Coordinators

Rafael Martin-Granizo. MD. FEBOMS

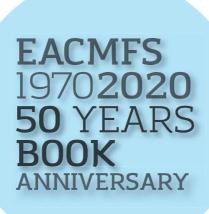
He was born in León (Spain) in 1963. He obtained his medical degree in the Universidad Autónoma of Madrid, Spain in 1987. His finished his training programme as an Oral & Maxillofacial Surgeon in 1997. He is Fellow European FEBOMFS since 2000. Since 1997 he is a staff member in Clínico San Carlos Hospital in Madrid, Spain. He actively participates in training programs with the Spanish government and is a member of the executive of FACME (Federation of Medical Specialties in Spain). He was president of SECOM (Spanish Association OMFS) from 2009-2011. Also, he is an active member of IAOMS, EACMFS & SECOM. Member of the European Society of TMJ Surgeons (ESTM-JS). In the EACMFS he was councillor for Spain (2010-2016) and is an executive advisor of the executive committee since 2016. He was director of Rev. Esp. Cir. Oral Maxilofac (2007-2011) and a member of the editorial board of european J Craniomaxillofac Surg. He is an editor of 3 editions of "The Manual of the OMFS Resident in Training" in Spanish and director and coordinator of 2 eds. of "White Book in OMFS in Spain and SECOM 50th Anniversary Book". His practice is focused on TMJ surgery (arthroscopy), orthognathic, microsurgery and usually he gives many courses & relationships mainly in South-America (BR, AR, VE, CO, PE, MX, CH).

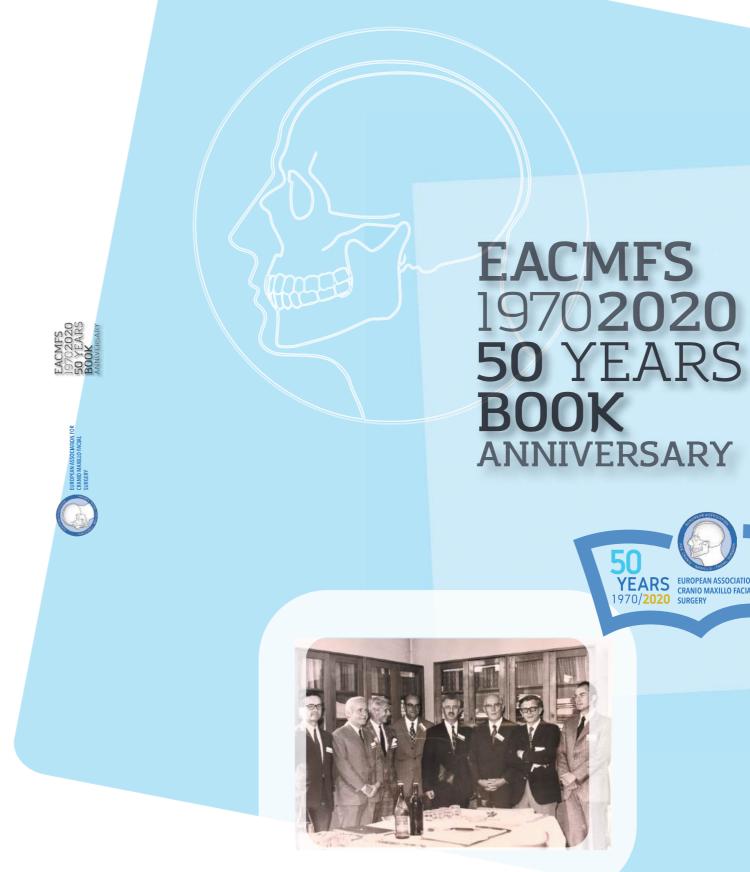
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He is Clinical Professor at the St. Anna University Hospital of Ferrara (Italy), Head of the Department of Cranio Maxillo Facial Surgery-Center for Orbital Pathology & Surgery. He has completed formal training in both Medicine MD and Dentistry DMD. He specializes in Maxillo-Facial Surgery and in ENT Surgery. Manlio Galiè has lectured as invited speaker at numerous seminars, meetings, Roundtables and Congresses in Italy, Europe, and worldwide. Author of over 70 publications in national and international journals, he is a member of the Editorial Board of the J Craniomaxillofac Surg, of the J Craniomaxillofac Trauma Reconstruct and of the Annals Maxillofac Surg. International Fellow at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Craniofacial Center. Fellow of the European Board of Oro-Maxillo-Facial Surgery (FEBOMFS). Education & Training Officer of the European Association for Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery (EACMFS). Junior President Elect (2022/2024) of the EACMFS. Member of the European Clinical Network: EUROCRAN and ORPHANET. Member of the following Associations: EACMFS, SILPS, SICMFS (Member of the Executive Committee), IAOMS, ISCFS.



EACMFS 1970**2020** BOOK **ANNIVERSARY**







The European Association was founded in 1970 when Hugo Obwegeser felt that this emerging speciality needed the support of a strong professional body, after a meeting of 59 participants who acted as founding members. During these 50 years of life, this Association has organized 25 Congresses and had 25 different Presidents. A peculiarity is that in opposite to other associations, the President of the Association is the President of the Congress. This year in 2020, EACMFS celebrates its 50th Anniversary and the 25th Congress in Paris.

Nowadays, Europe is constituted by a variety of countries, cultures and languages that make this association crucial for an adequate professional functioning. Today, EACMFS is constituted by more than 40 National Associations and almost 2,000 individual members, including specialist in Oro-Maxillo-Facial Surgery as well as specialists in training.

The objectives of the Association are to promote Cranio-Maxillo-Facial surgery in theory and practice and to attempt to establish uniform training requirements for this in Europe and encourage these world-

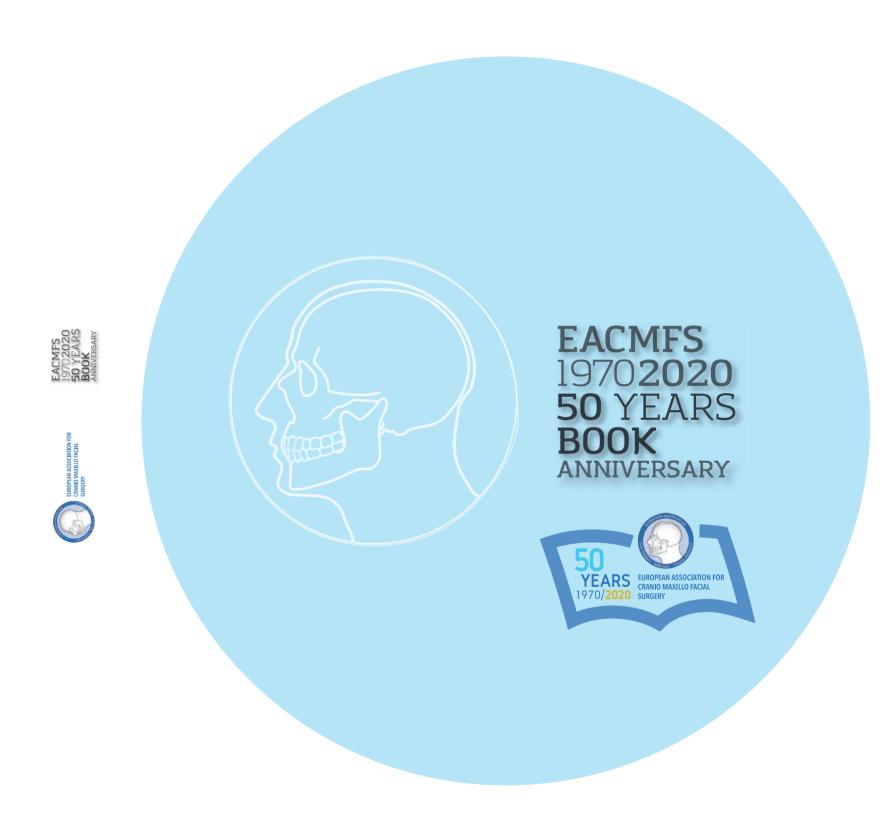
EACMFS has several communication media, including the official Journal of Cranio-Naxillo-Facial Surgery with a high impact factor and the website www.eacmfs.org a modern tool for scientific interchange.

Many important events have occurred during these 50 years and this book tries to reflect, preserve and help to remember these relevant dates for future generations. The book includes a brief history of the Association, data of the Presidents and Honour Members, a report of the past, present and future of every constituting National Association and other interesting topics. It is also a tribute to those founding members and all the people that have made that our Association has become to its 50th birthday in very good health.

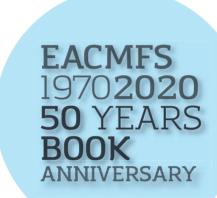




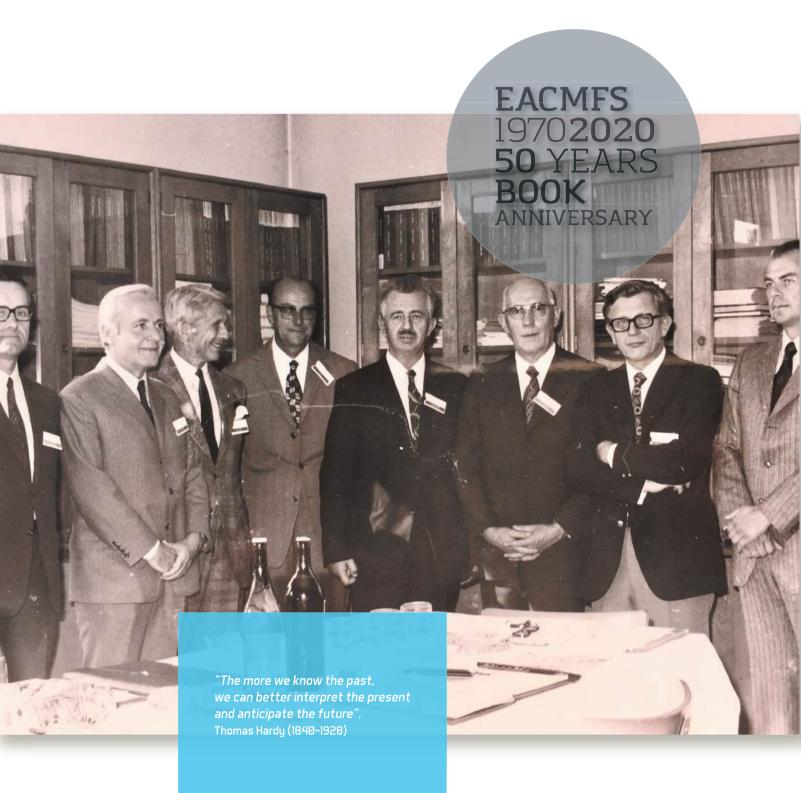
















Welcome

Julio Acero President of EACMFS (2020-2022)

As the President of the European Association for Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery, it is for me a great honor to write this introduction to the 50th Anniversary Book of the Association. The year 2020 was a milestone in the life of the EACMFS, 50 years after the Association was founded in 1970 by a group of pioneers under the leadership of Hugo Obwegeser.

This book is the result of a project that the Executive Committee promoted in order to celebrate this important landmark aiming to recognize our history and to pay tribute to our antecessors, giants of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery who made



possible the fruitful evolution of the Specialty. This book will also help the new generations to understand our origins as a necessary basis to face the future. The 50th Anniversary Book is the result of a huge work counting on the collaboration of 62 authors, 40 national Councilors, 43 collaborators, and 7 reviewers, coordinated by Rafael Martin-Granizo and Manlio Galiè. My recognition to all those who made possible this project, very especially Rafael and Manlio.

The book was initially planned to be presented and distributed during the EACMS Congress in Paris in 2020 under the Presidency of Jean Paul Meningaud. Regrettably, as you all know, the Covid-19 pandemic made this not possible, which is also a part of our recent History, Despite the difficult situation, the association was able to organize a very successful 50th Anniversary online celebration and now is proud to present this book which will contribute to understand better what the European Association of Cranio-Maxillofacial means and its values.

