fig. 1.a*). What might be even more important is in which the number of published journal articles with an impact factor has even risen in this period (*fig. 1.b*). These figures reflect the fact, that among the publications, the number of publications of a higher standard has risen, while there were fewer articles published in lower quality papers in the last years.

Of course, the sheer number of articles in itself does not describe the whole picture. Therefore, we also took into account the qualifications of the journals in which our faculty's achievements were published. We based our survey on the Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4; and within Q1, the D1 classifications. Q1 contains the best 25% of journals in the given field, Q2 the next 25%, and so on. The best 10% of journals belong to the D1 category, which is in a subcategory of Q1) *Figure 1.c* shows the distribution of our faculty's publications in these categories. Based on the data, no significant drop can be observed in the number of published

articles. The same can be said about the number of published D1 articles (*fig. 1.d*). There might be a rearrangement in the number of Q1 and Q2 articles, towards the Q1 category, but observed the period was too small for any meaningful generalization. On the other hand, it is clear in which there was no significant, positive breakthrough in the number of published quality articles either, and unfortunately, we cannot observe any tendency towards a significant improvement of our scientific achievement.

We have to consider the reason for the sharp drop in the overall number of publications, if the number of journal articles did not drop correspondingly (*fig. 1.a*). To gain a better understanding, we looked at the observable tendency in the number of unranked, or in other words, sub-Q1-Q4 publications. As *figure 1.e* demonstrates, the number of these publications has dropped drastically in the last 5-6 years. This can also be established as the reason for the decrease in the overall number of publications (*fig. 1.b*).

In light of this data, it might be interesting to investigate how the cumulative impact factor of the articles published by our colleagues has changed recently (*fig. 2.a*). For this, we considered every article published with the UPMS affiliation. We did not consider joint authorships from other faculties, and did not weigh first or second authorship of our colleagues. When considering tendencies, it is worth taking into account in which there is no guarantee that the pre-2000 data in MTMT is accurate. Keeping all this in mind, in the last few years no significant increase in IF-values was observed, only stagnation. The cumulative IF-value dropped in 2015, and later, I will try to further analyse this circumstance. The data we have thus far on 2016 is promising; however, since the data only contains articles published prior to the 30th of November, we must be careful when drawing conclusions.

Of course, the data on our faculty is hard to evaluate without context. We have numerous opportunities to find bases for comparison. It will be obviously informative to compare ourselves to foreign universities. However, in this regard, other Hungarian

medical schools are currently the most direct and most important points of reference. Therefore, we examined how the cumulative IF-value changed in the medical schools in Szeged, Debrecen and Budapest. As in our case, the data up until 2015 also contains the achievements of the Faculty of Pharmacy and the Dentistry Program, therefore, we also included the achievements of the corresponding institutions in reference to the other three universities. The data once again originates from the MTMT, and the numbers for 2016 were obtained in November. *Figure 2.b* shows that the values of Semmelweis University are significantly higher than the values of the other three universities, while the values of the other universities are nearly identical. In 2015, interestingly, all four universities registered a drop in the cumulative IF-values. The reason cannot be precisely pinpointed at the moment; it is possibly due to the cyclical nature of the grant system. In the next step of our assessment, we tried to take into account the fact in which the number of researchers in the various schools is not identical. Therefore we looked at the number of researchers in each school on the MTMT (Pécs: 997; Debrecen: 950; Szeged: 1493; Budapest: 2759). This is naturally not a definitive figure, but it can serve as relative guidance. We normalized the cumulative IF-values of the last full, finished year, 2015. The results are shown in *figure 2.c*. Semmelweis University boasts a higher value in this measure, as well, but the difference is significantly smaller. On the other hand, the three other universities post similar results.

Finally, we also analysed the numbers of Q1-Q4 quality papers published concerning the four medical schools. It might be unnecessary to list all the data here; however, it might be

worthwhile to have a look at how the numbers of published Q1 articles have changed (*fig. 2. d*). Unsurprisingly, these numbers correlate with the impact factor values for the given school, supporting our theory in which we should focus on publishing quality papers.

The 2016 numbers (*fig. 2.b*) demonstrate an increase for our school. This is indeed, promising. In the other three schools, no such trend was observed. However, the year is not yet over, so drawing conclusions has to wait, as it can be only be accomplished with validity in next year's report.

In our ceremony, we have clearly established, in which the numbers in this report are meaningful. Of course, there were no big surprises. It is clear that our school is up for the challenge of the other medical schools, and is not lagging behind. However, we have to admit that there was no significant improvement in our scientific achievement. There is lot to be done, and we have to rethink many of the subsystems currently in place, to ensure our scientific efforts prove even more fruitful.

Following the formalities, the Celebration of Authors in 2016 continued with informal discussions. I hope that when we meet these distinguished authors and the interested audience in next year's ceremony, the atmosphere will be just as good, if not better. Finally, I wish to thank *Éva Pintér, Eszter Szubotics, Zsófia Duga* and *Róbert Milánkolics*, including numerous others for their help in organizing the Celebration of Authors.

Miklós Nyitrai
Vice-Dean of Science

The New Oncological Diagnostic Technique at the University of Pécs: The PET/CT Scanner Arrives to the Department of Nuclear Medicine

At the University of Pécs, cancer diagnostics has recently expanded featuring a new diagnostic method since a hybrid PET/CT (positron emission tomography–computed tomography) scanner was installed in the Department of Nuclear Medicine on 11 July 2016. A SPECT/CT scan (single photon emission computed tomography/computer tomography) was already set up in 2007, the so-called PET-ring joined as a third modality; therefore, the equipment can also be used as a SPECT/CT and PET/CT scanner. The new, three modality “AnyScan” is a Hungarian product from the company known as Mediso, based in Budapest. The instalment of this equipment provides an additional imaging technique at our university.

In 2003, MIT's Technology Review referred to molecular imaging as, “one of the ten most rapidly developing technologies that will change the world”. It combines the modern equipment of molecular and cell biology with the most advanced technological means. This discipline took form by the merger of molecular biology, chemistry, medicine, pharmacology, medical physics, biomathematics, bioinformatics and the border fields of several imaging technologies.

Nuclear Medicine includes several direct and indirect examination opportunities to detect a disease. The examination of the individual organs can indicate functional irregularities and tissue damages that are inflicted by the development of the disease. Nuclear Medicine can provide functional data on the biochemistry of cancers which are essential in determining early diagnosis, the staging, the restaging, the treatment management, the control and, primarily, patients' life expectancy. In many cases, due to the small size of the tumour, other imaging



SPECT/CT/PET-scanner

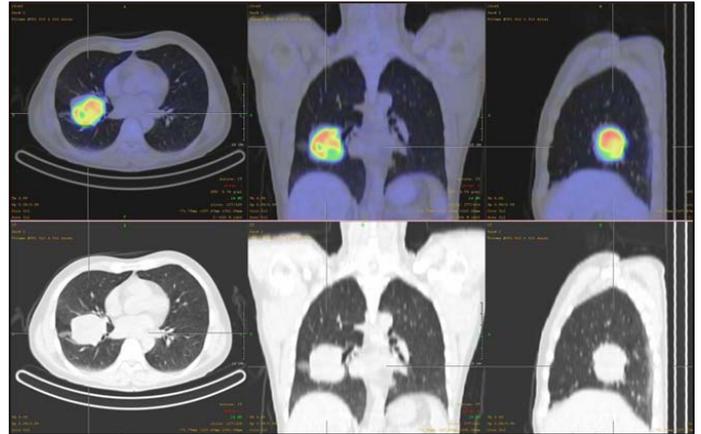
techniques are not suitable for detecting the abnormality. In clinical practice, the development of radiopharmacology resulted in several tracers demonstrating the cancerous tissues at a molecular level. One of such tracers is fludeoxyglucose F 18, which is the most commonly applied radiopharmaceutical in PET imaging. It accumulates in cancers with an increased metabolism of glucose; therefore, it is suitable for detecting primary tumours and metastases.

Another important factor of Nuclear Medicine imaging is the equipment that possesses a detector with appropriate

sensitivity and resolution. In addition to SPECT detecting gamma radiation, another piece of equipment of Nuclear Medicine, the PET scanner also plays an essential role. The information provided by functional imaging can only offer limited information on anatomy and morphology. This disadvantage can be overcome by the use of hybrid scanners that can provide data on the functional condition, the anatomical location, the size and the structure of the cancerous tissue by superimposing functional and morphological images. In multi-modality equipment, the CT scanner works jointly with the equipment suitable for functional imaging (SPECT or PET), allowing for automatic image fusion. The co-appearance of functional and anatomic data can offer considerable advantages in human diagnostics. The CT scanner, i.e. the application of transmission X-ray, makes the equipment appropriate for correcting the tissue absorption of gamma rays emitted from the body and the movements of the organs (breathing and the beating heart). Fusion technology can be applied with the most success in oncology, since the more specific a radiopharmaceutical is, the more precisely it can highlight the cancerous tissue; hence, the surrounding healthy organs and tissues do not appear on the image, making the exact anatomic localisation more difficult. However, a CT scanner with high-quality resolution can easily overcome this disadvantage. Based on the experience of recent decades, hybrid equipment can significantly improve the precision of examinations and diagnostics, and predict the effectiveness of the chosen treatment option and, additionally, is suitable for the follow-up of the treatment.

In Hungary, there are 7 PET/CT scanners currently in use throughout various private health centres; however, the Department of Nuclear Medicine, University of Pécs, is the only state-run institute in which the full range of the instrumentation of Nuclear Medicine can be found and its complete spectrum of examination can be carried out. PET/CT scanners are primarily applied in oncological diagnostics to detect:

- lung cancer
- breast tumours



An image of an FDG accumulating lung carcinoma in the right lung

- malignant melanoma
- brain tumours
- head and neck cancer
- colorectal cancer
- cervical cancer

An oncologist, a haematologist, or a neurologist can authorize these examinations, and, then, the Regional Waiting List Committee evaluates the requests. The examinations are next, performed within a window of 2 weeks. Each examination is financed; hence, the new equipment can be operated economically. This year, we can carry out 1000 examinations. However, we sincerely hope that in the future we can increase this number in support of the clinicians and, primarily, to the patients' benefits.

Katalin Zámbo
Full Professor

In Focus: The Upcoming Year

Interview with József Bódis, Rector

How does an entity prepare for the 2017 jubilee year, and why is it important?

The true message of the anniversary is to pay tribute to our founders. Creating the first university in Hungary was indeed, a revolutionary idea, even if there had been antecedents of it throughout Europe. Today, there are many positive trends in Europe, yet we have always responded to them in manner of progression, but this is hindsight. Although the foundation of the university is associated with King Louis the Great and the blessing of Pope Urban V, Bishop William is considered by many to have contributed most of the effort. Mostly everyone agrees, that the medieval university, the Studium Generale, was not long-lived, and despite the fact that there were typical forms of education, resembling universities, in Pécs, there is no legal continuity, however, there is a distinctive spiritual heritage. It is also certain, in which the idea of founding the first university, effectively positioned Hungary into the ranks of nations building a society based on knowledge. I think this is the real significance of the 650th anniversary. Everything invented or accepted by the UP, in connection with the anniversary, must serve this purpose; however, we still cherish every thought and idea, to make it widely known amongst the people. I think the anniversary almanac will be a festive gesture to all university citizens, and I

hope by planting trees, in the university grove, will serve the same purpose. I await all similar thoughts and ideas, in which, although funding is a necessity for nearly everything, the cost to do so is not of the primary essence, but rather to ensure the 650-year anniversary is indeed, a community sensation both within the University of Pécs and beyond.

