## UCL QUEEN SQUARE INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY AND NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR NEUROLOGY & NEUROSURGERY, QUEEN SQUARE

Invites you to...



## Sir Victor Horsley Lecture, 2018

Dr. Shinya Yamada Chief of Neurosurgery, Toshiba Rinkan Hospital, Japan

"Visualization of cerebrospinal fluid movement with spin labelling at MR imaging in normal and pathophysiologic conditions"

**Date:** Tuesday, 18<sup>th</sup> December 2018

Time: 17:00 - 18:00, followed by a reception

Location: 33 Queen Square Lecture Theatre, National Hospital for Neurology and

Neurosurgery

**RSVP:** <a href="https://victor-horsley-shinya-yamada.eventbrite.co.uk">https://victor-horsley-shinya-yamada.eventbrite.co.uk</a>

## **About Dr. Shinya Yamada**

Dr. Yamada is chief neurosurgeon at the Toshiba Rinkan Hospital in Japan. His main research topics are hydrocephalus, and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) movement. Visualization of CSF using MRI spin labelling allows movement of CSF in various regions without invasiveness and contrast administration. The technique is clinically useful to observe before and after the treatment in patients with hydrocephalus.

## **About Sir Victor Horsley**

Horsley (1857-1916) was the first neurosurgeon appointed to the National Hospital Queen Square, and was known worldwide as the 'Father of Neurosurgery'. He was a brilliant experimentalist, elected as FRS at the age of 29 years for his work on cerebral localization and comparative anatomy. He pioneered resective neurosurgery for epilepsy, tumours, abscess, head injury, spinal and pituitary disease, and trigeminal neuralgia. He devised a stereotactic frame and a variety of new surgical techniques and technologies. He worked also on rabies, thyroid disease, vaccine, antisepsis, anaesthesia and military medicine. He was an iconoclast and social reformer, active in the Temperance Movement, a support of female suffrage, health care of the working class, vivisection and medical reform. He stood for Parliament and served as president of the British Medical Association, on the General Medical Council. He won the Gold Medal of the Royal Society, and was knighted in 1902. He worked to reform the medical services of the British Army and died on active duty, the only casualty of the First World War amongst the National Hospital senior staff.