Yours sincerely.





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Preface

Jean-Paul Meningaud President of EACMFS (2018-2020)

Anniversaries always represent an opportunity to make new plans for the future and assess the outcomes of our past activities. Our 50th anniversary gives us the perfect opportunity to review our achievements at the midpoint of a century. The least we can say is that our Association, our EACMFS, has had a very fulfilling and rewarding life since the beginning. Over the years, we have also managed to create a long-lasting network between the practitioners of multiple countries in Europe. Our association relies on solid principles and is based on the common will to pursue scientific progress and a consistent and unconditional exchange of knowledge. EACMFS conferences represent an extraordinary ground for scientific emulation.



The scholarships awarded in the past years and the intense and consistent effort of our staff to promote continuous learning have contributed to an unprecedented exchange of knowledge. The farsightedness of the founders of our association is to be praised and acknowledged. The roles they established give great stability to the organization, regardless of the nationalities of the president and of the executive committee members. This promotes a feeling of tangible equality, justice and transparency. The professional and scientific relationships have gradually turned into real friendships, and the members of the association always look forward to seeing each other. The number of colleagues attending our conferences and applying for full membership is consistently increasing. The European conference is always highly anticipated in the scientific community of cranio-maxillofacial surgery, also on other continents, as I have personally remarked many times. International maxillo-facial surgery associations would never miss the event of the annual conference.

I cannot support this statement with objective data and evidence, but I do believe that our exchanges and shared beliefs and principles, influence and affect the daily beliefs and principles of every practitioner beyond our specialty, and could even inspire the wider general public. In conclusion, I believe the outcome of the hard work that has been invested in the last 50 years are extremely rewarding and I am honoured to be awarded the title of President on the very date of the 50th anniversary since the founding of our association.

The global COVID-19 pandemic affected inadvertently all aspects of organisation of our Anniversary Congress in Paris. However, EACMFS went through and maintained most its scientific work, education activities and links. To paraphrase Nietzsche: "that which does not kill us, makes us stronger". What are my hopes and expectations for the next 50 years? First of all, I would like to maintain the current features of the association which have always been a ground for knowledge, exchange, and for scientific truth. Secondly, I would like our association to welcome all countries and practitioners that are willing to join and that have experienced difficulties in applying for their membership. I would like our association to promote research and international projects. I do believe that our national scientific communities have difficulties in gathering sufficient information on certain conditions, which is why a European community would provide further evidence to support our scientific statements and conclusions. Last but not least, I would like to pursue our efforts to welcome and encourage developing countries, junior doctors, and low-income practitioners willing to join our community.

I would like to acknowledge Drs. Rafael Martín-Granizo and Manlio Galiè for believing in the value of this book. I also would like to thank all the authors, thank you all, members and friends of the EACMFS. This book represents a chapter of our story, a story evolving each and every day; a story to which all of you contribute daily by reporting your enriching professional experience. I am looking forward to seeing you all very soon. Yours sincerely.



Foreword

Gabriele Millesi President of IAOMS (2020-2021)

Confucius (551 - 479 BC) once said: "Tell me about the past and I will know the future". Writing a book about the last 50 years of history of the European Association for Cranio Maxillo Facial Surgery (EACMFS), will not only highlight the past but will also give an outlook on the glorious future of the European Association.

As President of the International Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (IAOMS), as well as an active Member of the EACMFS, it is my sincere honour to be in the row of congratulators! I am aware of the gravitas of the story that can be told about the development of our speciality and the overall progress in Europe, in which



the EACMFS has played a role. For the next generation and future generations to come, it is hard to believe that the founding fathers of the EACMFS witnessed historical events like World War II, which was misfortunate but, after all, led to great progression in the development of our speciality. So, this historical book with all the names of the famous leaders of the EACMFS and their achievements in it, will have an eternal impact and memorial value for future specialists, we experienced the same within our IAOMS community.

Major political developments such as "the fall of the iron curtain" in 1989 and continuous enlargement within the European Union with new rules and regulations has forced new directions in decision making within the leadership of the EACMFS, which were mastered superbly. As in many other multi-national organizations, the European Association also had to face stormy times with discussions on training qualifications and educational criteria eligible for membership. In addition, seeing it from a global perspective, multimedia flow and multi-regional connections have an influence on our European view. It was the wise strategies and open minds of the great leadership and great European Presidents that guaranteed the current highly respected status of the EACMFS, and there will be more to come in the future.

As the President of IAOMS, I am proud to say that IAOMS and EACMFS have achieved a mutual enriching and loyal partnership and friendship. This is the result of recognizing that, independent of our diversities, our values and our aims are equal. Both our goals are to achieve the highest standards in patient' care and treatment and the promotion of science and education, coupled with integrity and respect for each of us.

The year of 2020 will not only be remembered as the 50th Anniversary Year but it will stay in all our minds as the COVID-19 year. Within days, our professional and private operational radius was banned to our 4 walls at home or we were directly exposed to a permanent threat of infection. The COVID-19 pandemic runs like a tsunami around the globe and it is not yet stopped at that time. My respect goes to all our OMS colleagues, coping and adapting to this difficult change in our lives. We are facing a flood of online webinars, which is good to stay connected, but human beings are not made for social distancing. Therefore we are all looking forward to future "face to face" meetings, at the EACMFS congress in Paris, where you can teach and learn, laugh and hug your colleagues again.

In the name of the International Association of Oral and Maxillofacial surgery and IAOMS Foundation, I want to congratulate you and the EACMFS on your 50th Anniversary and we wish you a most prosperous and successful future!

With my warmest and most respectful wishes from our global community.





Introduction

Rafael Martín-Granizo and Manlio Galiè Editors of the EACMFS 50th Anniversary Book

The development of Oral and Maxillofacial surgery began at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. In Europe, it was particularly in the German speaking area that several centers began to carry out surgical procedures in the maxillofacial area.

Professionals working in these areas saw the need to collaborate to ensure common interests, and would help improve scientific and work conditions and unify criteria between different countries. They also produced some books, but they were hardly read in other countries because of the huge language barrier that existed in those days.



Things changed during and after WWI when several countries were faced with large numbers of soldiers with severe defects in the maxillofacial area that needed repair. Innovative techniques were developed in most countries that had been involved in this war, but the results left much to be desired. Maxillofacial surgery benefitted enormously from the better understanding of how to immobilize jaws using various sorts of splints. WWII saw again a large amount of maxillofacial trauma which could be much better treated as compared to the situation in the previous war, since techniques were available to use bone grafts to fill up defects, while some local pedicled flaps as well as free skin grafts were used. However, after the WWII, the division of Europe by "the iron curtain" into two large sectors, caused Eastern Europe to have a much slower development than that of the Westy. Therefore, the first 20 years of the EACMFS were mostly cultivated in a single area. It is in this context that surgeons in the sixties and seventies realized that a lot could be gained by exchange of knowledge and surgical expertise. Fortunately, after the reunification and opening in the 90s, the countries of the East were incorporated at a good pace and were part of the structure of the Association with a representative from each country. This included Israel and Turkey, and today there is representation from 40 countries. EACMFS nowadays is a very strong organization that represents the specialty in Europe and serves as a worldwide example, as manifested by the large number of participants from other continents at our biennial conferences.

Fifty years have gone by since its interception and the EACMFS can be proud of its achievements. The goal of harmonization of education and training of specialists in Europe has largely been achieved. It is, therefore, appropriate to commemorate its foundation with a book that is a written document that includes its history, while emphasizing the efforts of many colleagues that have devoted so much time to its development. The idea of putting a book together that describes the history of the first 50 years of EACMFS was proposed by Luigi Clauser and Mario Galiè in 2018. It took 3 years to accomplish the project with the help of many people who delivered their contributions.

The task began with an index that covered the most important areas of the Association during this time. Although the EACMFS emerged as an entity composed of individuals and not nations, the evolution of time has led us to be composed of professionals from 40 different countries each with a councillor representing it for all purposes. That is why we thought it was appropriate that the majority of the book (almost 50%) chronicled the reports of the different countries, with their own history, peculiarities and characters that have participated in the Association. The initial work of collecting data, photos and texts was a success and in less than 3 months we already had 40% of the book composed. This facilitated the final budgetary approval, with the unconditional and extraordinary support of our president J. P. Meningaud, special thanks to those first councillors who believed and participated in the project. Thereafter, the submissions accumulated quite fast and the contributions were completed in a short time. The first chapter is devoted to the history of EACMFS, beginning with its foundation and followed by the period up till the year 2000. We were hampered by the fact that little documentation was available because up till 1995 there was no permanent secretariat that would save all the minutes of the meetings of the executive committees and council, nor other relevant documents. For the years 1995 to 2020 the documents were available which facilitated the writing.

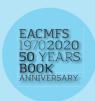
The second important block was the historical aspects of the Association. We divided it into three large blocks that cover all 25 Congresses held so far and their corresponding Presidencies. Of course, there were already many interesting documents telling this part of the story, such as the great and complete book of the 50th Anniversary of the IAOMS published in 2012 coordinated by Stoelinga and Williams. There were also articles published in the official journal (J Craniomaxillofac Surg) by some of the founders of the EAMFS as Obwegeser and Steinhauser. In addition, the large amount of information available today on internet search engines facilitates the work. We are, of course, holding a large number of graphic documents from the last 10 years, but there is almost a complete lack of photographs from the beginnings of the Association. This block is focused on scientific objectives, and so we have based it on the 25 Congresses held, each culminating in a period of two years of intense work by the corresponding Councils led by each president. These Congresses clearly reflect the evolution of the specialty both in science and in the professional and service fields.

One of the main problems we found was the absence of official documentation in the archives of the Association, especially from before the year 2000. Being a Presidential Association, without fixed physical headquarters, only important documents were stored and graphic documents were practically non-existent. In spite of this, we have been gathering some important documents fundamental for the Association's operations in these last 50 years. These have been records such as the secretariat, masterfully supported by Jill MacFarland, the journal, the website, the educational work and the relations with the trainees and with the professional staff of the UEMS and the Board. Of course, there is also a place for the brief memory of the presidents and honorary members who have contributed so selflessly to the growth of the EACMFS. Finally, we thought it would be interesting to include a summary of the first statutes of the Association with its founding members, as a reflection of the oldest and most valuable document we have. In addition, the members that have made up the different boards of directors are included.

It has been a hard task to collect all relevant documents and to put them together into a readable book. This book is not a historical novel, nor a novel story, nor a cold and impersonal documentary archive. Rather, it is a mixture of data, personal experiences and anecdotes of more than 60 authors, whose purpose is to publicize the symbols of our Association during these first 50 years of life. Much of the richness of the work will be the variety of authors and their opinions as well as more than 400 relevant photos. We undoubtedly have added a personal touch where deemed necessary. Of course, there could be many mistakes, absences and deficiencies for which we apologize in advance, although everything has been done with good faith and love towards our specialty and our dear EACMFS. We hope that it serves its purpose in that the future generation of CMFS surgeons realize what struggle had to be overcome to achieve our current position. On the other hand, for those who are retired or still in active practice, this book is a testimony of our beloved specialty.

We hope you like it!





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Members of the last Executive Committee of the EACMFS (2020). First row, from left to right: Manlio Galie, Julio Acero, Jean Paul Meningaud, Klaus Wolff and Jill McFarland. Second row: Sylvie Testelin, Aakshay Gulati, Emeka Nkenke, Frank Hölzle, Rafael Martin-Granizo, Satheesh Prabhu and Nicholas Kalavrezos.

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EACMFS key historical facts

1990. 10th EACMFS Congress, Brussels (BE) Robert Peiffer

1989. New post of "Assistant Secretaru" in the Executive Committee. New position of "Administrative Assistant" 1988. 9th EACMFS Congress, Athens (GR) Chistos Martis

"Cranio" is included in the name of the Association and the journal becomes J. Craniomaxillofac Surg

1987.