The accession in the Modern Cities Program (MCP) is expected to be more noticeable in 2017. What do you think, will these processes start, and is the university in front of a new wave of development?

I sincerely hope it is. Our participation in the MCP, regarding funding, is perceived as a second founding of the university. I do not know what motivated the government in making this decision, but I am sure founding of the university 650 years ago was taken into consideration, amongst other things. It is excellent, that from the first of September next year, the first day of September each year afterwards is going to be the Day of Hungarian Higher Education, but it is even better that, within a few years, we can improve towards the direction of a university with an improved infrastructure, which will directly correspond to the challenges of the modern world. I must add, today, the ratio of foreign students is over 15%, and if an institution reaches 10%, it is recognized in acclaiming itself as having reached internation-

al recognition, throughout the world. As a matter of fact, if we perform our tasks, which we were entrusted by the government, and of which we already set before ourselves, the foreign student ratio will increase up to 20-30%, which is impressive. Notably, we have demonstrated the steepest rise in foreign student population amongst several other Hungarian universities. Debrecen is ahead of us, and they were smarter long ago with respect to their projections. I do not think we have to cap it at a headcount of 5000 student. In fact, talented foreign students should find our campus attractive.

What changes will occur, according to you, in higher education in 2017?

It would be easier if we were describing the moments following the Higher Education Round Table, on the 1st of December (28 November was the deadline for the magazine - ed.) I think the extension of the dual training is to be expected, and it will appear throughout more faculties by 2017. The basic idea is that

when someone receives a degree, they should be prepared to enter the work force, armed with sufficient experience at their prospective workplace, however, to achieve that, both the organizations and both the contents of the dual training needs further improvement. I hope we can move significantly forward in the settlement of wages to university lecturers, too.

I would like to believe, that the scientific fund, which was halted in 2012, will be returned to and financed, since I think that, to quote the classics, without ongoing research at scientific workshops, the institutions in higher education will become mere study halls, even if the amount of available contractual resources is higher than ever before. This is because contractors are not used to maintaining the academic workshops, but to supply specific research, which, mostly supports innovative activities, and it focuses on discoveries, not on basic research.

UnivPécs, December 2016

The Two Ends of a Weight: Body and Soul

Interview with Dr Péter Nyárondi, Resident Physician at the Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Clinical Centre, University of Pécs

Tibor Hollósy: You were awarded silver medal in men's physique category this year, on 30 October at the Hungarian Fitness and Body Builder Competition organized by the IFBB (International Fitness and Body Building). Would you please share some of your moments of the time you started down this road?

Péter Nyárondi: I was sixteen years old when I first stepped into a gym. Then I began to go these places with different length intervals. During my undergraduate years, there were two and a half years in which I didn't show up, and that was the longest time period ever. The schedule during the clinical module proved to be very hectic, and studying was my first priority.

HT: You received your medical degree with cum laude in 2015, and then you were employed as a beginner Physician from September the same year. Was it easier to find time for physical activity in addition to your daily responsibilities?

NyP: Yes, I gained a lot more free time then, which is how I managed to find myself in a gym again last year in the middle of September.

HT: How was it going back?

NyP: Dreadful and excruciating. I lost my incentive several times during the first month. I became very slim by that time, and I was shocked when I looked into the mirror. I lost some 14 kgs during my last year of studies, starting from 76 kg.

HT: It sounds like significant weight loss.

NyP: I also felt the same way, and it made me very sad. But just then, encouragement arrived.

HT: What happened?

NyP: I was under pressure, from changing my workplace as well as my medical field, so I said good bye to the employees at the gym. It was the very last day, when I was about to leave the gym, when a senior body builder stopped me and made me promise I would continue later and not give it up. He also said he could see a lot of future potential in me, because my body is well proportioned and I seemed to have a positive appearance. But the person, who gave me even more to hang on to, was one of my colleagues. When we said our goodbyes, all he said was this, 'Peter, continue doing sports! Don't ever forget it!' Kindly permit me here and now to offer my sincere gratefulness to these two wonderfully inspiring individuals.

HT: Those times must have been really tough. If I

understand you correctly, you switched your major during the initial phase of your residency program?

NyP: No. I became unemployed, without a job, without anything, and that happened during November. I reached the absolute deepest point in my life. But working out in the gym was there for me, and that lifted me up. Four days after I handed in my resignation, I was back in the gym training. I had to make good on that promise.

HT: And what happened afterwards? How did you become a resident in psychiatry? As far as I remember, you were already preparing for a manual field during your undergraduate years, as well.

NyP: There are several characteristics, which are inevitable in psychiatry, for example, the love for people, the need for unconditional acceptance, frankness and empathy. I realized how those characteristics of mine which are not advantageous in the manual field, might serve to form me more efficiently and be more useful in the medical field. I did not need to suppress my feelings any more, and I felt free to form my own opinion. Before I came to work at the clinic, I felt I had undergone an immense level of negative experiences and sadly, offensive behaviour. I felt the need to do something, in order to understand and process those events in my life and be able to learn from it, in order to avoid further problems.

HT: It must have been difficult for you to be working and committed to after-hours shift work in addition to preparing for an athletic competition. How did you manage to fit everything in?

NyP: In March, I began shift work and to prepare for competition. I was doing my best to seek a balance between the two. I was able to relieve the mental stress from work by training in the gym, and after a physically demanding workout, it felt good, once again, to meet the patients the next day.

HT: But you did not intend to sign up and register for the competition in the first place? Why did you change your mind?

NyP: First, I was not going to compete at all. It started with a substitute physical trainer during a TRX session in the gym. My future trainer (Bianka Horváth, who currently is an IFBB body fitness model) was leading that particular training session, and then she approached me following the workout. We had a short discussion, after which, she offered her assistance to me in order for me to consider the upcoming competition. That was another

sign which confirmed it was worth continuing. That opened the era of food supplements and a protein diet. My goal was to 'put on' some weight.

HT: Was it easy to do?

NyP: It was tough, since it is a totally different scenario if and when you have a professional to effectively train you. There was another tough month which followed. It required a complete change in the rhythm of meals, and many times it meant eating until I was totally full. And as always, one iron sized plate heavier, added to the mix, an extra two repetitions and more intensive sequences of drills.

HT: Did you have any time for recreation during the summer in addition to this intense rate of preparation?

NyP: No, not really. I was either working or training the entire summer. I had to go to Budapest on two occasions for the obligatory rehearsal sessions.

HT: What does it mean exactly?

NyP: I learned how to perform the stage poses at the Budapest Corpus Sports Club. The stage movements involve quarter turn pose changes and resting pose freely selected by the competitor, not counting the entrance and parade onto the stage.

HT: Did you travel alone or together with your trainer?

NyP: My personal trainer joined me when I attended these rehearsals. This is where I eventually met Ms Zsuzsanna Messe, an international judge, and the President of the club. She offered me yet another source of momentum with respect to inspiration, since she repeated the same remark, stating my shape was not good enough. However, by the middle of August, I returned to my original 76 kgs. When we met again, she complimented me on my efforts, and finally and, once again, I could see one satisfied athlete smiling back from the mirror.

HT: Were you able to maintain this weight for the competition, or did you need to lose some of it?

NyP: No, I could not keep it on. During the three final weeks prior to competition, I was following a different type of training including toning and shaping, as my primary focus. I had a hard time accepting the weight loss, since my long forgotten traumatic experiences once again, rose to the surface. It was a big battle, and

both the quality and rhythm of the recommended diet changed radically. Cardio training, fat burning, all impacted me.

HT: Are you somewhat disappointed the medal does not have the purest shine after so many years of hard work?

NyP: No, I am not. I am happy that many people were cheering for me. Friends, acquaintances and colleagues, they all expressed their admiration and wrote positive feedbacks on my Facebook post, or called me and sent messages. It was a fantastic feeling! Being up on the stage, I was thinking it is truly a reward for me, even the possibility of being here. The previous year, I was the first unemployed physician of the country in the new residency training programs, but this year I became the country's first fitness model physician awarded a medal.

HT: It is a true achievement and a big step ahead.

NyP: I would not have succeeded if I had not continued my medical studies at the Department of Psychiatry. I changed, and so did my opinion regarding many things. I also see myself differently by today's standard. The patients under my care were also helping me in this process. For example, the suicidal attempt cases, people, who did not see any way out. Psychotic patients, who became victims ostracized by society, or the helpless people, who live in anxiety and fear, or if we look at those older generations who now only exact a 'burden' upon their relatives. They each reflected a journey in life, which opened a new opportunity to learn from their experiences. To do that, I needed all the help and guidance from my medical or nursing colleagues, which they kindly offered me whenever I needed it.

HT: One more question: will your odyssey continue?

NyP: Yes, of course. I have been preparing for the Hungarian Cup coming this next spring, where I would like to achieve a golden qualification representing the Budapest Corpus Sports Club.

HT: Thank you for the interview.

NyP: I am so grateful you offered me such a respectable audience in which to share my experiences and to freely share my feelings, all of which, I am grateful not only to you, but to those who supported me.

Source: Orvosi Könyvtárak 2016. 13. évf. 4. sz.

Dr Miklós Zsemberi (1933-1980)



During the 1956 revolution, Dr Miklós Zsemberi was a fourth-year medical student. As a member of the university's National Guard Battalion, he suffered spinal injuries. After receiving a medical degree, he served as a librarian and was confined to a wheelchair until his death. His memory is preserved among these walls.

On the wall of the library of the Medical School of the University of Pécs, there will soon be a memorial plaque in remembrance of Dr Miklós Zsemberi. Who was he and what lies behind the lines referring to his tragedy?

During the 1956 revolution and war of independence, the university students of Pécs played a significant role. The city won a bloodless revolution. On October 28, as everywhere in the country, the National Guard was formed. The university students set up two National Guard battalions. The medical students residing in the Mór dormitory constituted one, whilst the students of the law school and the teachers' training school, who resided in the Pius dormitory, made up battalion number two. The units provided national defense and security tasks. Miklós Zsemberi, a fourth-year medical student was a member of the student battalion.

On November 1, a delegation arrived from Erdősmecke to the dorm with a request that the students attend the village meeting to be held in Erdősmecke,

since they had concerns about the council president, who had access to hunting weapons. Twelve members of the university National Guard Battalion joined the meeting in the village not far from Pécs, to support the local Revolutionary Committee. The next day the village assembly was carried out without any conflicts.

On November 4, following completion of their task, the battalion of twelve students was heading home when they learned from the radio the Soviet invasion of the country was in progress. The boys were trapped. On the road to Pécs, Soviet tanks were rumbling. They decided to drive to the nearby Pécsvárad and turn in their weapons to the police. From Pécsvárad, a military truck was just about to head out to Pécs, so, they climbed on board hoping for a ride to the dormitory. When they were nearly in Pécs, near the A/1 Barracks, the Soviet soldiers stopped the truck, captured and detained the twelve unarmed university students in the barrack's detention centre. They became prisoners of war. The next day began with interrogations. After it was finished, the Soviets staged a special "charade". A private military court sentenced them all to death. The intercepted "counter-revolutionaries" all awaited the same fate in those days. Whether the Soviets meant it or only planned to intimidate the medical students by this "charade", the boys all experienced it as a terrifying drama.

