

## Mr Donald Sammut FRCS (Plastic Surgery) – Teaching – 2017

### 25th -26th February 2017

BSSH Upper Limb Dissection Course  
Vesalius Training Centre, University of Bristol, Bristol  
<http://www.bssh.ac.uk/education/courses>  
[View Course Details](#)

### 7th April 2017

BSSH/BFIRST Overseas Symposium, Royal College of Surgeons, London  
Lecture: *Building Sustainability: Setting up and running a surgical project in resource-poor communities*

### 8th April 2017

Faculty and Organiser:  
'So you want to be a Hand Surgeon...'  
One day course for Core trainees and students; Royal College of Surgeons, London  
Lectures on  
*Reconstructing the Hand*  
*Medicolegal aspects of Hand Surgery/Overseas work*  
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### 27th/28th May 2017

Two day cadaver dissection course on  
*Tendon Transfers in the hand and forearm* Day one: *Musculoskeletal Anatomy of the Hand and Forearm*  
Day Two: *Tendon transfers Median, Ulnar and Radial paralysis*  
Masterclass – One man Faculty – D Sammut  
Vesalius Centre, Bristol  
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### 3rd to 17th October 2017



Series of Seminars on *Functional and Clinical Anatomy of the Upper Limb*  
Intercalated BSc in Functional and Clinical Anatomy  
Centre for Applied Anatomy, University of Bristol

3rd October: *Seminar One*  
10th October: *Seminar Two*  
17th October: *Seminar Three*

*Seminar themes:*

*The hand is both a major sensory organ and a performer of work.*

*Afferents from the finger pulps and palm, as well as proprioceptors from hand joints and tendons are generously represented on the sensory homunculus. It is the performing end of a strong, versatile, very mobile upper limb which enables orientation in space, prehension and manipulation and the transmission of force. It is our main means of interacting with the physical world and has, literally, shaped the man made environment in which we live.*

*The limb is connected to the trunk via a complex and powerful pectoral girdle of musculature and one articulation. This is able to deliver force in either direction, as in lifting a heavy object, wielding a tool or, conversely, lifting the trunk and the rest of the body, as in climbing.*

*How does the limb, and especially the hand, dialogue with the world? And how does its anatomy enable it to do so?*

*In this series of seminars, aspects of anatomy, biomechanics and function are explored with particular emphasis on normal function and clinical aspects. How does the limb adjust to deterioration and wear, to traumatic loss or to congenital absence? How does surgery use the biomechanical language of the hand to reconstruct, and to make best use of altered or missing anatomy?*

*Pathology; deterioration; loss or adjustment through trauma and congenital malformations as well as the principles of reconstruction are used to illustrate the characteristics of anatomy of the hand and upper limb.*

**9th November 2017** *Building a Consultant NHS and Private Practice* BSSH Trainee Day, Edinburgh

**16th November to 2nd December 2017**

*Lalgadh Leprosy Hospital, Janatpur and Kirtipur Hospital, Kathmandu*

*Series of Lectures, Tutorials and Teaching Operative sessions*

*Topics: Biomechanics, Hand trauma, Congenital Hand surgery, Anatomy of the Upper limb, Regional anaesthesia, Tendon Transfers, Clinical Signs in Hand Examination*

Instructional course at: Kirtipur Hospital, Plastic Surgery Unit, Kathmandu, Nepal