1980s

1983. New post of "Educational Officer" in the Executive Committee

.982. 6th EAMFS Congress, Hamburg (GE) Gerhard Pfeifer

1980. 5th EAMFS Congress, Warsaw (PO) Stefan Knapik

1981. Problems with subscriptions are solved

1985. Dissemination campaign of the specialtu in the press and TV 1986. 8th EAMFS Congress, Madrid (SP) José R. Alonso del Hoyo

1984. 7th EAMFS Congress, Paris (FR) Jean Delaire

1991. New category of "Trainee" membership is created. The Board of EACMFS is established by UEMS. Formal EACMFS ties are produced

1993. Adoption of IAOMS guidelines on education and training 1992. 11th EACMFS Congress, Innsbruck (AS) Rudolf Fries

1995. One councillor from each Nation is included in the council. First office/headguarters of EACMFS 1994. 12th EACMFS Congress, The Hague (DU) Paul Stoelinga

1996. 13th EACMFS Congress, Zurich (SZ) Hermann F. Sailer. Jubile Congress.

1990s

1997. Simultaneous translation for oral presentations ceased

1999. EACMFS send a member to act as councillor from Europe in IAOMS executive committee; 1,000 registered in a Congress are exceeded 2000. 15th EACMFS Congress, Edinburgh (UK) John L. Williams 1998. 14th EACMFS Congress, Helsinki (FI) Christian Lindqvist

2001. Changes in membership fees from Swiss francs to euros 2003. Launching of the Eastern Europe Educational program 2002. 16th EACMFS Congress, Munster (GE) Ulrich Joos

2005. Launching of website www.eurofaces.com New post of "Media and Development Officer". First world facial transplantation 2004. 17th EACMFS Congress, Tours (FR) Bernard Devauchelle 2000s

2006. 18th EACMFS Congress, Barcelona (SP) Guillermo Raspall 2007. European University "Bologna Agreement"

2008. 19th EACMFS Congress, Bologna (IT) Luigi Clauser

2011. Scientific symposia of different National Associations are included in the program of the Congress 2010. 20th EACMFS Congress, Bruges (BE) Maurice Mommaerts

2009. EACMFS branding with a new journal cover. New technologies and e-Posters are included in Congress

2013. New posts of up to 3 "Executive Advisors" in the Executive Committee 2014. 22nd EACMFS Congress, Prague (CP) Daniel Hrusak 2012. 21st EACMFS Congress, Dubrovnik (CR) Miso Virag

2015. Launching new website and App for the Congress; 2,000 registered in a Congress are exceeded 2016. 23rd EACMFS Congress, London (UK) Ian Martin 2010s

2017. New category of membership, the "Junior Trainee and Undergraduate Student". New online webinar program 2018. 24th EACMFS Congress, Munich (GE) Klaus-Dietrich Wolff

2020. 25th EACMFS Congress, Paris (FR) Jean Paul Meningaud, postponed to 2021 for COVID-19 pandemic 2019. 50th Anniversary of the Association. New PCO (Professional Congress Organization)

10

Foundation of the EAOMFS in Zurich (Switzerland) 19th, March, 1970, promoted by Hugo L. Obwegeser

First Honorary Member, Paul Tessier. EACMFS turns to EAMFS

First educational programmes between congresses are established

1978. 4th EAMFS Congress, Venice (IT) Camillo Curioni

First East-European President of the EAMFS

1979. 1977.

1975. An intense social programme is incorporated for every Congress

1976. 3rd EAMFS Congress, London (UK) Norman L. Rowe

First logo of the EAMFS and first issue of J Maxillofac Surg

1972. 1st EAMFS Congress, Liubliana (YU) Franc Celesnik

1974. 2nd EAMFS Congress, Zurich (SZ) Hugo L. Obwegeser

1970s





1. Foundation of the Association

The European Association for Maxillo-Facial Surgery (EAMFS) was founded on the 19th of March, 1970 as the European Association for Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery (EAOMFS) and when and why the word "Oral" was deleted from the original name is not clear. The old-original statutes are printed in the Addendum and the updated are on the website (www.easmfs.org). The history of the foundation is first found in a paper that was published in the year 1997 on the occasion of the 13th Jubilee-Congress of the EACMFS in Zurich, written by Hugo L. Obwegeser. Due to its interest, we have adapted it and reproduced part of it (Obwegeser HL. The history of the Association's founding. J Craniomaxillofac Surg 1997; 25: 1-3).

"In retrospect, a few important facts must be mentioned in the development of maxillofacial surgery, which finally led to the founding of our Association: one important point was the unequal quality and development of maxillofacial surgery in the various European countries. Why was that so? Since the



Hugo L. Obwegeser

first World War, maxillofacial surgery has been carried out by especially interested doctors mainly in the countries involved. In Europe, the large number of facial trauma casualties were treated in special centres. In continental Europe, it was mostly general surgeons, who also possessed a dental degree, who became chiefs of these centres since in most cases it was trauma to the masticatory system that was the main problem. In Great Britain the system was different. Most dentists did not have a medical degree, in contrast to those on the continent. Sir Harold Gillies and other surgeons interested in facial reconstruction had to find a dentist to supply them with dental laboratory assistance.

After the World War I, some of these centres on the continent continued in existence for civilian cases of facial trauma, purulent facial infections (mostly of dental origin), orofacial cancer and congenital and acquired facial anomalies. In Britain the specialty of oral surgery developed, mostly performing minor surgery only. But it was only after the Second World War that new fields became important. The maxillofacial surgery school at Graz University under teacher Richard Trauner (he was a pupil of Hans Pichler, the founder of the then world famous Viennese school of maxillofacial surgery) opened up the field of preprosthetic surgery

with new procedures which brought help to the large number of patients with poorly-functioning dentures. The sagittal splitting procedure on the mandible, the transoral chin advancement technique and, in particular, the Le Fort I mobilization technique as well as Kole's segmental osteotomies permitted, with orthodontic assistance, the achievement of excellent results in cases with maxillo-mandibular anomalies which until then had not been correctable. We intended to do all the work on the mandible via the oral route in order to avoid skin incisions. All these new possibilities awakened great interest in the professional world.

In 1962 Hugo Obwegeser lectured at a South American Dental Congress in Buenos Aires. There, he met General Bob Shira, Chief of the Dental Corps of the US Army. In 1966, as President of the American Association of Oral Surgeons, he invited him for a 3-day postgraduate lecture series at the Walter Reed Hospital. So, it was due to Bob Shira's vision that American oral surgery was opened to the European philosophy of our specialty and he made many good American friends. In 1967, at an International Conference in Rome, Paul Tessier demonstrated two new fundamental procedures for the correction of anomalies of the upper half of the facial skeleton. It was the Le Fort III advancement procedure and his very ingenious transcranial technique for the correction of hypertelorism and other orbital dislocations. Now, cranio-maxillofacial surgery was able to move any part of the facial skeleton into any desired position. All these modern types of surgery attracted a lot of visitors to the clinic in Zurich. There were many heated discussions about the necessary basic training for maxillofacial surgery. Each of them defended their personal background, medical or dental qualification only or both as the best. It became obvious that some clear regulations had to be defined for the amount of basic and postgraduate training in order to practice of the full scope of maxillofacial surgery.

A second stimulus to the founding of the European Association was given by the political climate. As soon as the first six european countries agreed to close co-operation in many aspects, including medical training and specialization, it was necessary to have a professional body which was able to represent our specialty in all their countries. In those days, maxillofacial surgery did not exist as a recognized specialty although it had been practised since WW I. It was due to Robert Peiffer from Brussels, Secretary General of the European Union of Medical Specialists (UEMS), that our field of work is now fully acknowledged as a medical specialty like any other. The main opposition had come from plastic surgery for over 15 years. That opposition was also from young plastic surgery trainees when, in

Chapter **I Brief history of EACMFS**

1. Foundation of the Association

1969, Hugo Obwegeser with Prof. Steinhardt and Millard, met in Miami for an invitation lecture. Theu were good friends since they had trained together for a while with Sir Harold Gillies. Some of these youngsters were almost fanatical in their opposition to the dual qualification for maxillo-facial surgery. It was obvious that our field of work needed a strong professional body, at least a European Association. Steinhardt agreed immediately. In order to succeed it seemed very necessary to convince the members of the German Society of OMFS to obtain their support. At the 1969 General Assembly meeting of that association, Obwegeser proposed, with the support of Steinhardt and others, that a European Association of our specialty be founded. Unfortunately, Schuchardt was against it and so the result of the vote was negative. As guite a number of colleagues of that generation and some others also supported the idea, Obwegeser invited those colleagues considered to be the best from each European country, to a postgraduate course in 1970. He mentioned that the founding of a European Association was to be discussed. There was a total of 73 participants, 59 of them from 12 European countries. Of these 59 colleagues, 48 had a dual qualification, 6 had a MD and 5 a DDS degree only. There was a rather enthusiastic support for the idea that the prerequisites for active membership should be a dual qualification and at least 3 years specialty training in maxillofacial surgery. A very important suggestion was made by Hans Freihofer, the father of Hans-Peter Freihofer. As he had been in professional politics all his life, including the Presidency of the Federation Dentaire Internationale (FDI), he suggested that membership be accorded on the basis of each person's qualifications and not on the basis of membership of national societies. That was wisely accepted at the founding meeting on 19 March 1970. It is still so according to our regulations, with very rare, clearly defined exceptions. Nevertheless, during the last years consideration of national and international aspects has influenced the politics of our Association more and more. Whether this is to the benefit of the Association and our specialty or not, the future will decide. The goal of the participants of the founding meeting was quality and not quantity. After the founding of the European Association, the American Association of Oral Surgeons (AAOS) banned all members of our Association from lecturing in the USA because of our requirement for dual qualification for active membership. But they changed their Association's name to Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (AAOMS). Is possible to say that 25 years later in the USA roughly 70% of the training centres now offer dual qualification training. Since 1947, an American Society of Maxillofacial

Surgeons (ASMS) has also existed in the US. From its beginning, membership required a dual qualification. Famous members were Kazanjian, Ivy, Barsky, Brophy, Converse and others. Once, Obwegeser asked Converse why he was doing more creative surgical corrective surgery of occlusal anomalies in the USA than anyone else. He replied that he had grown up and trained in Paris and also acquired a diploma in French Stomatology. In 1970, that Association dropped the dental degree for membership. Its younger members had mainly turned to plastic surgery without making use of their dental knowledge, so it was easy for oral surgery to step into an empty space. In 1993, Wolfe, when he was President of the ASMS, published a very wise Presidential



The first executive council during the 1st Congress in Ljubljana (Yugoslavia) in September 1972. From left to right: Jacques Dautrey (FR), Treasurer Jaroslav Toman (CZ), Councillor Mogens Glahn (DE), Councillor Giuseppe Rossi (IT), Councillor Frank Čelešnik (YU), President Alfred Rehrmann (GE), Vice-President Hugo Obwegeser (SZ), Presidente Elect and Wolfgang Koberg (GE) Secretary General. (Courtesy Emil Steinhäuser).

Address on "Maxillofacial surgery: past, present and future". Being trained as a plastic surgeon but very much interested in maxillofacial surgery, he wrote that he would be the first to take a one year' course in dentistry related to maxillofacial surgery if it were available. Why not?! The International Society for Craniofacial Surgery (ISCFS), founded in honour of Paul Tessier, the most ingenious surgeon of our times, is also producing brilliant work in our large field of surgical activities. Closer contact with these two groups would be beneficial for both us and them, as we ourselves are always willing to encourage others to learn from us".