Meanwhile, the medical students, who remained in the dormitory realized twelve of their friends were missing. Professor Kalman Lissák, the university's Dean, was immediately alerted, who asked the County Party Committee to intervene to release the students. As a result of the intervention, the Soviets decided not to "execute them" and on the evening of November 5, told the boys "doomed to death", that they were free to go home. However, in view of the curfew, they waited another day. On 6 November, a Soviet Wippen truck came around at noon and took them to the city. Along the way, however, they had hardly left the barracks, upon the steep road Highway 6 they were involved an accident. The Soviet driver jumped out of the truck while swivelling the wheel to the right, and then the truck landed in a roadside ditch. The boys sitting in the back of the truck were jettisoned. Sadly, the truck then fell on top of them. In the "accident", or a disguised assassination, two Hungarians were seriously injured, while others suffered less severe injuries. The one who suffered the most serious injuries was Miklós Zsemberi, who suffered a spinal fracture and spinal cord rupture. Total paralysis from the waist down was the tragic consequence of the accident.

The entire depiction appears as a horror story, if it were not a tragedy determining the life of a 23-year-old man forever. However, the continuation of the story witnesses the generosity, and humane attitude of the then leaders of the university and their

readiness to offer aid. Miklós Zsemberi, though confined to a wheelchair, did finish his studies and earned a medical degree. The university offered yet another gesture to him by offering a job at the University Library, which helped him earn a living. Here he lived and worked until his death in 1980. At the time of his death, he was only 47 years old. It was not only the alma mater which offered help to Miklós Zsemberi, but a circle of friends were there to constantly help him in the coming years. Until his accident, he was one of the most talented footballers of PEAC. Sports friendships and solidarity helped him overcome the tragic fate of physical and mental difficulties. He was buried in Balatonboglár, since he had family located nearby.

Today, the 60th anniversary of the 1956 revolution provides an opportunity to pay tribute to Miklós Zsemberi, on behalf of the present University's leadership, the Student Union and the surviving veterans of the Association of the 1956 Student Parliament by placing this memorial plaque upon the wall as a sign of their respect and to honour his memory. He was the only young martyr of the university community of Pécs, and he rightly and truly deserves it.

Dr László Debreczeni

President of the

Association of the 1956 Student Parliament



In memory of our former colleague, Dr Miklós Zsemberi

On 23 November 2016, a memorial plaque was placed on the third floor of the Medical School, University of Pécs.

Dr Tamás Tényi, Deputy Dean, greeted the audience, Dr László Debreczeni remembered Dr Miklós Zsemberi, Tamás Újvári (nephew of Miklós Zsemberi) expressed his gratitude on behalf of his family. Friends, family and relatives were also present

A photo of Dr Miklós Zsemberi was provided by Béláné Füzes.

Photos of the event were taken by Dávid Verébi.

My last meeting with Kázmér Jobst, Academician, in October 2015

Before I offer my account on this particular meeting, permit me to quote the last lines of the self-assessment Kázmér Jobst, Academician, has written about his academic career in 2004¹.

“Finally, it would be a legitimate question to ask: What have I offered science over half a century? Not much, really. On one hand, with all the complex chemical and quantitative morphological and histochemical methods and apparatus, I made some original observations during DNA and histone tests. On the other hand, I established the clinical chemistry, medicine and education in Hungary, at last, but not in the least, I demonstrated to many young people, the beauty and difficulty of research, the love for one’s profession, human dignity, morale and “reliability”. Maybe that was all, in referring to my achievements of 58 years during my 80 years, thus far. It was never a “successful career”, what was floating before my eyes. The laboratory was not my workplace, an “emigration”, but my second home, and I did not “work” there, at least not in the ordinary sense of the word. I spent my life there out of curiosity, for pleasure, as a “hobby”, at the most exciting nightclub.”

Despite the signs of a long life, he greeted me with youthful serenity, resplendent and in a good mood, with a friendly hug. I felt, just as I have always did when I have met him, some anxiety with the respect I had towards him ever since I first met him: he was one of the earliest, and most productive, colleagues of Romhányi, all which is truly worthy of him, whose opinion has always been important to me. Yet, particularly in my early scientific career, I felt, with much sadness, that he was maintaining some distance between us. I sat down, feeling this old anxiety, with him to do the following interview, which I had requested. He was waiting for me in his room, in the central laboratory of the former County Hospital of Pécs, on 22 October, a Thursday afternoon, which was arranged by phone by his secretary, Györgyné Lázár, prior to our meeting.

My eyes were immediately drawn to the wall, to the medium-sized photograph of Romhányi, our Master, in his youth, from those early years, when he took the chair at the Department of Pathology of the Medical University of Pécs, at the Győző Dischka Street. Kazi was waiting for me, with questions written on a sheet of paper, obviously prepared for the meeting. After we settled, in which I must mention, it is not my habit to drink coffee in the afternoon, he remained standing, and to my surprise, he began by stating,

“Jóska, my dear friend! Before I sit down to talk to you, we need to clear up something very important. I know you have come to interview me about my career. But it is I, who is in a great debt towards you, and so I have long awaited this meeting.”

His secretary knocked upon the door. She brought in a tray with tea and biscuits. Kazi waited until she left, then he started pacing in the little, narrow room, occasionally gesturing with his hands, as he continued, following a short pause.

“Following your graduation and after the failed acceptance to the university, Karcsi Méhes, who, due to his diverse occupations, had seen it as a burden to care for the autopsy specimens in the museum, and, with your agreement, recommended you to the Master for this job. You were escorted to him, as it is a must for any candidates applying to scientific research, in order to have a face to face interview. Since you had already passed the language exam there, Romhányi shook your hands and entrusted you into Karcsi’s care. I’ve known you since then. And now I have to confess, I did

not think much of you at the time. Your embarrassed, halting answers, cracking voice and smooth, blushed kid face reminded me rather to a pioneer with a red tie, than a disciple of scientist. For a long time I could not take you seriously. The severity of our boss, which did not know the loopholes and his coherent, exhaustive attention to every detail, his commitment and perfectionism towards scientific work and education was a great test for every new member of the scientific student society. Karcsi Méhes was an excellent mentor, yet he took a delicate care to keep you from making mistakes, and to familiarize you how to answer the boss’ complicated questions correctly, in the way he expected to, so you quickly integrated into the work of the Department. Romhányi appreciated your efforts at the museum, especially, if any museum material was required and you were needed, you responded immediately following his call.”

Kazi sat down at the table, reached across to place his hand upon my shoulder, then looked at me with a smile,

“Do you know, my lad, how long did my distrust regarding your scientific competence and dedication last? It started to fade away but only years later, when I heard many good things about you from Professor Lapis, whom I, too, think very highly of. I wish to repay you with this conversation: here, today, we are not going to talk about me, but we will walk through the key stages of your professional life. You want it, too, right? You are well aware, that your scientific achievements deserve recognition. Your academic membership, foreign academic success and your disciples set on their scientific track, all prove and substantiate this. I ask for your apology and forgiveness for my blindness, which you must have felt during the early years of our relationship! Now, let’s get to the point!”

He leaned back in his chair, looked into his notes, and continued,

“Jóska, how did the amyloid symposium succeed last year, at the Membrane Transport Congress held in Sümeg?” He asked. I told him that Professor Miklós Nyitrai asked me to organize the congress, and he offered me absolute liberty to do so. The presentations were of a high calibre and included Professor Miklós Kellermayer, Jr. who spoke in reference to amyloid nanotechnology. I, together with Levente Emődy, reported our assessment on the bacterial amyloid, examined with polarization optical and laser scanning microscopy. Botond Penke spoke about the growing number of prionoids, and raised the question: the justification of the prionoid neurodegeneration in Alzheimer’s Parkinson’s disease, which spreads from neurons to neurons, transferred by proteins.

“What did you talk about?” He interrupted me. I explained that, based on previous immunohistochemical studies, the topic of our lecture was about polarization-optical and histochemical comparison between human and animal amyloid deposits, then I offered him an account on the model of an amyloid, which we prepared using a combined technique with polarization filter, polarizing and laser scanning fluorescence examinations. Kázmér Jobst knew this work. He spoke with honest appreciation, adding,

“These studies were launched on the basis of your epiphanies, jointly with the Institute for Biological Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, in Szeged, in 2004.” Then he continued, “In retrospect, I must say, Jóska, my friend: I am sincerely sorry that our Master could not help you in 1968 the way you imagined. For this I am also to be blamed, but just a little! However, you showed your lion’s claws in Pécs, at the Congress of

the Hungarian Society of Pathology, with your presentation about amyloid in old age, in 1971. You grew significantly important in my eyes, when, in the memory of our beloved Master, in 2002 and 2004, you organized, partly at your own expense, an international, "Romhányi Amyloid Memorial Symposium" in Pécs, including fine lecturers, who even came from America! You could publish the materials of the two symposiums, too!"

Then, our discussion shifted to Mihály Németh-Csóka, and to Károly Méhes, who met a tragic end, and then onto the János Fischer Memorial Symposium held in Szeged.

"Unfortunately, due to my illness," he said, "I could not participate in the 80th Birthday of Dezső Tanka Symposium organized in Budapest, which, as far as I know, you organized from Rostock."

Once again, he returned to my lecture at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, highlighting the occasion of the centenary of Romhányi, since that was the first time I spoke about the helical structure of amyloid fibrils.

"You know, I was very happy to see the impressive images you projected about amyloid fibrils, and which you presented in comparison to the aniline reaction of Romhányi's elastic fibres, because you thought about, didn't you, the helical structure of human and animal amyloid fibrils on that particular basis?"

Again, he browsed in his notes.

"Jóska, my dear friend, do not resent me for it, when I criticized you at the Section, in 2001. We thought, together with Karsci, that this presentation should have been put together with more care. In retrospect, I have to say, you succeeded very well in Sümeg and at the Academy, in 2005."

"My dear Kázmér, the criticism, which was launched, was quite appropriate, in which, immediately afterwards, I endeavored to amend it, following your advice. I was very happy when I felt that it succeeded in Sümeg and in Budapest." I answered.

"My lad," which was his favourite expression, "I am glad you took both Romhányi's and my humble advice, in many things!"

Then we talked about my scientific work and my educational activities, which I perform across four different campuses.

"I am very pleased, that you suggested the clinicopathological education in semesters 9 and 10, at both Universities in Pécs and Budapest, in 2014. Nevertheless, from what I have heard, the Gynaecology Clinic at the University of Rostock had been awarded, as the thirteenth in this regard, the EUSOMA Certification in 2006, and it has become a certified Breast Centre."

"Indeed, it has," I stated, "Between 1997 and 2007, I witnessed 350 breast cancers each year, in the form of frozen sections or biopsy, which were analysed by an excellent radiologist. The biopsies were accomplished within two hours. In addition to the immunohistochemical studies, I introduced an HPV assay (Harald zur Hausen was awarded the Medical Nobel Prize for this achievement), which was first received with resistance. Over a ten year period, 10 doctoral theses were completed under my supervision."

What I was waiting for, the book about Romhányi, was brought up next.

"I'm not only glad that you described Romhányi, the academic, researcher and practicing pathologist, as we have come to know and respect him by, but you have set an immortal memory of him with this book. It felt especially good, that you gave a detailed description about his school. You listed everyone and gave an account of all the publications, too. You wrote everything about me, too."

Then he started recalling the years I spent at the Department of Morphology, at the National Institute of Rheumatology and Physiotherapy.

"Jóska, I tell you now," he said, "I asked Professor Lapis

about you many times. His impression about you was always positive, and he was very satisfied with your work at the Department of Autopsy. He talked about the clinicopathological conferences that you have organized, how well, and in order, they took place. Zoli Szabó and Ödön Kerpel-Fronius also told me this. Lapis also spoke with appreciation about the contractual relationships under your management."

I told Professor Jobst, how much compromise was required, and sometimes headaches were caused by those clinicopathological conferences.

"Professor Lapis was hurt, when you left him, I am telling you this long afterwards, Jóska, my friend."

"It was Romhányi's wise counsel," I told him, "and Romhányi added, 'You can always return to teaching at the university!' 'Just as it happened.'" I added.

I did not realize, but Professor Jobst kept an eye on my work related to red blood cells, platelets and lymphocytes.

"I greatly appreciated, and I still appreciate, that you could detect differences in lymphocyte membrane structure with 1,9-dimethyl-methylenes of red blood cells. I was very happy, that you took the toluidine blue topo-optical reaction to Jena. Romhányi and I we delighted, that you were featured in the celebratory booklet of the Journal of Microscopy, together with Günther Geyer, in 1980, because it convinced the Master, that the toluidine blue topo-optical reaction, which he described, is the most sensitive reaction of the erythrocyte membrane, as you presented it on the basis of the experiments."

Then he talked about that, how in 1995, together with Károly Méhes, we accidentally discovered the literary fact in which the anti-9-0acyl fiber acid is the "monitoring marker" of the type B childhood leukaemia.

"We read the reference about you with great delight," he said. I quickly declined this praise, since initially these were optical polarization-histochemical findings dating back to 1979, which we worked out in detail, jointly, with a Dutch and German team, in 1980. I told him this discovery was authentic serendipity!"

Then he told me about my academic recommendation, arranged by Károly Méhes and Péter Sótönyi.

"But as you know, Lapis and I suggested you, as well. I was glad our proposal was accepted by the Academy!" he said. "I was delighted by your good academic inaugural lecture, and by the fact there were many people from Pécs."

Then I shared an account of my research on Alzheimer's disease, virtually presenting all the materials. He drew my attention to the nearly unpredictable reaction of potassium permanganate, which is dangerous, according to him.

At the end of our two hours long conversation, after I showed him the rest of the documents on my laptop, he embraced me, then let me go by adding,

"Jóska, my friend, thank you for honouring me by this visit. Take care of yourself, be patient, be accurate and take to heart, the principle, one does not need to believe, but to do it! Stick to the principles, which you acquired from Romhányi, and to the standards of Albert Schweitzer."

I did not know it then, but this was our last meeting. Subsequently, I thank my lucky stars, and also to you, Kazi, for our last wonderful conversation!

Footnote:

¹ I wish to thank Györgyné Lázár, the Secretary of Professor Jobst, for the composition entitled, "Assessment of my Lifetime Work", and for providing me, from the heritage, this as of yet unpublished material.

József Makovitzky

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Memories about Professor Károly Méhes

The subject of this essay is not in reference to *Prof. Károly Méhes* (Charles Méhes) but of *Karcsi Méhes* (Charlie Méhes), whom I came to know beginning in 1956 through 1966, as a fellow sportsman in the Fencing Section of the PEAC Sports Club. He began studying at the Medical University of Pécs two years prior to my studies. As member of the Student Researchers Society, he began research in Prof. György Romhányi's department quite early on. He graduated in 1960, was employed as Head Professor of the Department of Paediatrics from 1987 through 1997, and most probably he has been the only Hungarian physician in the past 50 years whom a syndrome is aptly named after.

He was an outstanding athlete and sportsman, during his university years, in the role of Head Professor, and, later on, as the Chair of the Fencing Section of PEAC Sports Club. He was a member in the national university épée (small sword) team, which is something of relevance not many sportsmen living in the country can boast of. His fencing could be described as a technically swaggering and eye-delighting style, focusing on the ongoing analysis of the opponent's errors. Never did he complain, neither did he use any of today's current fashionable whoops. His fairness was and remains exemplary.

One of the greatest experiences in my life is the honour in becoming his friend, of which, I believe, many similarly can boast of, as he was talking to everyone as his peers, with natural simplicity, emanation and kindness. He did not belong to those with an assertive personality, and he tried to avoid all types of sensation. Still, the magic and enchantment of his personality made those around him pull their wits together and present their best to him. It was impossible not to notice him, and when he entered the scene, everyone paid rapt attention when he began to speak. Not even high ranking officials could neglect his magnetic personality. And he did use this gift, when, as a member of various committees, as we realized later on, he was supporting his colleagues in need, protecting them in politically difficult family situations, on awarding discounted past scholarships, and even on finding employment for those of us sorely in need of work. Many of us throughout the Fencing Section of PEAC witnessed this first hand!

On the eve of the small sword competitions within our capital, Charlie organized visits to the theatre and opera performances, most naturally on the gallery meant for students or in extra seats added to the end of the rows in the stalls. In the National Theatre, we saw *"The School of Women"* and *"János Háy"*, while in the Opera, we went to *"The Abduction from the Seraglio"*, *"Bride of Lammermoor"* and *"Don Pasquale"*, *"The Elixir of Love"* and *"Fra Diavolo"*, by Auber. Charlie loved Donizetti's operas. We had the opportunity to listen to Erzsébet Házy, Róbert Illosfalvy, Imre Palló, Sándor Palcsó, Miklós Szabó, Oszkár Maleczky and Ödön Mindszenti. Hédi Váradi and Erzsébet Házy naturally impressed us and Charlie knew several surprising intimities in reference to them.

Especially memorable for me are the short evening walks when, after the training finished, the two of us were walking home. I lived at 2 Koller Street and he made his way to the bus stop. Very often we were the last ones to leave the sports hall. We chatted about interesting topics. Towards the end of the 50s, in the locker room we shared, while taking a shower, I asked an outstanding athlete of PEAC, who later became a reputable professor of Pécs University, about the topic he was currently working on. He answered it was electronmicroscopy, which, in his opinion, had a great future. Charlie pondering over this, thinking, he will soon realize that we should be able to see deeper than the solution

of the electronmicroscope allows for, as things take place at the molecular level, which was just beginning to be studied using techniques unsuitably rough, compared to their size. The wave length of the electron ray is also too large for the investigation of molecules, not to mention the fact that the electron microscope makes visible totally fake, denaturated substances, as the inbedding is unnatural, and, in addition, the electron bundle is not a proper biological medium. Live molecules should be studied. The structure of the DNA has already been quite well clarified, but we should also understand its function.

"If you think about morphology in this way, what do you think researchers today should deal with? Where can we expect the great breakthrough?" I asked. Charlie's reply in the late fifties was, "In genetics and immunology."

Charlie, as member of the Student Researchers Society, early on, committed himself to genetics. Here in Hungary, at that time, genetics was not considered to be an exciting research area, which, however, required a massive laboratory background. At the time, an impudently young and talented colleague delivered well-constructed enlightening lectures on black and white TV, who was presented as a medical geneticist but was not presentable in the circles of science, yet, while among TV viewers, he became sensationally popular. I was interrogating Charlie about this, who knew the attractive, appealing person quite well.

"Undoubtedly, he is very smart and a highly qualified specialist, but a great fault of his is that *he does not strive and does not even desire modesty*. This feature is hardly tolerated within the profession," he remarked. I still remember this sentence, which characteristically speaking, is so much Charlie.

The finals of figure skating championships and the national winter fencing championship often fell on the same day. Charlie made arrangements so that he could observe the skaters in the break between two bouts on TV in a corner of the hall. Within no time, all the people in the hall except for those at fight and the referees were chuckling, enjoying the witty and professional remarks Charlie made.

He was very sensitive to ladies and indeed possessed charm, attracting several young women. We often saw him in the company of ladies', sometimes he even dated them, but I do not remember any devoted relationship. I saw him hand in hand with only one lady, who was Hédi, who later went on to becoming his wife. Charles could be seen in the city walking and chatting with his father, Gyula Méhes, the popular professor of Pharmacology. Once in the PEAC Fencing Hall, some mischievous fencer girls approached and asked Charlie, 'How come, Charlie, is it that you are always walking with your father in the city? We never saw him or you on your own?'

Charlie's answer, 'My father is a bit too old to resist the obtrusion of such little fillies like yourselves. So, it is me who takes care of him.'

Another story typical of him was told to me by one of Charlie's fellow students, a member of the women's small sword team. During Uncle Gyusza's lecture (Prof. Julius Méhes, the father), the hall was always crowded, as the professor always coloured the otherwise dry and boring pharmacology with some events and facts relating to cultural history. His favourite topics included sedatives, local anaesthetics, drugs and tranquillizers. On those occasions, he added a significant amount of data from his deep well of knowledge and erudition. Once he took a long detour from the original topic and – got stuck. The topic was caffeine and the culture of coffee influenced his thinking to recall a number of anecdotes. When he was about to finish, he could not

recall where he had broken from the original flow of ideas. He turned to his assistants and inquired, “*Where did I leave off, gentlemen, please, tell me?*”

None of them could remember! They were shaking their heads in embarrassment. Deadly silence in the lecture hall soon followed. Uncle Gyusza, blushing, in a fret, peered about the room. All of a sudden he caught sight of his fourth-year student son. Cheering up, he turned to him and asked, “*My son, Charles, where did I go off track? You must know!*”

Charlie Méhes stood up, adjusted his glasses with his left hand, slightly bending forward, and perplexedly replied, “*I do not know, professor.*”

Uncle Gyusza angrily and indignantly, in his low-pitched growly voice, remarked, “*My dear son! At least you, of all people, should listen to your dad.*”

Stormy applause burst out and the sound of relief through nervous laughter could be heard throughout the lecture hall. Professor Méhes was beaming!

Later, once he reached the peak of his career during the frenzied years involving a host of political changes in which he was already member of the Professors’ Board at the Medical University of Pécs, his activity was described by his colleagues as ‘iron fists in velvet gloves’, which he aptly deserved, largely due to his non-compromising, credible personality and this uncanny intuition in determining the best compromise in the most complicated situations.

Apahalál

Egy januári nap
tizenöt fok tavaszias
mégis télbe ágyazott
végtelen és tömbszerű

és örökre dermedtő hideg
mint a tányéron maradt krumpliszem

olyan egyszerű pedig
a mese hol nem volt-ja
szombati ebéd mindenki segít
iszunk egy korty édeskés vodka

egészség csak az legyen
és az egész olyan

egy kis mustárt kinyomtam
látom lassan feláll
ujja a szíve felé száll
és a szobába bemegy

minden a halállal elegy

öt perc múlva nincsen apám
ismerős test az ágy matracán
szirénát hallok
szívem vijjogását

bizony ez itt a másvilág
érezem amint valami ráng
mozdul lassan a kezem
igenis én temetkezem

In 1966, I left Pécs, and unfortunately, rarely met thereafter. During the important points of his career, we exchanged several ideas. The last time we met in person was in the year 2005, during a session break while attending a conference. I found him in the VIP room. He received me, smiling. I endeavoured to tell him how important he had been for all of us, particularly, for those of us who were brought together through fencing. Whatever the circumstances, the fact that he was among us had such a positive impact upon us. Later, he went on to becoming a famous scientist and professor, as we all expected him to be. He was smiling radiantly, however, slightly embarrassed and in his gentlemanly charm, changed the topic. It seemed to me that the era of our youth for him served symbolically as an island, namely that of Atlantis, which sadly, sank long ago, however, its legendary status may not have even been true.