2. Years 1970-2000

The first 30 years of the Association are masterfully reflected by John Ll. Williams in the "50 years of the International Association (IAOMS) book" that was published in the year 2012. We reproduced the untouched text, and complemented it with information of the different Congresses (Stoelinga PJW, Williams JLl. European Association of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery. In: 50 Years of IAOMS. The Development of the Specialty; 2012. p. 190-4).

It has to be remembered that Europe is a widely differing collection of nations and, as far as our specialty was concerned, was divided, North-South and East-West in terms of its origins. In the North of Europe, the origins were from dentistry, whilst in the South, they were medically based. Similarly, Eastern Europe had a training in Stomatology, a medical specialty with very little or no dentistry, a course which was also found in France. Only the German-speaking countries had developed from dual medical and dental training. Several countries, notably the UK, were to develop a similar training programme to the Germans and others were to follow in the course of time. Just to complicate matters further, the whole of Eastern Europe was isolated from the West by the "Iron Curtain", created by the Soviet Union which prevented any contact between surgeons on either side. The East lacked any knowledge of the developments in the West for at least 40 years. At the same time, the European Economic Community was being established. There was a need to take on board this enormous political power since it would have a great influence on the specialty as harmonisation of training was introduced for every medical specialty, as part of the process necessary to permit freedom of movement and freedom to work in any of the affiliated nations.

It is against this background that the European Association matured and the structure of the Council reflects the divisions. The President was also the person responsible for the next congress. The other officers were the Secretary-General, Treasurer and Editor-in-Chief. There were Councillors representing English speaking and Scandinavian countries, German-speaking and East European countries and Latin and other European countries.

The first President was Franc Čelešnik from Yugoslavia and the first Congress was held in Ljubljana in 1972. From the outset, the issue of eligibility for membership was a constant topic which plagued recruitment. However, this was also the value of establishing individual membership rather than simply reflecting the national .

association's requirements. The Councillors changed slightly at this stage with shared responsibilities only being for Scandinavia, Spain and Portugal, East Europe (North) and Eastern Europe (South) the remaining countries having an individual representative. In these early days, minutes of meetings were hand-written by Hans Peter Freihofer and unfortunately, no longer exist. However, minutes are well recorded from 1974 onwards. The venue of the Congress was the new hospital building Zaloška and Tabor. Registration fees for members were 40 USD. There was a specific ladies committee that offered a program including a visit to the town, excursion to Otočec and Kostanjevica and the National Gallery. The reception was hosted by the Mayor of Ljubljana with a cocktail party sponsored by a medical manufacturer. Scientific topics included tumors, jaw deformations and clefts on the first day, the second was reconstructive surgery, traumatology and preprosthetic and on the last day was articulation, infections, pain and general anesthesia. There was a general assembly with two sessions. In the welcome letter by the President, he stressed "the necessity of bringing together as many colleagues of the young speciality and being the expression of the international cooperation in medicine and science without state borders or national, radical or political discrimination with all efforts directed to a unique aim: the human being". In the programme of the general assembly of the EAMFS during the 1st Congress in Ljubljana, there were two sessions announced. In the first on 28th September there was the proposal of members and future congresses and in the second two days later, the elections were completed and the pass relieve of Presidency was formalized.



An original map with the touristic points of Ljubljana (Yugoslavia) downtown provided by one of the official hotels of the 1st EAMFS Congress in 1972, the Grand Hotel Union.

2. Years 1970-2000



Franc Čelešnik as President of the EAMFS welcomes guests at the start of the 1st European Maxillofacial Surgery Congress in the lobby of the UKC in Ljubljana (Yu), Sept. 1 972. From left to right are Leander Bleiweis, Paul Kornhauser, Vera Lenart, Milan Perušek, Mirko Derganc and Cedomir Ravnik. Milivoj Perko (Zurich) is in the second row, UKC Director Janez Zemaric is looking to the left (From Zobozdrav Vestn 2010; 65: 67-72).



Picture of some of the founding members during the 1st Congress of the EACMFS in Ljubljana in September 1972. From left to right: Merville (FR), Perko (SZ), Rossi (IT), Knapic (PO), Toman (CZ), Obwegeser (SZ), Picture of some of the founding members during the 1st Congress of the EACMFS in Ljubljana in September 1972. From left to right: Merville (FR), Perko (SZ), Rossi (IT), Knapic (PO), Toman (CZ), Obwegeser (SZ), Čelešnik (YU), Glahn (DE), Freidel (FR), Rehrmann (GE) and Koberg (GE).

Hugo Obwegeser organized the 2nd Congress of the EAMFS in Zurich (Switzerland) in September 1974. He was also the President of the Organizing Committee with Hans Peter Freihofer Jr. acting as Secretary General; Chaiman of the Ladies Committee was Luise Obwegeser. The venue was the Congress Building at that time, there were 22 sponsors with booths in the trade exhibition hall. The price for members was 300 SFr., and there was a special ladies meeting point with someone available. Social events included the reception by the authorities, cocktails by the President of the Association, a round-trip by boat to the Lake of Zurich with buffet and folk singing entertainment and the closing evening was in the Mövenpick Holiday Inn, Regensdorf, with dinner

and dancing. Also, an intense program for accompanying persons was offered and included excursions to Luzern. Rhein Falls, Winterthur (Reinhardt art collection), the island of Mainau in Lake Constanza and a visit to the monastery of Einsiedeln with a short organ concert in the cloister. The scientific program was busy and included a demonstration of standard operations in the Maxillo-Facial Clinic in the University Hospital Zurich, with commentaries in English on the first day. The second day was focused on traumatology, preprosthetic and cleft surgery. The third day included tumours and cysts, infections and pathology of nerves. The fourth, maxilla-mandibular disharmonies, diseases of TMJ, radiology and surgery on outpatients. On the last day, topics were reconstructive, cranio-facial anomalies, aesthetics and anaesthesia. A parallel film program was offered with 10 to 15 min. films of operations and other procedures in the three official languages, English, German and French. There were two general assemblies of the EAMFS one on Tuesday and the second on Thursday.

In this Congress, there was a tribute to Franc Čelešnik, the Past President of the Association who passed away one year after he organized the 1st Congress in Ljubljana in the year 1973. Also, the Vice President Charles Freidel from France left us that year.



Hugo Obwegeser as President of the EAMFS during the opening ceremony in the 2nd Congress in Zurich (Switzerland) in September 1974 (Courtesy of Emil Steinhauser).

Norman Rowe was the next President and organized the 3rd Congress of the EAMFS in London (UK) in the year 1976. An unforgettable opening ceremony was held at the Royal College of Surgeons, where the scientific programme was also conducted. There were 555 delegates, from 32 countries present. It was at this meeting that Hugo Obwegeser was to be elected as an Honorary Member of the Association which received unanimous support from the attendees. He would stay on the Council in his capacity as Editor-in-Chief.





Hugo Obwegeser as Past President of the EAMFS (right) receives the diploma of Honoraru Member of the Association from the President Norman Rowe (left, still with the Presidential chain) during the closing ceremony of the 3rd Congress in London (UK) in September 1976. (Courtesy of Emil Steinhauser).



Norman Rowe (left) passes the Presidential chain to the next President of the EAMFS, Camillo Curioni from Italy during the closing ceremony of the 3rd Congress in London (UK) in September 1976 (Courtesy of Emil Steinhauser).

The venue of the Congress was the Royal College of Surgeons of England in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London (UK), and was held in September 1976. The scientific program included invited papers, previously selected papers, films and a scientific exhibition. Themes included immediate reconstructive surgery in malignant diseases of the maxillofacial region, and critical aspects of the management of facial trauma. The social programme included the President's reception at the Royal College of

Physicans in Regent's Park, a visit to the London Coliseum for a performance of opera or to the Royal Festival Hall for ballet, a visit to Greenwich including National Maritime Museum, Old Royal Observatory and the Cutty Sark boat. Finally, the gala evening was held at the Savoy Hotel. Furthermore, a programme for accompanying persons was offered.



This was the back cover of the abstract book of the 3rd Congress in London (UK) in September 1976 representing in an XIX Century engraving the venue of the Congress, the Royal College of Surgeons in Lincolns Inn Fields (London).

To encourage membership of the Association, Presidents and hence, Congresses were held alternately in northern and southern European cities with Venice following London and Camillo Curioni as President. It was the 4th Congress of the EAMFS in September 1978 in Venice (Italy). The venue was the beautiful G. Gini Foundation in the island of S. Giorgio Maggiore in the romantic city of Venice. The scientific programme included sessions in orthognathic surgery, microsurgery, cranio-facial deformities, facial pain, malignant tumors, aesthetic and reconstructive surgery, traumatology, TMJ, benign tumours and cysts, preprosthetic surgery and cleft surgery. For the first time, many international plastic surgeons were invited to share their innovative experience with traditional European maxillofacial surgeons. A few names need to be remembered: Joseph McCarthy, Peter J. Coccaro, Linton Whitaker, Kenneth Saluer, Ian Jackson, John Converse, Fernando Ortiz-Monasterio, Ian Munro, Bengt Johanson, and Jacques van der Meulen. There was a specific session for experimental research and a film programme with 19 films, that were repeated twice during the whole congress. Also, scientific exhibition with posters included 17 presentations. This year, the abstract book was only printed in English, though simultaneous translation to German and French was provided. There was a special transport by boat to the island Maggiore from the Piazza San Marco for all of the assistants. In this Congress, a

final evaluation of the scientific programme was made among the delegates with 74 evaluations being submitted: 82% of them approved the content of the programme with a rate of 36% good and 45% average, the 51% of the participants preferred more time for discussion, 82% believed that the scientific exhibition (poster display) was helpful with 58% thinking that posters should be discussed. We see that these results from 40 years ago can perfectly fit in with current congresses.



Camillo Curioni with the Presidential Chain during the Presidential reception in an old venetian palace in 1978 with a group of Asiatic colleagues during the 4th Congress (Courtesy of Clauser).

During this time, efforts were made to establish the first educational programmes between congresses. In 1979 an unfortunate clash of events caused the EAMFS to seek liaison with the IAOMS, which eventually occurred in 1984. In 1980, the first President from Eastern Europe, Stefan Knapik, took office. He organized the 5th Congress of the EAMFS in Warsaw (Poland) in September 1980. Hans Peter Freihofer took over the responsibility for the Journal as Editor-in-Chief.

So, 1982 saw the congress in Hamburg where, Hermann Sailer took over as Treasurer and Jacques Levignac became the Education Officer and was already building an increasingly complex rolling programme of courses. As always in these years, problems were encountered with subscriptions, not only with those from the eastern countries but also with those in the West, a problem that was to build over the years. Similarly, the expense of simultaneous translation into three languages was highlighted. From 13th to 18th September 1982, the 6th Congress of the EAMFS took place in Hamburg (Federal Republic of Germany) under the Presidency of Gerhard Pfeifer. The venue was the Congress Centrum Hamburg and more than 600 delegates from 36 countries were present. The scientific program was divided into different topics by days including flaps (pedicled and free), clefts, aesthetic surgery, TMJ and tumours. The official

languages were English, German and French with simultaneous translation.





FOR MAXILLO-FACIAL SURGERY WARSZAWA-POLAND 15th - 19th September 1980

The new Executive Committee of the EAMFS in Warsaw after Gerhard Pfeifer took over as new President (1980-1982). From left to right: C. Martis (GR), Councillor; H. F. Sailer (SZ), Treasurer; J. Lévignac (FR), Education Officer; H. P. Freihofer (DU), Editor-in-Chief; S. Knapik (PO), Past President and Councillor; R. Peiffer (BE), Councillor; G. Pfeifer (GE), President; W. Koberg (GE), Secretary General; J. Delaire (FR), President Elect; N. L. Rowe (GB), Vice-President; J. R. Alonso del Hoyo (SP), C. Curioni (IT) and J. Sowray (GB), Councillors.