He did not waste his life. He successfully completed his mission. His demise was difficult for me to accept. He departed, riding in Elijah’s chariot, as those privileged whom the Lord afflicts and loves. I am deeply touched when I read the farewell poem written by his son, *Charles Méhes, Jr.*, whose life began extremely unfortunate, having caught and being almost killed by an infection when he was but an infant. The *Father Poem* is wonderful and what is an exclusive privilege among the greatest poets, he richly achieved, on that balmy, spring-like day in January, when time came to a standstill.

Father’s Death

A January day
Fifteen degrees springish
still imbedded in winter
infinite and block-like

and eternally chilling cold
like the potato left on a plate

so simple is
the once-upon-a-time of the fairy tale
Saturday lunch, everybody helps
We drink a sip of sweetish vodka

only health, that is what should be
and the whole thing is like

I squeezed some mustard out
I can see him slowly raise
His finger towards his heart
Into the room he walks

all is mixed with death

In five minutes I have no dad
Familiar body on the mattress of the bed
I can hear a siren
my heart’s scream

This is the other world indeed
Now I feel something twitching
My hand slowly moves
Yes, it is me who gets buried

NEWS AND INFORMATION FROM DEPARTMENTS AND CLINICS

Department of Anatomy

■ *The Association of Medical Schools in Europe (AMSE)* hosted the conference in support of the topic, “Challenges of Doctor Mobility in a Changing Europe Standards and Recognition for Patient Safety” on 7 October in Prague, in which *Andrea Tamás* represented our university including a poster presentation entitled, “Extracurricular Activity of Students at the University of Pécs Medical School”.

■ *Gábor Horváth* participated in the *Pannon Academic Day on 13 October in Nagykanizsa*. He gave a presentation entitled, “Effects of Musical Enrichment on the Development of New-born Rats”.

■ During the *10th International and 16th National Interdisciplinary Grastyán PhD-SRS Conference*, *Veronika Antal*, *József Ábel*, *Ákos Nagy*, *Balázs Ujvári*, *Viktória Vicena*, *Réka Anna Vass* and *Jason Sparks* represented the Anatomy Department. *Andrea Tamás* and *Péter Kiss* served as board members in support of the conference.

■ Within the framework of the *New National Excellence Program*, held on 10 November, *Réka Anna Vass*, *József Ábel*, *Dóra Werling*, *Tamás Atlasz* and *Andrea Tamás* all received awards presented by the University Rector, Professor *József Bódis*.

1st Department of Internal Medicine

Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism

■ The 23th Pannon Endocrine Club Weekend was hosted in Zalaegerszeg from the 30th of September through the 1st of October 2016. The following presentations were given by our colleagues: *Emese Mezősi*, “New Approaches in the Treatment of Differentiated Thyroid Cancer”; *László Bajnok*, “PCOS Treatment Options in Endocrinology”; *Károly Rucz*, “Alcoholic Infiltration of Lymphatic Metastases in Benign and Cancerous Tumours of the Thyroid”. *László Bajnok* was presented the *József Csillag* award this year.

■ The Hungarian Atherosclerosis Society organized its 21st Congress between 13 - 15 October, in Velence. The following presentations were given by our colleagues: *László Bajnok*, “Milestones and Clinical Practise – What is the Message of PRECISE IVUS?”; “Pathomechanism of obesity”; “Recommending Statin for Low Risk Patients?” and *Beáta Bódis*, “Association Between Epicardial Adipose Tissue, Hepatic Density and Ca Scores in Coronary CT Patients”.

Division of Infectious Diseases

■ We represented our department during the Forum of Instructive Cases on 14 November 2016, including the presentation entitled, “Vasculitis-Like Symptoms in Immune Deficient Condition,” (*Tünde Minier*, UP-Clinics, Rheumatology and Immunology Clinic; *István Balás*, Department of Neurosurgery; *Mr. Zoltán Péterfi*, 1st Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Infectology, *Ágnes Nagy*, 1st Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Hematology; *Gabriella Deli*, Department of Neurology).

Division of Pulmonology

■ The 6th Pulmonology Forum was held on 24 September 2016, (Herceghalom, Novartis), in which *Zoltán Balikó* gave an opening speech and a presentation entitled, “Exacerbation-Prevention Today, FLAME-Evidence, COPD-Register Update”. During the workshop in support of „Exacerbation-Prevention – Past, Present and Future,” *Veronika Sárosi* served as the moderator.

■ During the conference of the Hungarian Respiratory Society’s Assemblies of Bronchology and Pulmo-Oncology, held between 13 and 15 October 2016, in Szombathely, the following presentations were conducted. *Veronika Sárosi*, “Future of Immunotherapy in Lung Cancer?” and “Evidence for Successful Treatment - The Role of the Doctor Performing Bronchoscopy”; *Zoltán Balikó*, “New TNM Staging from the Clinician’s Perspective”; *Emőke Papp* and *Veronika Sárosi*, “The Ordinary and the Extreme Rare- Pleural Effusion in a 84-year old Male Patient”. The latter presentation was awarded the finest among the participating members of the audience. *Veronika Sárosi* and *Zoltán Balikó* both served as chairpersons. *Ildikó Simon* offered a poster presentation entitled, “A Rare Metastasis of Squamous Cell Lung Carcinoma”.

2nd Department of Internal Medicine and Nephrology Centre

■ The 33th Congress of the Hungarian Nephrology Society was organized between 20 and 22 October 2016, in Siófok. *István Wittman* was honoured in recognition of the award, “The Most Prominent Book Chapter and Academic Note in Nephrology in 2016”. The awarded book chapter entitled, “Diseases of the Kidney and the Urinary Tract. (Editor: Zsolt Tulasay, Medicina, pages 1287–1382) The

awarded online chapter entitled, “Nephrology and Hypertension for Medical Students (in Hungarian, English and German). *Judit Nagy* was presented the award in support of, “The Most Prominent Monograph in Nephrology in 2016,” and for her book, entitled, “The Fundamentals of Clinical Nephrology”.

Gergő Attila Molnár was presented an award by the MANET Youth Committee, entitled, “Special Prize for the Best Performance,” for his presentation on “Hyperfiltration in Burn, Polytrauma, Septic, Non-oliguric Patients in the ICU”.

István Wittmann conducted a presentation entitled, “The Results of the EMPA-REG Research: New Opportunities in Preventing Diabetic Neuropathy?”, and chaired the “Diabetology” section, in which he also gave a presentation entitled, “The Results of the LEADER Research – How Cardiovascular Investigations Change the Approach to the Management of Type 2 Diabetes?”

Márton Mohás presented his research on the topic of, “Formulas Indicating Fatty Liver and Renal Fibrosis and Routine Laboratory Parameters in Chronic Renal Failure”.

Judit Nagy chaired the “Clinical Pathological Section-Renal Amyloidosis” and presented on the topic of “The Clinical and Morphological Characteristics of Renal Amyloidosis”.

Tibor Kovács chaired the section highlighting, “Polar views”. Colleagues within our department conducted the following presentations: *Judit Nagy*, “Therapy of IgA Nephropathy: 1. Complex Renal Protective Treatment” and, *Tibor Kovács*, “Treatment of IgA Nephropathy: 2. Immunomodulatory Therapy”.

During the training section of the conference, *István Wittmann* presented upon the subject of, “The Prevention and Treatment of Diabetic Neuropathy”. *Judit Nagy* gave a presentation entitled, “Complex Protective Treatment in Chronic Renal Disease”.

Department of Dermatology

■ *Ágnes Kinyó* attended the event entitled, “Pathogenesis of Pemphigus and Pemphigoid”, hosted in Munich, 6 - 7 September 2016, in which she conducted a poster presentation on the “Life-Threatening Course of Pemphigus Vulgaris Complicated by Sepsis”. She also participated in the Annual Congress of the European Society for Dermatological Research in Munich, between 8 and 10 September 2016.

■ The Annual Congress of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology (EADV) was hosted in Vienna, on the 28th of September, through the 2nd October, 2016, in which *Ágnes Kinyó* gave a poster presentation entitled, “Hidradenitis Suppurativa Associated with Erythema Elevatum Diutinum during Adalimumab Therapy”.

■ At the event of the “16th World Congress on Cancers of the Skin®, 12th Congress of the European Association of Dermato-Oncology,” hosted in Vienna, from the 31st of August through the 3rd of September 2016, our colleagues gave the following poster presentations. “Successful Treatment of Locally Advanced Merkel Cell Carcinoma with Somatostatin Analogue-Lanreotide”; *Zs. Lengyel* et al., “Significance of CT Scans in Melanoma Surveillance – 10 Year Retrospective, Single Center Experience”.

■ 19th Congress of the Hungarian Wound Management Association was hosted in Budapest on 20 - 21 October 2016, in which *Ágnes Kinyó* and *Zsolt Kádár* conducted a presentation entitled, “Hidradenitis Suppurativa – A New Approach” and *András Kovács* offered a presentation entitled, “Hypoxia and Ulcer – Oxygen Therapy in Wound Management”.

Department of Dentistry, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

Presentations:

■ The 40th Congress of the European Prosthodontic Association Halle convened, 15-17 September 2016: *Zsolt Rajnics* et al. offered his poster entitled, “Push-Out Study of the Retention of Rebuilda Glass Fiber-Reinforced Posts”; *Dávid Pammer* et al., “The Effect of Periogen Solution on Dental Calculus in Vitro”.

■ The 21st Congress of the European Association of Dental Public Health Budapest convened, 29 September - 1 October 2016, including, *Zsolt Rajnics* and his poster entitled, “Etiology and Incidence of Maxillofacial Trauma at the University of Pécs from 2011 through 2015”; *Ildikó Szántó* et al., “Preventive Education for Intellectually Challenged Children and their Caregivers”.

■ The Hungarian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons held its 20th Congress in Siófok, 29 September – 1 October 2016, including *Bálint Tordai* et al., “Surgical Removal of Submandibular Sialoliths”; *Nóra Stáczter* et al., “Oral and Surgical Procedures of Drug-Induced Hemophilic Patients, Application and Assessment of the 2015 National Professional Recommendations”; *József Szalma*, “The Thermal Load of Inferior Alveolar Nerve in Bone Preparation – Steel-Coated Drill

vs. Diamond-tipped Drill vs. Piezosurgery”.

■ *Edina Lempel* gave a lecture entitled, “Bulk-Filling – Expectations and Reality,” in Szeged, on 11 November 2016, within the framework of the 23rd Szent-Györgyi Days.

ENT Department (Department of Otorhinolaryngology)

■ The Hungarian Society of Oto-Rhinolaryngology, Head & Neck Surgery celebrated its 44th congress jointly with the 53rd congress of the Hungarian Audiologists between 6 and 9 October, 2016 in the Conference Centre of Szeged.