The 7th Congress of the EAMFS was organized by Jean Delaire as President of the Association in Paris in September 1982. Here the first moves were made to change the name of the Association, a move proposed to facilitate clinical practice in the specialty in some countries. Decisions on this were deferred but the seed had been planted. An unfortunate outcome of this meeting was that the professional organising company became bankrupt and the Association, as a result, made no profit from the meeting.



The Congress venue was the Hotel Hilton Intercontinental, close to the Eiffel Tower and the Champs of Mars. The President of the organizing committee was Jean Delaire. the Secretary Jacques Lévignac, the Treasurer Dupuis; the President was Paul Tessier. The scientific program included invited lectures, free papers, posters and scientific films. The social program began with a welcome dinner at the panoramic restaurant of the Hilton Hotel "Le toit de Paris" for the first 150 participants. opening of the Congress and reception for all participants and accompanying persons in the Musée des Monuments Français. There was also an afternoon excursion by coach to Reims and a drive through the Champagne wine region with dinner in a cellar. On the last day, the closing ceremony and a dinner-cruise on the Seine river took place. A touristic program was prepared for accompanying visitors with a sightseeing tour, excursion to Versailles, Chartres and day-post congress tour was offered to the Loire Chateaux. Chambord and Tours, which was the venue of the future congress in year 2004, 22 years later.



European Association for Maxillo-Facial Surgery



Historical picture of the new as new President. From left to right: Alonso del Hoyo (SP,) Councillor; Sowray (GB), Vice-President; Jean (GB), Councillor; Hermann F. Sailer Freihofer (DU), Editor-in-Chief; and Pfeifer (GE).

The 8th Congress of the EAMFS in Madrid (Spain) in September 1986, under the Presidency of José R. Alonso del Houo saw a significant number of changes to the association. Firstly, the change of name to the European Association for Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery (EACMFS) was agreed on and with this, the Journal also changed its name. For reasons of ill health, Wolfgang Koberg was forced to stand down as Secretary General and John Sowray was elected to replace him, supported by John Williams as Assistant Secretary. Finally, the 1994 Congress would be in Amsterdam with Paul Stoelinga as President, he too was, elected to the Council. So, it was to be a period of change. According to the booklet given to all the attending members, there were three honorary members, 131 founding members (including 10 Spaniards, Aguado, Alonso del Hoyo, Calatrava, Hernández Altemir, Llobell, Palomero, Pericot, Raspall, Sada and Tresserra), 191 active members, 101 associate members and 15 retired members (a total of 441 members).

Some 630 participants from 35 countries attended in Madrid (439 attendees, 162 students and 114 accompanying persons). For the first time, the Honorary Presidency was for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, Doña Sofía, who attended the opening ceremony with the Spanish Minister of Health, Julian García Vargas. Doña Sofía is a very special and informal Queen and she prefers "Lady" to "Majesty"; she was very interested in the industrial exhibition, as Alonso had previously operated and treated her personal secretary for oral cancer. The President demanded Spanish to be an official language for this Congress and the translations worked perfectly. The cover of the official scientific program included a wonderful Picasso painting of a "portrait of a woman". In addition to the classic scientific distribution in the Congress, the social program included the Presidential reception in the Eurobuilding Hotel, close to the venue of the Congress, the Palacio de Congresos y Exposiciones and the Santiago Bernabéu football Stadium, home of Real Madrid, the UEFA's best team of the XX century. For the accompanying, a golf championship was organized in El Escorial. On wednesday, an excursion to Segovia to see the Roman aqueduct and a dinner in a XVII century palace with the well-known "university tuna" playing and singing traditional songs. The gala dinner was in the Palace Hotel with flamenco and a "sevillanas" dance show: the President and his wife took several lessons for the inaugural dance. In the touristic program, visits to Aranjuez, Toledo and El Escorial were organized and a three-day post congress tour included the cities of Granada, Sevilla and Cordoba in the south of Spain. This Congress had a special relevance in the media as the President previously had dinner with the major newspapers and TV channels in Spain and thus the

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specialty and the Association became well-known.



José R. Alonso del Hoyo with the Presidential Chain (left), Her Majesty the Queen of Spain Doña Sofía and the Spanish Ministry of Health, Julián García Vargas, during the Opening Ceremony of the 8th Congress of the EAMFS in Madrid (Spain) in september 1986 where a piano concert by Felipe Campuzano was offered.



The Executive Committee 1984-1986 in Madrid during the 8th Congress in September 1986. From left to right: Mikko Aaltonen (FI) Councillor, Hans Peter Freihofer (DU) Editor-in-Chief, Hermann F. Sailer (SZ) Treasurer, Stefan Flieger (PO) Councillor, Jacques Lévignac (FR) Education Officer, Wolfgang Koberg (GE) Secretary General, Gerhard Pfeifer (GE) Councillor, José R. Alonso del Hoyo (SP) President and Councillor, Robert Peiffer (BE) President Elect and Councillor, Jean Delaire (FR) Past President, Peter Clarke (GB) Councillor, and John H. Sowray (GB) Vice-President (Courtesy of Maurice Mommaerts).

After Spain, the next Congress was the 9th and took place in Athens in September 1988 under the Presidency of Christos S. Martis. The venue was the modern Hotel Athenaeum Intercontinental. After the opening ceremony and a cocktail party at the seaside piano restaurant the on first day, the second was a Greek evening and the ballroom was transformed into a typical Greek village square with traditional dance music and Greek foods. Also, a night cruise with a free dinner was included for all participants and accompanying persons. For the visiting guests, a special program composed of a half-day Athens sightseeing tour to the Acropolis and

Parthenon was optional as well as a shopping tour to Monastiraki (the Flea Market) a bazaar in a picturesque corner of old Athens. Furthermore, pre and post-congress tours were offered to different areas of Greece including the Greek Islands and Turkey.

The 10th Presidency corresponded to Robert Peiffer from Belgium who organized the 10th Congress of the **EACMFS** in Brussels. There was strong interest in the establishment of a category of Trainee Membership, a move which was brought to fruition at the next General Assembly. There was also a need for the establishment of some form of European Forum to whom various bodies, notably from the European Community, could turn for advice on political and training issues which had a European background. Ideally, this should comprise the Presidents of all the European National Associations. Almost for the same reasons, a perceived need existed for a European Post-graduate Education College, proposed by Jacques Levignac, the Education Officer. These items were all discussed and implemented over the next few years.

The Treasurer, Hermann Sailer had been in negotiation with Churchill Livingston over production of the journal, instead of Thieme. He had succeeded in obtaining a deal in which the publishers would contribute significantly to the running of the editorial office, and additionally paying royalties of 10% to the Association, whilst producing the issues at a cheaper rate for members. This would mean free circulation to all Active and Trainee members.

Two years later, the meetings of Bermuda and Tenerife (Spain) had taken place and as a result, a proposal was made by the council to make provisions for senior singly qualified members to become eligible for full membership of the Association. Following a heated debate in the General Assembly, this was defeated by a single vote.

The 10th Congress took place in Brussels (Belgium) in 1990, under the Esteemed Patronage of Her Majesty Queen Fabiola, and was the 20th Anniversary of the foundation of the Association. Fabiola accepted the Patronage as result of the suggestion and friendship with the Queen of Spain, Doña Sofía, who held the Honorary Presidency of the 8th Congress in Madrid, 4 years before. The scientific program in the main hall included orthognathic surgery on the first day, traumatology on the second, craniofacial and aesthetic on the third, reconstructive surgery on the fourth and TMJ on the last day. Oncology microsurgery, clefts and implantology were further topics held in auxiliary halls. More than 30 videos were received and 63 posters were displayed. The organization offered several rooms to check and insert their slides in "appropriate Kodak carrousels". The social program included the opening ceremony in



the venue and the President's reception at the Town Hall of Brussels (Hotel de Ville). The evening excursion included a visit to Bruges and dinner at the "Hall". The gala dinner took place at the "Chateau de La Hulpe" and on the last day the closing ceremony saw the change of the Presidential Chain to the new President. The program for accompanying persons had visits to Brussels and Antwerp including the Rubens House and the Plantin Moretus Museum and to Leuven.



The President of the EACMFS, Robert Peiffer with Her Majesty the Queen Fabiola of Belgium just after the opening ceremony of the 10th Congress of the EACMFS in Brussels (Belgium) in September 1990 (Courtesy of Andrea Peiffer).

In december 1991, the Presidency of Rudolph Fries from Austria was marked by a strong presence of representatives from the recently liberated Eastern European countries (in 1989 was the fall of the Belin Wall or "iron curtain"). This complicated the membership issue even further with the possibility of a double qualification not being permissible during the Soviet rule of these countries. Something had to be done to bring these people on board. Coupled with this, the outcome of the Tenerife meeting was a proposed change in the regulations for membership of the IAOMS, which necessitated the additional gualification and training. This was a decision which had not been met with universal approval, notably from the Americans, Scandinavians and the Japanese. Furthermore, for EACMFS to be part of this global movement, the training regulations would need to be changed to reflect the European situation. There was a need to strengthen the EACMFS by increasing the membership level without changing the rules, and to persuade National Associations to adopt the proposed uniform standards of training. This presented enough problems, not only because of the historical background to the

specialty but also, because some countries did not allow for such training, for example the DDR, although in unified Germany, this became mandatory.

The EACMFS was being consulted over political and educational issues for which it was inadequately prepared. the consequences of which was discord amongst the most senior members who still believed that the association was an entirely scientific one, without any other functions. There was a clear need to strengthen links through the Confederation, thereby strengthening our negotiating position. In its adittion, ideally we were to have a permanent secretariat, yet the association was guite simply not financially big enough to support all of this. The Council proposed a change to its constitution at meeting in March 1992. A smaller, more workable Executive Committee of 5-6 members would form the nucleus of the Association and the Council would be comprised of representatives of all the National Associations of the "new Europe".

In April 1992, in Buenos Aires at the IAOMS meeting, the proposals for a common, universal training programme were agreed on. To comply with the standards already set, applicants for full membership should come from a country with a National Association and such Associations must have declared agreement to the training principles of EACMFS and the IAOMS Guidelines.

The successful 11th Congress of the EACMFS took place in Innsbruck (Austria) in September 1992, under the Presidency of Rudolph Fries. The venue was the Kongresshaus Innsbruck and the scientific committee included Chiari, Ewers, Gattinger, Hollmann, Kärcher, Matras, Norer, Joachim Obwegeser, Platz. Röthler and Waldhart. The Congress started on Wednesday and the first day was for tumours, TMJ, orbital surgery and traumatology. The second was for soft tissue and reconstructive, experimental, preprosthetic and craniofacial, and the third day for nose, implantology and salivary glands. On Saturday, which was the final day, the topics of asymmetries, microsurgery and orthognathic surgery were discussed. The closing ceremony and Leibinger Prize took place on Sunday morning. A total of 30 industry exhibitors sponsored the Congress. The social programme started with the opening ceremony, the Presidential reception at the DOGANA in the Centre and an excursion to Zillertal or Achensee with dinner. The programme for accompanying persons included a guided tour to the old town, an excursion to the Pitztal-Glacier and a visit to the Chateau Ambras.

Post graduate courses were run across various centres in Europe and the Education Officer was looking into the possibility of awarding points for attendance which would be linked to either the European Board Examination or continuing education in some way. The cost of

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simultaneous translation, always a feature of the EACMFS meetings was becoming prohibitively expensive and the Council would be asked for their feelings on continuing this practice. It was estimated that only 10-15% of presenters required this facility which cost the equivalent of 25% of the total congress receipts.

In his initial statement, Paul Stoelinga declared the need for a membership drive, particularly in the Eastern European countries, many of which he was to visit. Additionally, he was determined to provide what help he could to countries wishing to adopt the educational guidelines. The first moves to a permanent secretariat were made, and these ultimately resulted in rental of an office in Midhurst (UK).