■ Lectures listed below originating from the Pécs Clinic were offered at the events: *Gerlinger, Imre* et al., “Simultaneous Labyrinthectomy and Cochlear Implantation in Advanced Stage Ménière’s Disease”; *Gerlinger, Imre* et al., “DACS – Direct Acoustic Cochlear Stimulation. New Possibility for Surgical Rehabilitation of Advanced Otosclerotic Stapes Fixation”; *Gerlinger, Imre*: “Bilateral Cochlear Implantation, in Reference to Domestic Implantation” (round table); *Tóth, Tamás* et al., “First Experiences of Adjusting and Tuning Direct Acoustic Cochlear Stimulator (DACS)”; *Németh, Adrienne* et al., “New Experiences in Bone Bridge Implants”; *Szanyi, István* et al., “Epidemiological Characters and Clinical Relations of HPV Infection”; *Gerlinger, Imre*: “Subtotal Petrosectomy” Lateral Pituitary Surgery roundtable discussions; *Nepp, Nelli* et al., “Examination of Hypophysis Function in Patients with Epipharyngeal and Sinonasal Tumours After Radiation Therapy”; *Somogyvári, Krisztina* et al., “Histologic Outcomes of Laser and Radiofrequency Mucotomy of the Inferior Turbinates in Animal Models – Comparative Study”; *Burián, András* et al., “Mass Spectrometric Examinations of Pathological Biomarkers in Patients with Head and Neck Tumours”; *Gerlinger, Imre*, “Interactive Analysis of Interesting Otolaryngology Cases, to Make you a Better Ear Surgeon” (instructional course); *Piski, Zsolt* et al., “Endoscopic Surgery of Hypophysis”; *Lujber, László* et al., “Endoscopic Transcribri-form Resection of Malignant Sinonasal Tumours: Beginnings in Pécs.”; *Révész, Péter* et al., “Our Stapedotomy Technique, if Laser and Microdrill are out of order and we ran out of Thermal Memory Piston”; *Barcsi, Beatrix* et al., “Examination of Sexual Activity and Mental Life in Patients with total Laryngectomy”; *Tóth, István* et al., “Impact of Honey on Post-Tonsillectomy Pain”; *Lujber, László*, “Revenge of Rhinophyma” (Albatross round

table presentation); *Gerlinger, Imre*, “Difficulties in Treating Tympanojugular Paraganglioma” (Albatross round table presentation); *Pytel, József* and *Csiákiné, Bea Ildikó*, “Practical Questions of Individual Hearing Aid Adjustments”; *Háromi, István* et al., “Reconstructive Options in Tracheomalacia Treatments – 3D Design, Experimental Animal Model”; *Tóth, Tamás* and *Gerlinger, Imre*, “Application of Intraoperative Nerve Monitoring in ENT. Initial Experiences with Medtronic NIM 3.0 Nerve Monitor.”; *Járai, Tamás* et al.: “Post-Facial Paresis Static Face Reconstruction with Autologous Fascia Lata”; *Háromi, István* et al.: “Extranodal Follicular Dendritic Cell Sarcoma Affecting Tonsils-Case Presentation”; *Orosz, Éva* et al., “High Risk HPV Relations with Occurrences of Meso-, Hypopharynx and Oral Cavity Tumours and Micro-RNA Patterns.

■ At this event, the board of the society conferred the Sándor Cseresnyés Plaque to *Imre Gerlinger*, for his achievement in improving domestic otology.

■ On the 13 - 16 October 2016 *Imre Gerlinger* participated in an endoscopic ear surgery course in Bern, where he studied elements of an exceptional and new surgical technique.

Department of Paediatrics

Division of General Paediatrics

■ The European Society of Immunodeficiency (ESID) held its 17th conference in Barcelona on 21-24 September, 2016 including the attendance of twenty individuals from different centres of Hungary. UPMS was represented by *Zoltán Nyul*, who appeared as a co-author with *Bernadett Mosdósi* in two abstracts: “Efficacy, Pharmacokinetics and Safety of a Novel 10% Intravenous Immunoglobulin (IVIg), in Patients with PID (Primary Immunodeficiency): a Prospective Multicentre Study”; “Relationships Among Specific Ig-G Relationships, and Among Specific Ig-G Levels and Total Ig-G and Ig-G Subclass Levels in Sera”.

■ The Hungarian Paediatric Association and the Paediatric Diabetic Session of the Hungarian Diabetic Association held their 33rd scientific meeting on 6-8 October 2016, in Herceghalom.

Lectures listed below from the Pécs Clinic were offered at the events: *Soltész, Gyula*, *Kozári, Adrienne* and the Hungarian Paediatric Diabetic Epidemiological Team: “Prevalence of Severe Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) in Newly Diagnosed Children in Hungary (2010-2015)”; *Kozári, Adrienne*: “Blood Sugar Values – You might Wonder When, How and by whom it was Measured”. Chairmen at the event

included *Adrienne Kozári* and *Gyula Sol-tész*.

■ *Bernadett Békési* presented a case at the meeting of the Cystic Fibrosis Team, at the Semmelweis Medical School, Paediatric Clinic, No. 1, on 7 October 2016.

■ On 13-15 October 2016 the annual Congress of the European Childhood Obesity Group was held in Thessaloniki, in which *Dénes Molnár*, as a member of the International Scientific Committee served an invited speaker and session chairman. The title of his presentation, “Advances in Pharmacological Treatment of Childhood Obesity”. At the event, *Éva Erhardt* served as a chairperson.

■ On 19 October 2016, a postgraduate afternoon training was organized by the Pécs PAEDIATER Association for the Protection of Interests and the University of Pécs, Department of Paediatrics, with presentations offered by colleagues: *Adonyi, Mária*: Alarming Symptoms, and When to Think of Cystic Fibrosis?; *Péterfia, Csaba*, “Cystic Fibrosis: Therapeutic Options Today.”

■ On 3-5 November 2016, the 52nd Conference of the Paediatric Pulmonology Session of the Hungarian Pulmonology Association and the Hungarian Paediatric Society was held in Budaörs. Presentations: *Békési, Bernadett* et al., “Hush, it is Already Gone – Rare Complications of Cystic Fibrosis”; *Péterfia, Csaba*, “Bronchodilators: An Old Friend?”

Paediatric Manual Division

■ On 12-15 October 2016, IPEG endorsed the Central & Eastern European Meeting on Neonatal and Paediatric MIS was held in Graz, where our clinic was represented by *Péter Vajda* and *Ede Bíró*.

■ On 18 October, 2016, there was a scientific meeting of the Department of Medical and Health Sciences, University of Pécs. The invited guest speakers of the event were *Tamás Kövesi*, *Gábor Ráth* and *Péter Vajda*. The title of their presentation was, “Together and Separated – New Department, New Tasks and New Challenges.”

■ On 19-21 October 2016, the credit point course “Urogenital Surgery in Newborn-, Infant- and Childhood,” was organised in Pécs, with the following presentations: *Józsa, Gergő*: “Embryology of the Urogenital System”; *Mohay, Gabriella*: “Diagnostic Imaging Procedures in Paediatric Urology (Uh, Rtg, CT, MRU)”; *Pintér, András*, “Visible Developmental Abnormalities in Male and Female genitalia”; *Vástyán, Attila*: “Renal Dystopy, Dysplasia, Double Kidneys, Cystic Nephropathies, Hypospadiasis”; *Oberritter, Zsolt*, “Vesico-Ureteral Reflux and Actual Questions of its Research”; *Lakatos, Orsolya*, “Urogenital

Tract Infections (UTI), Renal Patient Care”; *Juhász, Zsolt*, “Organic and Functional Disorders of Bladder Function”; *Farkas, András*, “Bladder Extrophy, Epispadiasis, Cloaca, Sinus Urogenitalis”; “Contenance Rehabilitation Surgeries”; “Uroendoscopy, Posterior Urethral Valve”; *Vajda, Péter*: “Diversions”; “Enlargement and Implantation of the Bladder”; “Cryptorchism, Testico- and Ovarian Torsions”; “Laparoscopy and Retroperitoneoscopy in Pediatric Urological Surgeries”; *Ottóffy, Gábor*: “Urogenital Tumours”; *Erhardt, Éva*: “DSD (Intersexuality)”.

■ On 24 October 2016, in Pécs, there was a scientific meeting of the Department of Medical and Health Sciences, University of Pécs with the following presentations of our colleagues: *Gárdos, László* et al., “A Stain that Hides a Time Bomb, or Identification of a Banal Physical Alteration can Save Life even in the 21st century.”

■ On 27-29 October 2016, the 25th Congress of the Hungarian Association of Operation Theatre Assistants was held in Hajdúszoboszló. At the event our colleague, *Gyöngyi Haraszti* gave a presentation on, “Modern Surgical Treatment of Congenital Laparo-Defects”. Further participants of the congress included the following: *Péter Vajda*, *Marianna Tóvári-né Téczely*, *Gyöngyi Haraszti*, *Márk Radó*, and *Gyula Mihály*.

■ On 12 November 2016, a scientific meeting was held to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Paediatric Surgery, Traumatology and Department of Burns, B.A.Z. County Hospital and University Hospital. Colleagues, *András Pintér*, *András Farkas* and *Péter Vajda* attended the event.

Department of Neurology

■ *József Janszky* offered a presentation entitled, “Does the Internet Make Us Crazy? Internet Addiction and Structural Alterations of the Brain”, at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, in the Hungarian Festival of Science, on 11 November 2016.

■ *Péter Ács* gave a presentation on, “Neuro-Immunological Diseases: What Characteristic Symptoms Help the Family Physician to Diagnose Them?” during the event in support of Days of Hungarian Medicine 2016 – Halftime in National Brain Research Program, on 11 November, in Budapest, in the session on Edification of clinical research for practicing family physicians.

■ *Norbert Kovács* at the same event gave a presentation entitled, “Stay in Swing: the Role of Deep Brain Stimulation in Maintenance of Work-Ability” in the session of Recent achievement of clinical research in

neurosurgery.

■ On 20-22 October 2016, the conference of the Hungarian Society of Neurology invited our colleagues to be guest speakers including presentations by the following: *Zsuzsanna Aschermann*, “Modern Approach to Parkinson’s Disease. New Diagnostic System of the Disease: Non-Motor Symptoms”; *Endre Pál* “Neuro-Pathological Examinations on Muscle Dystrophies”, in the poster session, *Emese Lovádi* presented posters on “Rare Clinical Manifestations of Thalamus Ischaemia”; “Complex Rehabilitation of Dystrophia Myotonica”; “Quantitative MRI-Examination of Muscle Atrophy in Dystrophia Myotonica DM1 Disease”.

Department of Public Health Medicine

■ The following presentations were held at the 64th Itinerant Conference of the Hungarian Hygienists Association, in Győr, between 5-7 October: *Ferenc Budán* et al., “Detection of Acute Cadmium and UV Radiation Interactions in Garden Worms (*Eisenia hortensis*), Using the Improved Comet Assay Method.”

■ Representing our Department, *István Kiss* participated in the Ramazzini Days, organized by the Collegium Ramazzini, between 27 to 30 October in Italy, Carpi.

■ Our colleagues attended the following presentations at the 9th European Public Health Conference, between 9-12 November 2016, held in Vienna: *Emese Nagy-Borsy*, “Health Problems Related Behaviours and Health of Homeless People in Hungary”; *Zsuzsa Rákosi*, “The Hunger-Obesity Paradox Associated with the Homelessness in Hungary.”

Department of Pathology

■ The Young Pathologists Meeting, which is organized every second year, occurred on 14-15 October this year, in Budapest. Four of our colleagues held a presentation from our department, the titles and summaries of which can be found below:

Evelin Makk, “Different Immunophenotypes in Primary, or Recurrent Ovarian Granulosa Cell Tumours.” **Conclusion:** Due to its rarity, cytotoxic and highly diverse and heterogeneous histomorphology immunophenotypes, the separation of the adult ovary granulosa cell tumours from other types of ovarian tumours is a major challenge. Our goal is to compare immunophenotypes, which are known from the literature, in primary and recurrent cases, respectively, and to examine the prognostic factors, in the context of immunophenotyping, as well. The inhibin, vimentin, calretinin, smooth muscle actin, S100 and

CD99 were positive in the vast majority of cases, however, based on our new observations, many of the above reactions were more likely negative in recurrent or advanced primary cases, and this knowledge will prove beneficial during differentiated diagnosis.

Bálint Kaszás, “Clinicopathological Analysis of Localized Amyloidosis Affecting the Aerodigestive System.” **Conclusion:** Based on test scores, contrary to the data gathered from professional literature, it was proven to be a polyclonal disease.

Anita Pap, “Findings Based on the Experience with Three Cases of Dendritic Cell Sarcoma.” **Conclusion:** Dendritic cell sarcomas are extremely rare tumours, which can mimic a variety of other, more common tumours. The rate of misdiagnosis is 40%. In these cases, the immunophenotype is very specific, but these immunity tests are often not requested. In the case of a tumour with spindle cell morphology, dendritic cell sarcoma also needs to be considered, especially if the primary immune profile is not clear.

Gábor Smuk, “Difficulties in the Diagnosis of Reoccurring Malignant Soft Tissue Tumours Causing Thoracic Fluid Accumulation.”

During the lectures of the meeting, *Tamás Tornóczki* served as chairman, and he performed as member of the judging committee.

Department of Radiology

■ The Central European Conference on Non-Invasive Cardiovascular Imaging was organized for the fifth time in Budapest, organized by *István Battyáni*. Part of the lecturers was US-based professionals, but many Hungarian radiologists and cardiologists also made presentations. *István Battyáni* served as chairman at the event. Staff from the clinic held the following presentations: *István Battyáni*, “Novel Insights: Pulmonary Embolism”; *Levente Tóth*, “Calcified Masses in the Heart”; *Sándor Szukits* et al., “3D Printing in Preoperative Planning.”

■ *Nándor Faluhelyi*, *Éva Müller* and *Péter Tóth* participated, within the framework of the European School Radiology, in a training session, entitled, “Abdominal Imaging”, in Budapest, between 22 and 23 September 2016.

■ On 7 October 2016, an event organized by the Pécs Diagnostic Centre, included further training for doctors in reference to MRI diagnostics, entitled, “Understanding the MR Imaging – Training Course for Doctors”, took place. During this event, *Péter Bogner* held a presentation, entitled, “The Role of MRI in Clinical Practice,”

and *Arnold Tóth* held a lecture entitled, “Sectional Neuroanatomy”.

■ From the 5th through the 7th of October 2016, the event, referred to as the “Vascular Surgery News”, a compulsory training course, took place, in which *Péter Farkas* offered a presentation on practical issues, entitled, “Ultrasound Diagnosis in Vascular Surgery, Endovascular Techniques, Clinical Cases”.

■ *Dóra Daróczy* and *Omar Giyab* both participated at the training course in Dubrovnik, organized by the European Society of Neuroradiology (ESNR), between 16 and 20 October 2016.

■ *Levente Tóth* attended and held the following lectures at the 2nd Congress of the Hungarian Society of Cardiology Cardiovascular Imaging Working Group, including “Calcareous Mass in the Heart” and “Spectral and Dual-Energy CT in Cardiology”, in Szeged, between 27 and 29 October 2016.

■ From the 27th through the 28th of October 2016, the Clinic organized, for the 17th time, including the initiative of *László Horváth*, at the main building of the Academy, in Pécs, the “Interventional Radiology Symposium”, currently referred to as the “PIRS Embolization Symposium”.

The following lectures were held at the event: *István Battyáni*, “Non-Conventional Embolization Emergencies, and the Lessons Learned Through Them”; *Zoltán Harmat*, “Myoma Embolization – the Current Situation”; *Tamás Rostás* et al., “Minimally Invasive Urological Interventions for Treating Complications”; *Dávid Lugosi*, “Practical Use of Dual Bolus Polytrauma Protocols, Dosing Types, Advantages and Disadvantages of the Contrast Agent”; *Dávid Kaczur*, “The Application of the ALARA Principle with Polytraumatized Patients’ CT Examination – Our Progress Over the Past Three Years at the Clinic”; *Dóra Andrics*, “Treatment of Polytraumatized Patients”; *Dávid Lugosi*, “Polytraumatized Patients’ CT Examinations – Case Study.” Acting as chairmen included the following: *István Battyáni*, *Zoltán Harmat*, *László Horváth*, *Beatrix Pataki* and *Tamás Rostás*.

■ The Hungarian Urologist Society held its 21st Congress in Debrecen, between 27 and 29 October. During the event, the following lecturer held a presentation: *Péter Farkas*, “Diagnosis of Pelvic Space-Occupying Processes, in the Light of the Most Advanced Imaging Techniques (CT, MRI, PET).”

■ The Hungarian Society of Neuroradiology held its 24th Congress between 3 and 5 November 2016. According to tradition, the Conference was linked to a training course. During the event, members of the

clinic held the following lectures: *Krisztián Molnár*, “Neuro-Radiological Examination of the 7th-8th Cranial Nerve”; *Tamás Rostás*, “Haemorrhagic Stroke – Truly Simple?”; *Arnold Tóth* et al., “Micro-Bleeding and Non-Bleeding MRI Lesions may also be Related to the Injury of, Seemingly Healthy, White Matter, During Skull Fracture”.

The event was attended by: *Bálint Botz*, *Nóra Daróczy*, *Omar Giyab*, *Krisztián Molnár*, *Tamás Rostás*, *Arnold Tóth* and *Bálint Környei* (member of the Scientific Students’ Association).

■ *Edit Várady* completed a PhD Comprehensive Exam on 7 November 2016.

■ *Omar Giyab* participated in a musculoskeletal training in Debrecen, on 11 November 2016.

■ *Csaba Weninger*, a former member of the Department of Radiology, at the invitation of the Head of the Department, participated in the practical education of radiology, in Hungarian, for one week in October and again in November 2016.

Surgery Clinic

■ During the, “In the focus: Stoma Care Specialists”, employee training course, 24 to 29 September 2016, *András Papp* gave a presentation, entitled, “Colorectal Surgery - Surgeon and Stoma Training”, and *Marianna Tóth*, Professional Care Deputy Director, held a lecture, entitled, “Supply-Care Strategies for Surgeries with Enterostomy”.

■ On 21 October 2016, during the Uzsoki scientific board, *András Vereczkei* held a presentation on emergency surgery, entitled, “The Surgery Repertoire, from LC to the Pancreas Necrectomy”, and *András Papp* gave an account on an important topic, “In the Open Air. Laparoscopic, or Open Surgery?”

■ During the compulsory Oncology training courses, at Szeged, *András Vereczkei* held a lecture, entitled, “Gastric Cancer Surgery,” and *Károly Kalmár Nagy* held a lecture, entitled, “Surgical Treatment of Colorectal Cancers’ Liver Metastasis”.

■ During the 18th University Medical and Dental Days Scientific event, *András Vereczkei* held a lecture, entitled, “Laparoscopic Surgeries in Pécs, in the Chapters of the National Laparoscopic Surgery’s History”.

■ During the ‘VTE Prophylaxis in Hungary in 2016’ roundtable meeting, *András Vereczkei* reported his results on the Endorse 2 survey.

■ *Gábor Szalai* spent a month of apprenticeship, with the support of the International Relations Committee and PTE Foundation, at the Japanese Department of

Thoracic Surgery, Saitama Medical University, under the care of Professor *Hironori Ishida*.

■ *Dezső Kelemen* spent three weeks in October 2016, at the Department of Surgery, Heidelberg University, to study modern pancreatic surgery procedures.

■ On 9 November 2016, *Markus W. Büchler*, Pancreatic Surgeon, Head of the Department of Surgery, University of Heidelberg, and a newly inaugurated honorary doctor at the University of Pécs, held an excellent lecture, entitled, "Modern Pancreatic Surgery".

■ On 14 November 2016, *András Papp* held a successful habilitation lecture, entitled, "News in Oesophageal Surgery".

Department of Ophthalmology

■ The Congress of the Hungarian Ophthalmologist Association took place in Pécs from 30th June through 2nd July 2016. During the opening ceremony of the Congress awards were disseminated with all solemnity. *Judit Vékási* was awarded the Pámer Zsuzsanna Commemorative Medal, and *Zsuzsanna Szijártó* was awarded the Arató István Private Foundation Prize.

In the scientific program of Congress our colleagues presented the following lectures: *Zsolt Biró*: "The role of lens capsule in modern cataract surgery"; *Dóra Kovács*: "Treatment options for paediatric traumatic cataract"; *Zsófia Kölkedi*: "The efficacy of intravitreal bevacizumab therapy for macular oedema resulting from retinal vein occlusion". *Zsolt Biró* was the member among chairpersons in Plenary Sessions and 9th Symposium of the Hungarian Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (HARVO).

■ In the Premed Pharma Symposium

Judit Kovács presented a new diagnostic device during her lecture entitled: "Polaris – New Device for Dry Eye Diagnostics".

■ *Balázs Varsányi* and *Viktoria Szabó* (Semmelweis University, Faculty of Medicine) took continuation course in the topic of genetics entitled: "What clinical examinations should be performed before genetic tests?"; "What information should/ may I give to the patient and his/her family about the genetic risks?"; "Where can I have more information about genetic examinations?".

Judit Vékási and *Zsuzsanna Szijártó* presented the following poster during congress: "Spontaneous closed macular hole on a pseudophakic eye".

■ Four resident colleagues began their employment with the Department of Ophthalmology on 1st September: *Dóra Werling* was formerly employed as a PhD student in the field of ophthalmology. Recently graduated colleagues include the following, *Brigitta Bede*, *Diána Husszein* and *Zsófia Pintér*.

■ The 34th Congress of the ECSRC (Congress of the European Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgeons) took place in Copenhagen between 10-14 September this year. *Zsolt Biró*, *Ilona Szabó* and *Zsófia Kölkedi* participated in the congress. *Zsolt Biró* presented video and a poster, and also led the course in reference to cataracts.

■ The 9th Continuation Course and Congress of the Hungarian Society of Contactology in cooperation of the Cornea Society of the Hungarian Ophthalmological Society took place in Balatonfüred between 16 and 17 September. Many colleagues participated in the congress. *Zsolt Biró* presented lecture entitled "Use of iris hooks in small pupil".

■ The DOG (Deutsche Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft) 2016 event took place in Berlin between 29 and 30 September. *Zsolt Biró* presented lectures entitled "Zero Phaco FLACS" and "Cataract surgery combined with PCC and anterior vitrectomy for asteroid hyalosis".