The Confederation meeting was attended by 57 representatives of 27 European countries, providing a much better representation of regional opinion than had previously been available and this also applied to the new Council where the same people were in attendance. The 12th Congress of the EACMFS took place in September 1994 in The Hague (The Netherlands) under the Presidency of Paul Stoelinga. The Hague Conference succeeded in bringing in a significant number of Eastern Europeans. This produced some problems which involved the President having to deal with the Immigration Police in the middle of the night! The name of the halls in the Netherlands Congresebouw venue were related to renowned Dutch painters, such as Van Gogh, Mondriaan and Rembrandt and, 36 exhibitors from the industry. The Congress started on Tuesday with the opening ceremony and a symposium on facial asymmetry, this was one the main topics included in the composition of fluers and posters of this Congress. In these symposia several renowned speakers were present as Cohen, Rodallec, Sailer, James, Moos, Bowerman and Tideman. There were some Limited Attendance Clinics (nowadays named Masterclasses) in arthroscopy of the TMJ (De Bont and Reich), orthopaedic surgery (West), reconstructive preprosthetic (Cawood and Farmand), fractures of the orbit (De Man and Freihofer), rigid fixation techniques (Lindqvist) and aesthetic surgery (Drommer and Musgrove). Also, there was room for free papers, posters and videos. The social program was the President's reception at the Peace Palace, a trip by bus and boat to Waterland (Holland's landscape), Amsterdam and the Maritime Museum, with a buffet VOC-style dinner, There was also a cultural evening on Friday with a concert given by The Hague Philharmonic Orchestra offered by the Mayor and Eldermen of The Hague, and finally the gala dinner in "Hulstkamp Gebouw" in Rotterdam.

The Presidency now moved to Hermann Sailer and the 13th Congress to Zurich (Switzerland) to celebrate the



The President Paul Stoelinga (with the Presidential chain) with some Presidents of the Association during the gala dinner of the 12th Congress of the EACMFS in The Hague, 1994. From left to right: Alonso del Hoyo (President 1984-1986), Peiffer (President 1988-1990), Sailer (Future President 1994-1996) and Pfeifer (President 1980-1982) who was here named Honorary Member.

25th Anniversary of the foundation of the Association (Jubilee Congress). A legacy of his predecessor was increased interest from other associations to have representation on appropriate committees. The ongoing debate on the International Guidelines prompted the Executive to appoint the Secretary General to sit on the IAOMS Executive Committee and there was a plea that a similar arrangement be made with the Eastern European countries. The establishment of a category of Trainee Membership was completed enabling IAMFST members to join the EACMFS.

The Confederation of European Associations, formed initially as a means of dealing with an unsatisfactory situation, had now served its purpose. With the change in the constitution of the Council, it was a duplication of their aims and consequently, it was dissolved after the June 1995 meeting. A review of the membership of the EACMFS showed that instead of over 1,000 members, in reality it was less than 700. Councillors were appraised of this and asked to take action in their own area of responsibility.

For the Jubilee meeting, a significant effort was being made to support Eastern Europeans wishing to attend, particularly with financial sponsorship.

There were now 29 members of Council present and four apologies. Simultaneous translation was reduced to the Opening Ceremony and General Assemblies with translation into English only. The first European Board examinations were held in conjunction with the conference, and the Education Officer had been officially invited to take part in the business of the Board. This



Congress was a great success in every way, particularly financially. As a result, it was agreed that a rolling fund be established to give successive Presidents access to funds in the build up to their conference.

The September 1996 Congress in Zurich began with the official opening of the Industrial Exhibition by the President on Tuesday morning and the opening ceremony was at the Tonhalle, followed by the President's reception. Scientific topics during the first day were bone replacement materials, osteosynthesis, new surgical methods and oncology. On the second day, was distraction osteogenesis and orthognathic surgery, TMJ and experimental surgery. This time, posters were discussed. On the last day, implantology, imaging and models with stereolithography were the topics of interest.

In November 1996, the Executive Committee held their first meeting in Midhurst (UK), combining it with an inspection of the facilities in the office and a "Think Tank" on the present situation and future progress. Christian Lindgvist was now the President and undertook to take the Scandinavian countries into the training programme as proposed by the IAOMS guidelines. This was a very difficult task bearing in mind the stance taken so far. However, the Swedish Association was known to be intent on seeking specialty status within UEMS and to achieve this, a significant change had to occur. It was at this time that the issue of representation on the IAOMS Executive Committee was first raised. The difference in structure, particularly the fact the EACMFS members were there as individuals and that there was no mechanism for a National Association to have membership as a body, produced a serious conflict between the two bodies. However, in response to an invitation to send a representative to the Executive Committee, Hermann Sailer agreed to serve.

The work for the central secretariat now demanded about four hours per day, which Jill McFarland was prepared to do, and the office accommodation remained satisfactory. In addition to an increasing number of educational courses, Bernard Devauchelle was anxious to meet with the chairman of the European Board to ensure these programmes were in line with the Board's thinking. For the first time, expenditure within the Association had exceeded income and the Treasurer sought an increase in membership before looking to raise dues.

The 14th Congress of the EACMFS was held in Helsinki (Finland) in September 1998 under the Presidency of Christian Lindqvist. The successful Conference in Helsinki was attended by 901 delegates and 201 accompanying people, 134 from Germany, 72 from Finland, 64 from UK, 63 from Spain, 52 from Italy, 44 from Sweden, 37 from The Netherlands and 36 from Russia, among

others. Outside Europe, the most numerous were Japan with 74 and the USA with 34. The venue was the modern Congress Centre in the port of the city, and an elegant and functional wooden brief-case was included in the documentation of the assistants as an original present; it must be remembered that the Finnish are internationally known for their furniture minimalist design.



A view of the audience during the piano concert at the Main Hall of the University of Helsinki (Finland) in the opening ceremony of the 14th Congress of the EACMFS in 1998.

This Congress of the EACMFS was included among the top-ten Congresses in Finland in the year 1998. The opening ceremony took place in the Main Hall of the University of Helsinki with a piano concert. During the Congress, an excursion by boat was organized for all assistants to Sveaborg Island in nice weather, and a picnic. The main scientific topics of the Congress were bioresorbable materials (a new topic where the Finnish were pioneers), craniomaxillofacial rehabilitations with implants and prosthesis, TMJ arthroscopy and lasers. Free papers, posters and video exhibitions included oncology, TMJ, orthognathic, cleft and base of skull. After the elections, John Williams became President and John Lowry the Secretary General. Henri Thuau was elected Assistant Secretary, Karsten Gundlach Editor-in-Chief and Jacques Levignac was elected as an Honorary Member.

In an initial address to the Executive Committee as president, John Williams listed topics which he felt needed to be resolved by the Association. These covered the harmonisation of training which still needed to be addressed since it was a major theme for the UEMS. It was of particular relevance to the unification of Germany; revalidation or re-accreditation of trained surgeons would be difficult to achieve in some of the major European countries. Accreditation of services was an increasing demand from patients but fuelled by the politicians across the EC; the trainee membership and

2. Years 1970-2000

difficulties arising with any variation was nationally unacceptable.

In addition to these important issues, the finance of the Association was at a critical point. Expenditure was exceeding income. Subscription rates had remained unchanged since the foundation of the association 25 years ago and we were being asked to undertake additional commitments both in Europe and abroad. If the original aims of the Association were to be fulfilled, more money was needed. The new fee structure was approved in Edinburgh.

The 15th Congress took place in September 2000 in Edinburgh (Scotland-UK) as the new millennium's first Congress, under the Presidency of John Williams. The venue was the modernly designed Edinburgh International Conference Centre. The Chairman of the Scientific Committee was Peter Leopard. The main picture of the abstract book was the well-known and impressive Forth Bridge built in late XIX century with iron, and was a 2.5 km. long. For first time, there was a specific booth of the EACMFS for memberships and inquiries. The board examinations took place on Sunday at the Sheraton Hotel. It was attended by more than 1,000 delegates, with a colourful opening ceremony in the Pentland Suite of the Congress Centre where the dignitaries were led in by a piper in full regalia. The Presidential reception was in the National Gallery of Scotland. On Wednesday, a lively and informal evening with a buffet included spirited ceilidh dancing at the Festival Hall in the Caledonian Brewery. On Thursday, the traditional Highland Games at the XVIII Century Oxenfoord Castle, provided a fabulous setting for the games with activities such as Tossing the Caber or Falconry, and traditional Scottish music. Trips to the nearby Glenkinchie Distillery were also available. The Congress banquet had a superb five-course dinner accompanied by a quartet of musicians. The accompanying program included a walking tour around historical Edinburgh, a tour of the world-famous Edinburgh Crystal Factory, a tour to Glasgow and Perthshire and Glenturret Distillery, Scotland's oldest Highland. Key-note lectures were given by Sailer, Jackson, Teasdale, Joos, Lefebvre, Ganly, and there was a special live-link transmission and video masterclasses chaired by Williams and Langdon. The scientific meeting with early morning workshops were aimed specifically at trainees with a limited attendance of four classes a day. At the closing ceremony, Professor Ulrich Joos was installed as the new President of the EACMFS.

Rafael Martín-Granizo and Guillermo Raspall

In the abstracts book of the first ten Congresses of the Association, was common to find advertisements of the main airlines sponsoring flights to the venues. Here, Swissair (2nd Zurich & 3rd London Congress), Lufthansa (6th Hamburg Congress), Air France (7th Paris Congress), Iberia (8th Madrid Congress), Olympic Airlines (9th Athens Congress) and Sabena (10th Brussels Congress).





3. Years 2001-2010

The EACMFS history in the decade 2001-2010 emphasises that an international organization with diverse members united by a common goal may take some time to become fully established. However, when it happens, it can be the basis for tremendous scientific progress. From 2001 to 2010, the EACMFS flourished in many areas. Numerous courses on the basics and advances of the discipline have been provided in developing areas of the world that otherwise lack formalized training programs. The knowledge base was also widely expanded by bringing education to those who needed it the most. Surgical interest groups were established and fellowship training programmes were developed to further expand the surgical expertise of the specialty. The Association's membership saw an extraordinary increase.

In September 2000, the 15th EACMFS Congress took place in Edinburgh, Scotland, UK, under the Presidency of John Ll. Williams (Williams later became IAOMS President in 2005-2007). This meeting introduced early morning workshops, particularly aimed at trainees. During the General Assembly, Williams handed over the presidential chain to the incoming president Ulrich Joos, who was to organize the 16th Congress in Muenster, Germany. At an Executive Committee meeting in Muenster, November 23rd, 2001, the President Prof. Joos discussed the necessity for OMFS to be strengthened through the establishment of guidelines on "state of art management". Other issues were: training guidelines, the EACMFS Foundation and the educational website. Guillermo Raspall was nominated Junior President-elect 2004-2006 and the 18th Congress was to be organized in September 2006 in Barcelona, Spain. The 16th EACMFS Congress in Muenster was a success as reported by the Executive Committee Meeting at the Congress Centre, Muenster, September 1st, 2002. There were 900 registered delegates; 800 abstracts had been submitted; and sponsorship from 70 companies had been obtained. The emphasis on trainees continued during his presidency. At that time Joos pointed out that the abstract books were very costly and that alternative ways to produce them should be explored, which was done in the subsequent Executive Committee meetings. Bernard Devauchelle (President-elect and Education Training Officer) emphasized the importance of the solidarity between presidents to ensure continuity and to pass on their individual experience.

During the EACMFS General Assembly, Luigi Clauser was unanimously elected EACMFS Junior President-elect for the biennium 2006-2008. Prof. Julio Acero and Hans Peter Howaldt would be working in

coordination as Education Officer-Chairman for Training and Education Officer and Chairman for Media Development, respectively. The 17th EACMFS Congress was then held in Tours, France, under the presidency of Bernard Devauchelle. Acero supported and launched an innovative Educational Programme in the Eastern countries. At the Council Meeting on Nov. 9, 2003, in Chantilly, France, President Bernard Devauchelle recognized the important role of the councillors within the EACMFS. He also emphasized that the EACMFS needed the input of councillors to maintain a close link with their respective countries

At the EACMFS it was recognized that the congress could play an important scientific role in Europe, especially in promoting education in cranio-maxillofacial surgery. The rolling programme had become a very successful training tool, covering most of the basic knowledge that trainees were required to learn. During the Chantilly meeting Risto Kontio presented an outline of the work of EBOMFS (European Board). Kontio stated that it was the wish of both EACMFS and EBOMFS to work closely together as both parties strived to improve the standards in cranio-maxillofacial surgery. Julio Acero, newly nominated Officer for Training and Education, presented the five current major activities: development of the Rolling Programme; the Iasi Programme which had gathered momentum with the active participation of Romanian colleagues; sponsorship for specific projects was being actively sought: addressing further trainee issues including more advanced courses; and continuing to work in close relation with IAOMS on educational matters.

In 2003 (December 13th-14th) at the Executive Committee meeting in London, the Editor-in-Chief, Kartsen Gundlach announced the interest of national societies to present the Journal of Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery



Council Meeting on November 9th, 2003 in Chantilly, France.

3. Years 2001-2010

as their second official journal (23 societies had already agreed). During the Executive Committee meeting in Brussels on March 13th, 2004, Devauchelle concluded that EACMFS had to continue inspiring and promoting a true "European Spirit" into our professional community. This phrase would become somewhat of a motto for the Association in the future. Camilo Curioni, President of EACMFS 1976-1978, was proposed for Honorary Member, awarded during the General Assembly at the 17th EACMFS Congress in Tours, September 16th, 2004.



17th Congress EACMFS Tours, France, September 2004
-Executive Committee in the Opening Ceremony.

Prof. Julio Acero, in his report as Education and Training Officer, illustrated the progress reached by the educational programmes. The Rolling Programme had become very successful and the Iasi Programme was also on track, and local trainees were encouraged to participate. Acero was working closely with John Lowry, Secretary General and with Henri Thuau, Assistant Secretary, for a CME European accreditation in close liaison with UEMS via EACCME. Maurice Mommaerts was proposed as Junior President-elect 2008-2010. The 20th EACMFS Congress was to be organized in Bruges, Belgium, 14th-18th September, 2010.

The XVII EACMFS Congress was in Tours, France, September 14th-18th, 2004. over 1,100 Delegates attended the conference. Guillermo Raspall became the 18th EACMFS President for the biennium 2004-2006 and the Congress was to be held in Barcelona, Spain, 12th-16th, 2006.

Another Executive Committee meeting was held in Barcelona, November 12th, 2005. During the meeting, four Honorary memberships were proposed: Emil W. Steinhauser, José Ramón Alonso del Hoyo, Helene Matras, and Hans G. Luhr. The Media Development Officer at this Congress reported there were 1,217 registered EACMFS members. Future congresses: 19th; Congress Bologna, Italy 9th-12th September 2008



The 17th EACMFS Congress in Tours (France). Gala dinner.

20th Congress, Bruges, Belgium 14th-18th September 2010. November 27th, 2005 is a very important date in the history of Medicine and, in the history of the EACMFS as giant medical step forward was made in the field of maxillofacial reconstructive surgery and microsurgery.



19th Congress EACMFS,Bologna, September 2008, President Luigi Clauser awards Camillo Curioni(Past President) after the session "A life dedicated to cranio and maxillofacial surgery".

The Amiens maxillofacial team, headed by Bernard Devauchelle, announced "the first facial transplantation". The patient received a graft including a new nose, chin, lips and mucosae in a ground-breaking operation carried out by Bernard Devauchelle and his team. The first publication, first human face allograft: early report, was in the Lancet, Vol. 368, Issue 9531, July 15, 2006. On April 8, 2006 Clauser invited Devauchelle to present his innovative surgery and his first facial trasplant at a Symposium organized at the University of Ferrara, Italy. The title of the speech was: "Microsurgical reconstruction of the face: elegance and microsurgery".

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, September



10, 2006 Lowry, Secretary General, expressed the congratulations of the EACMFS Executive Committee to Prof. Devauchelle for his pioneering surgery in the field of facial transplantation. Julio Acero, Education and Training Officer, gave a detailed presentation of the recent educational programme and courses organized for 2006-2007. The President, Guillermo Raspall, updated the Executive Committee on the progress of the 18th Congress and reported the preliminary data: 1,200 participants from 52 countries had already registered and more were expected to register during the Congress. At the Meeting of the Council in Barcelona September 14th, 2006, the name of Bernard Devauchelle was proposed by the Executive Committee for Honorary Membership in view of his outstanding contribution to the speciality. Miso Virag from Croatia was proposed as Junior President-elect for 2010-2012. The 21th Congress was to be held in Dubrovnik, Croatia, 10-15th, September, 2012. During an Executive Meeting in Brussels on March 17th. 2007, the President, Luigi Clauser, gave some information on the future 19th EACMFS Congress. A special session was to be dedicated to a few pioneers of maxillofacial surgery. Special reduced fees were instituted for delegates coming from limited-resource countries. Prof. Acero reported on his activities: new members were being recruited in the numerous educational events; the Iasi and Warsaw Programmes were proving to be successful, and the Macedonian Skopje Programme would be starting soon. The Blue Book was being updated in order to increase the training possibilities. Hans Peter Howaldt, Media Development Officer, reported on the website progress. The website became functional and provided enormous help to the educational programme.

The organization of the 19th EACMFS Congress in Bologna, Italy, September 9th-12th 2008 was in the hands of the President Luigi Clauser and his very capable staff in Ferrara, assisted by an Italian organizing and Scientific Committee of maxillofacial surgeons. The General Secretary of the event was Manlio Galiè. Paul L. Tessier passed away on June 5th, 2008. During the funeral, the President Luigi Clauser delivered an eulogy on behalf of the EACMFS on June 10th in Hospital Val-de-Grace, Paris. The whole Congress took place at the Palazzo della Cultura e dei Congressi and was dedicated to the memory of Paul L. Tessier, father of cranio-orbital surgery. In the congress programme, the dedication was: "The 19th EACMFS Congress is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Paul L. Tessier, 1917-2008, whose fearless approach and innovative techniques have forever changed the world of craniofacial surgery, and whose contributions to our field will live on through students, patients and surgeons worldwide, in perpetuity".





Le Diadème and Le TOM, original Tessier's instruments (Luigi Clauser personal collection). Donated in 2017 at the MUSME: Museum of Historu of Medicine, Padova, Italu and exposed during the 19th **EACMFS** Congress in Italy.

On September 9th, the President gave the traditional opening ceremony. It was a very special event with a concert playing some of the most famous film soundtracks of the maestro and famous Italian composer Ennio Morricone (who passed away this 2020 year). The prestigious presidential lecture at this event was delivered by Yilin Cao, Shanghai, China, on "Tissue engineering" research: from bench to bedside". Another special invited lecture was given by Hugo L. Obwegeser: "Orthognathic surgery and a tale of how the three main procedures came to be. A message to the younger generations of surgeons". A special session titled: "A life dedicated to cranio and maxillo- facial surgery" had as guests of honour: Camillo Curioni (Vicenza, Italy), Jean Delaire (Nantes, France), Rudolf Fries (Linz, Austria), Costantino Giardino (Napoli, Italy), Hans Luhr (Goettingen, Germany), Helene Matras (Vienna, Austria), Louis Merville (Paris, France) Hugo L. Obwegeser (Zurich, Switzerland) and Emil W. Steinhauser (Erlangen, Germany). A special session was dedicated to the memory of Eduard J. Schmid, Stuttgart, Germany (1912-1992). Schmid decisively influenced the development of plastic-reconstructive craniofacial surgery in Germany and Europe after the Second World War. With numerous new operating methods, he supported the development of reconstructive plastic surgery and was a path-breaker for many surgical methods, which are still up-to-date. Schmid was a pioneer in plastic surgery and in maxillo

facial surgery. A lecture in memoriam was presented by his niece Judith Schmid and by his wife Else.

The faculty at the congress was represented by 140 invited speakers from all over the world. Up to 700 abstracts were accepted for oral presentation and 500 abstracts for poster sessions. Delegates, came from 70 countries. The Bologna Conference was an enormous success with another record attendance of 1,500 delegates. The scientific content was superb with many major symposia and keynote lectures on different topics. Two pre-congress courses preceded the Congress; the first focused on digital photo documentation and was led by Hans P. Howaldt while the second was a teaching seminar on alveolar endo-distraction led by Christian Krenkel. Additionally, another 21 masterclasses completed the congress schedule. At the EACMFS General Assembly held on September 11th, 2009 during the 19th Congress of the EACMFS, Bernard Devauchelle from Amiens, France, and Hans G. Luhr from Goettingen, Germany, were unanimously elected and awarded Honorary Members of the Association.

The social programme was exciting and varied with many organized visits: Bologna, an Italian cooking lesson, mini-cruise navigation on the Po River, tour of San Marino, Ravenna, an excursion to the Emilia Land of Motors, Galleria Ferrari in Maranello-Modena, dinner in the Ferrara medieval Estense Castle, and tours to Rome, Venice and Florence. The magnificent and sumptuous gala evening and dinner was held at Palazzo Re Renzo. This palace, built at the beginning of the XIII century, is located in the centre of Bologna.

On September 28th, 2008 (a few weeks after the conclusion of the Bologna 19th EACMFS Congress) the Secretary General Prof. John Lowry passed away. His untimely demise presented an enormous loss to the EACMFS. Henri Thuau, former Assistant Secretary, was then nominated Secretary General. John Christopher Lowry was born June 6th, 1942, in Timperley, Cheshire, England. He studied Dentistry and Medicine in Manchester and was trained at the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the Bradford and Wakefield hospitals as well as the University Hospital of South Manchester (UK). As a Travelling Fellow, he visited Paul Tessier in Paris, France, Hugo Obwegeser in Zurich, Switzerland, Heinz Koele in Graz, and Siegfried Wunderer in Vienna, Austria. He was appointed Consultant in Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery in 1976, based at the Royal Bolton Hospital and Blackburn Royal Infirmary with duties as a member of the North-East Lancashire Maxillofacial Surgical Unit. In 2004 he became a Visiting Professor at the University of Central Lancashire. He was nominated as UK Councillor in 1990 (formerly Councillor for English speaking Nations 1990-2003), elected to the EACMFS



19th Congress EACMFS, Bologna 2008. Gala dinner at the impressive Palazzo Re Renzo where the President Clauser with his family, gives the welcome speech to the assistants.

Executive Committee in 1992 as Assistant Secretary General and subsequently became Secretary General in 1998.

John Lowry was dedicated to the EACMFS, greatly increasing its membership and building bridges to the EACMFS, among nations during his travels throughout Europe, Asia and the USA. His achievements are the mirror of his well-earned reputation. His energy and enthusiasm are greatly missed.

The next Executive Committee Meeting in 2009 was on March 13th-14th in Brussels under the direction of President Maurice Mommaerts. During this meeting Mommaerts presented an updated EACMFS logo, which was approved. Another proposal by the Editor in Chief Jörg Wiltfang addressed the revitalization of the cover of the EACMFS Journal incorporating the new logo. In the following years, the front cover was changed with a drawing of the first facial transplantation performed in 2005 by Devauchelle. The new cover was officially presented in 2010 during the Executive Meeting. In Brussels, March 15th, 2009 at the Council Meeting, two Executive Advisers were introduced and elected: Kartsen Gundlach and Carlos Navarro-Vila with a tenure of two years and renewable up to four years. Daniel Hrusak was nominated Junior President-elect for 2012-2014. The 22nd Congress was to be held held in Prague, the Czech Republic, September 23-26th, 2014.