■ The Congress of Romanian Society of Ophthalmology took place in Sinaian, Romania between 5 and 8 October. *Zsolt Biró* presented lectures in following topics: cataract surgeries in childhood, combined cataract surgery for asteroid hyalosis, zero-phaco FLACS. During this congress he was awarded as an Honorary Member of the Romanian Society of Ophthalmology.

■ "The OCT Scientific Days – 2016" event took place in Mátraháza between 7 and 9 October. This event was organized by the University of Szeged, Department of Ophthalmology and Premed Pharma Ltd. *Balázs Varsányi* and *Zsófia Kölkedi* participated in the continuation course.

■ The 9th Congress of the Hungarian Society of Human Genetics and Károly Méhes Continuation Days took place in Pécs between 12 and 15 October 2016. Our colleague, *Balázs Varsányi* participated in this event.

■ An obligatory Ophthalmologic Continuation Course took place in Pécs between 20 and 22 October. All specialists within the Department presented continuation lectures. *Andor Sebestyén*, *Lajos Bogár* and *Illés Kovács* (Semmelweis University, Faculty of Medicine) participated as visiting lecturers during the Continuation Course.

■ In course of the 48th Medical University Days *Judit Vékási* was honourably mentioned by the Dean.

Mrs János Gyöke, Mária Schneider

It comes with great sadness in the announcement of our former colleague, Mrs János Gyöke, (maiden name: Mária Schneider), unexpectedly passed away on the 2nd of September. The time of her funeral was 14:30 hours, on the 23rd of September, held in the local cemetery, here in Pécs.

Marika was employed in the Central Library of, at which time it was named, the Medical University Pécs, from 1 January 1975 until June 30 1988. Her responsibility included establishing cleanliness and order throughout an area of more than 1000 square metres of the library. She demonstrated efficacy throughout her tasks and assignments, which she performed with devotion and most notably, all in a cheerful disposition.

We have always entertained a familiar atmosphere within our library, to which Marika made her own contribution, since we always found open ears and heart when it came to sharing the problems of our daily life with her, and even offered her solid and genuine advice. Marika was the person who would prepare our fresh coffee every day, the scent of which lingered about the fourth floor in the library. It made our early morning work much more pleasant to ease into. She often shared happy stories from the library's past to go with our coffee. She was so well informed, that there were stories in which nobody but she would know, fulfilling such a 'confidential' position for many long years.

We kept in touch following her retirement. She returned for the annual LIBRARY CHRISTMAS events, in which all the colleagues enthusiastically awaited each year.

Our dear Marika! We will treasure your memory at Christmas, once again. May you rest in peace.

Colleagues of the Mihály Pekár Library of Medical and Life Sciences, University of Pécs



Miklós Dékány

Let Us Remember



Sometimes it happens that we have to remember, even if we would rather have nothing to remember. Even if we prefer to pretend that it never happened, because such a thing simply cannot happen.

Since 2009, annually, towards the end of November, this feeling creeps upon us when we remember Miklós Dékány, the pharmacy student. And not even then, because on 26th November, 2009 everything changed at the University.

Something was lost back then. Since this tragic event, we have had to come to this darker and colder place that lost its innocence forever. Not only the life of a young boy was taken away from us, but the unspoken conviction that such a thing cannot occur here. We have lost the assurance that this is not one of those places, the ones far away from us on the other side of the screen, where such tragic events do sometimes occur.

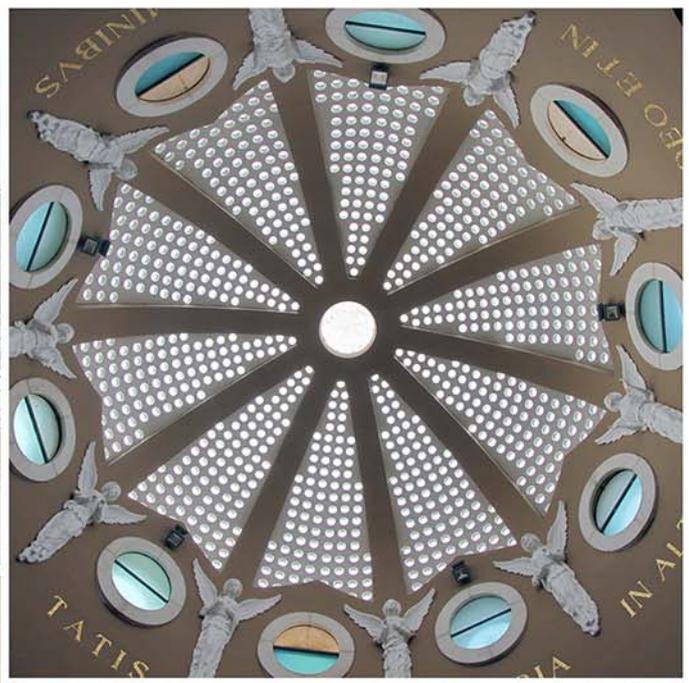
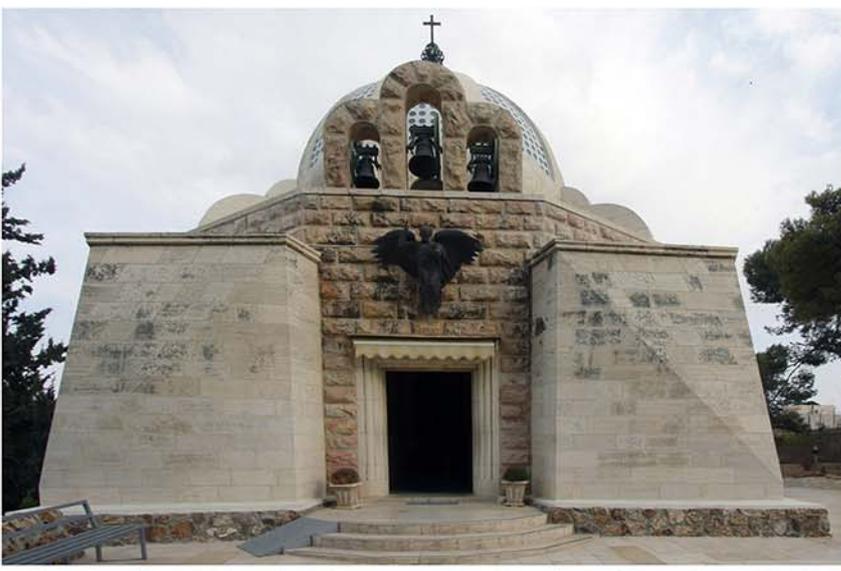
We no longer feel this way. This event has only left us with unanswered questions, unfinished sentences and things to remember. We look at each other differently, because the memory of this tragic event can be seen in the eyes of all those who belong here.

We may keep a closer eye on one another; however, this is a result of the bitter pain and loss we experienced 7 years ago.

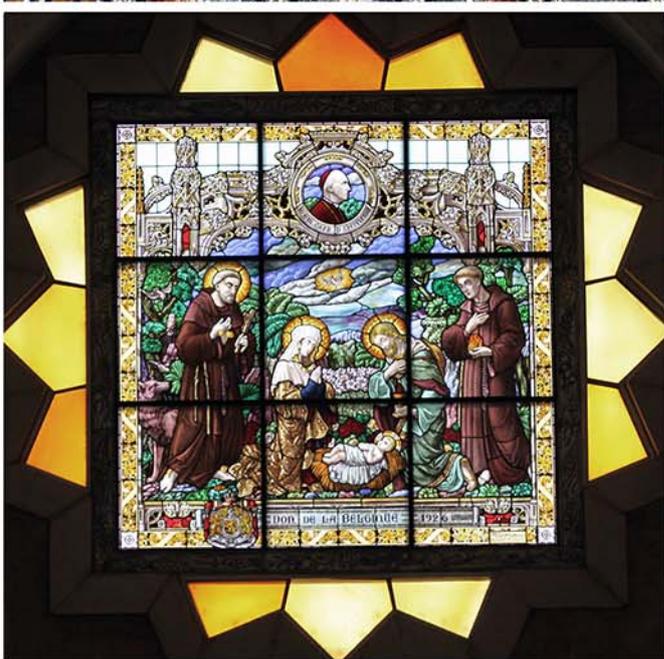
Let us remember and never forget.

Gábor Szabó

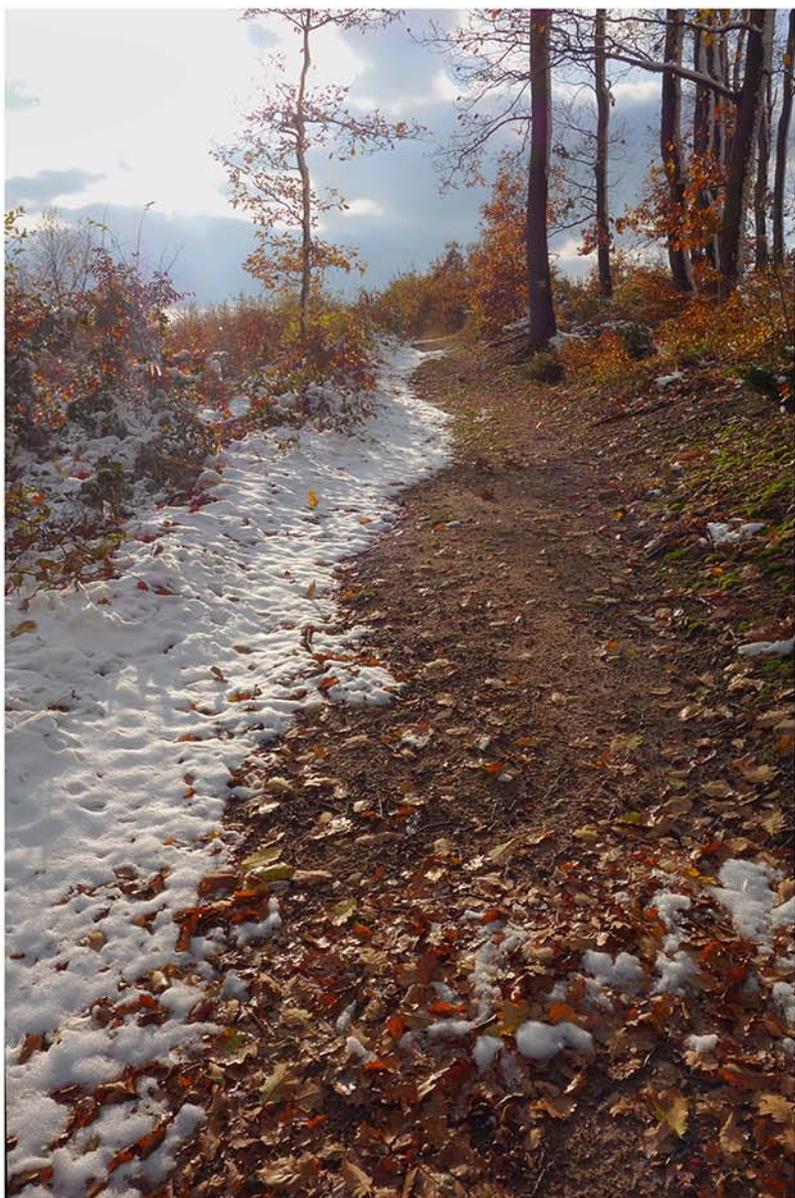




*Bethlehem – Sheperds' Field
Photos by László Tám,*



*Birth Basilica
Prima-winning photo artist*



Photos by Loránd Barthó