The 20th EACMFS Congress, under the Presidency of Maurice Mommaerts, was in Bruges, Belgium, September 14th-17th, 2010. At this event, in honour of John Lowry's memory, the John Lowry Scholarship was first introduced and was designed to support Junior Trainee Undergraduate Students and Specialist Trainee Members of the EACMFS. This Scholarship remained under



this denomination in the congresses to come. The 20th EACMFS Congress was a huge success with an attendance of 1,700 delegates. Mommaerts also reported good feedback regarding the e-posters. During Mommaert's presidency, the EACMFS started working regularly with the UEMS through a series of joint committees.

In 2010, at the Unit of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery of the University of Ferrara, Italy, Luigi Clauser began the organization of a Symposium to be held on October 13th-16th,

John Christopher Lowry.

2011: Orbit 2011-Ten Years Later, with the EACMFS auspices and internationally renowned experts. Ten uears prior, in 2001, Orbit 2001 was organized: the invited guest of honour was Paul L. Tessier who delivered his very last lecture in Ferrara. Orbit 2011 was probably one of the largest symposiums ever organized on that topic.

The year 2010 closed with an EACMFS Exe-

cutive-Council meeting, Bruges, September 16th, 2010. One of the main issues was the evolution of the Congress abstract book, considered to be a real financial burden. For the first time, it was proposed to change from a printed version to an electronic version of the abstract book, whilst maintaining the visibility at a vastly reduced cost. This would be the new trend in the future. Ian Martin was nominated Junior President-elect and the 23rd EACMFS Congress was to be organized in London, September 13th-16th, 2016.

During the period 2001-2010, the EACMFS grew and reaped tremendous benefits in terms of importance and professional status. The tireless efforts of the members of the Executive Committee and of all the presidents during this period paid off; many contacts were made that paved the way for better relations among colleagues and associations worldwide. The weight of the presidential job had grown enormously and the position had become crucial for the success of the EACMFS.

Presidents and Executive Members not only attended international meetings in different parts of the world, they also attended regional conferences, meetings with much larger groups of colleagues than ever before and, also, in countries with limited resources. In this decade, 2001-2010, the European Association for Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery gained in its professional conduct and

was ready to make the jump into the new decade from 2011 to 2020 that was approaching.

Luigi Clauser



Maurice Mommaerts and family during the Presidential Reception of the 20th Congress in Brugges (Belgium) 2010.



ORBIT 200 Ferrara -Italy, September 2001: last Tessier's lecture

4. Years 2011-2020

4. Years 2011-2020

Every now and then, it is meaningful to reflect upon the history of an association. The foundation of EACMFS was motivated by the strong belief that cranio-maxillo-facial surgery would only exist and prosper if the standards of training were the highest possible. The founders of our Association (H. Obwegeser, F. Celesnik) were convinced that our specialty was a medical specialty, that required an additional qualification in dentistry, in order to expertly address all the components of the face, including the masticatory system (anatomy and function) as well as the dentition (with all its related pathologies). They took the decisive step to establish EACMFS, in order to scientifically and thus politically stand internationally for these principles. They had also the vision of a European harmonisation of CMF training. Such high standards of training were considered to be the cornerstone on which one could build and expand the specialtu further. This is still true today, the care of our patients requires ever increasing knowledge and skills. Healthcare systems are subjected to ever rising budget pressures, if not cuts. In such difficult circumstances, EACMFS is a beacon defending the quality of the care provided to our patients by promoting scientific excellence. There can be no compromises in that respect. The EACMFS history is therefore underlined by perennial values and a strong spirit, a truly European spirit. I would like to highlight some interesting aspects of EACMFS, as well as anecdotes which illustrate the team spirit we share. The Secretary, because of his/her tenure in the Executive is in some ways the memory of Executive, hence the mix of formal and informal recollections I will share with you.

Before joining the EACMFS Executive Committee in 2000, I had worked several years in Hermann Sailer's Clinic in Zurich. He was the EACMFS Treasurer at the time. I started my training, inspired by what I saw and learned, in the clinic as well as during our congresses, where the fields of Head & Neck cancer, CMF reconstruction, management of complex deformity which were rapidly expanding, and I strived to complete it as thoroughly as possible when I moved to London in 1994. I was later working in London, as a Consultant Maxillo-Facial Surgeon, when I was elected Assistant Secretary of EACMFS in 2000. John Williams, our President, was a tireless worker and during the Congress in Edinburgh, organised early morning meetings in his hotel room at 6 am. Those who attended the Congress will recall the opening ceremony led by Scottish bagpipers.

At that time, the Executive was composed of highly respected surgeons with strong personalities. John Williams was President, John Lowry the Secretary,

Karsten Gundlach the Editor-in-chief and Bernard Devauchelle the Education Officer. Jill McFarland had been supporting the Secretariat since the early days of EACMFS and emails were flowing between John Lowry, Jill and myself. The Executive had many tasks and several concerns: how to develop education, how to preserve the fortune of the Association (which should be exclusively dedicated to education), and cover the running costs with the subscription. This was not only an accounting exercise, but also addressed the purpose of the Association, as it had been defined by the Founders. Hugo Obwegeser would remind all members of this during the General Assemblies.

I can remember going to our March Executive Meeting in Brussels with John Williams and John Lowry. We used the travel time on the train to prepare the meeting. These were privileged moments, when the agenda was reviewed and potential contentious issues debated in order to facilitate the discussion during the Executive.

It became progressively obvious to us that EACMFS had to do more in order to fulfil its scientific role as well as deliver multiple educational opportunities for all European trainees/specialists, and this outside our biennual congresses. I vividly recall brainstorming sessions which continued late in the night in the Pullman bar in our hotel in Brussels (this was usually the best time to achieve consensus!). The "esprit de corps" of the Executive was always striking. This was as much a group of good friends working together as a group of professionals trying to resolve challenging issues. This explains why, in spite of occasional strong disagreements, a compromise solution was always found and no grudge was ever kept. They all took the time to meet before and after the Executive in order to make sure that we made progress. This also strengthened the friendship bonds between the Executive Officers.

Bernard Devauchelle, in 2004, having long reflected on the goals of his Presidency, shared his vision of a Rolling Programme of education, encompassing all the topics included in a basic specialist cranio-maxillo-facial surgery training syllabus. The structure of this programme was fine-tuned with John Lowry and submitted to the Executive, where it was met with enthusiasm. This Rolling Programme would become the trunk of the EACMFS educational tree. The branches would be composed of more advanced or specialised symposia/courses/round tables. The entire programme would then be accessible to all and remain affordable in order to not discriminate. Dedicated scholarships were created.

I cannot stress enough John Lowry's efforts and commitment to deliver this educational project, which would move EACMFS into a new era. John, in my eyes, remains the epitomy of a true hard working and fair



gentleman, always approachable, always positive, always on the move. I miss him dearly. Julio Acero became the new Educational Officer in 2004, as Bernard Devauchelle became President. He tirelessly travelled throughout Europe and the world, and identified areas of need that EACMFS educational projects would specifically target. Julio's stamina and enthusiasm are known to all of you! The Iasi Project was the first of many other projects. It attracted a huge interest: many surgeons spontaneously and voluntarily joined this teaching venue, making it an immediate success. When the first Iasi Programme was completed in 2006, other projects blossomed: Warsaw, Skopje, and the momentum kept increasing. Julio Acero kept a brisk pace and his drive was inspirational.

The EACMFS educational tree soon became a dense forest. Julio Acero, John Lowry and the Executive Officers were constantly generating new ideas, which were finalised in the Executive and delivered on site with Julio's guidance. Karsten Gundlach, the Editor-in-Chief made sure our Journal was well run, and that it became a reference in the field, reflecting the strive for scientific excellence of the Association.

As the Assistant Secretary, I was privileged to work by John's side. It was fascinating to see how he had the ability to overcome difficulties, and calm troubled waters. However, he would stand firm on the Association's principles, as it was witnessed in the General Assembly of 2006! That was his talent. Surgeons tend to be, by nature, more Type A personalities. But few managed to fully control this "A" component! He did. Nowadays, in the political scene, causing conflict seems to be the way to govern. I hope men like John will always appear to calm the waters before it is too late. I recall holding a 45 minutes conversation on EACMFS matters with John Lowry during the Congress in Münster, and this while jogging (John was a fit long distance runner)! Had he been present, I have no doubt he would have jogged in Munich alongside Klaus Wolff (President 2016-2018), whose running skills are known to all! In 2008, John Lowry fell suddenly ill in the summer, and his daughter called me on his behalf to apologise that he would not be in a position to continue working with Luigi Clauser and the Secretariat (the Bologna Congress was "ante portas") as he had to be hospitalised for a critical condition. This anecdote summarises John's personality. Even in his darkest moments, his first thoughts were for the others. I asked his daughter to reassure him that we would do our best and would be waiting for him to recover and come back to resume his office. Sadly, John passed away shortly after the Bologna Congress. His death shocked us, and, having to step in as Secretary General, I vowed to continue his legacy and

vision. John had advocated that the presence of Executive Advisors would help the Executive by generating new ideas and underlining the inclusive spirit of EACMFS. This was successfully implemented. Nick Kalavrezos was elected Assistant Secretary in 2010.



Part of the Executive Committee in a relaxing moment during the Trainee party before starting the 20th EACMFS Congress in Bruges (Belgium) September 2010. From left to right: H. Mommaerts (President), J. Acero (Educational), H. Thuau (Secretary), Mommaerts's wife and N. Kalavrezos (Assistant Secretary).

EACMFS was becoming an educational medium more than ever before, thanks to the efforts of the Education Officer and the entire CMFS family, setting standards, sharing knowledge, focusing on controversial issues and trying to bring clarity and consensus. The progressive significant growth of our membership reflected this. The Association's growth enhanced the need for transparent policies and procedures. Transparency, accountability to the membership, active involvement of Council and the membership in an open and democratic forum had to be enhanced in order to robustly withstand scrutiny. The Secretariat worked hard, hand in hand with the Executive and Council, in order to streamline processes.

Maurice Mommaerts, President 2008-2010, not only delivered a splendid Congress in Bruges (Congressmoto: Plus Ultra), but also supported this need for evolution and processes. The need for a tenure of Offices and the election of the President by the Executive and Council were implemented by unanimous vote by the Executive, Council and the General Assembly.

The web presence of EACMFS was strengthened by the Media Officer, Hans-Peter Howaldt. The Treasurers (Klaus Grätz, followed by Joachim Obwegeser) made sure that the finances of the Association were well managed.

4. Years 2011-2020

Miso Virag, President 2010-2012, had been very affected by John Lowry's untimely death. A session in John's memory was held, with the presence of John's family. It was decided that the Trainee Session would



A funny moment of the Belgian Organizing Committee of the 20th Congress in the beach close to Bruges (Belgium).



In the 20th EACMFS Congress in Brugges (Belgium) 2010, electronic e-posters were included for the first time and several monitors were available in the Congress Hall. From now on, no way back for printed posters.

be renamed the John Lowry Session, as this reflected John's profound attention to training issues. The Congress in Dubrovnik (Croatia) was extremely successful. Miso Virag was as good in an operating theatre as on a sailing boat. Sailing in the Adriatic with him, we often stopped in remote islands, and there was always a grateful patient who had been successfully treated for head & neck cancer who would invite us or bring gifts. Miso had a very pragmatic attitude concerning the increasing importance of virtuality in our field. He welcomed it but gave a word of caution: "keep your critical sense, otherwise it could become a GI/GO scenario (garbage in/garbage out)".

Following Miso Virag, came **Daniel Hrusak (President 2012-2014)**. **Daniel Hrusak organised the Congress in**



During the General Assembly of the 20th Congress in Brugges 2010, the change of the Presidential Chain from the President Mommaerts (left) to the new President Virag (right) was staged.

Prague, and, in order to open his congress to the National Associations, he organised dedicated sessions for those Associations that wished to participate. This has now become a trend which is well



The 21st EACMFS Congress took place in September 2012 in the Croatian coast. Miso Virag was a great fan of sea sailing and wanted a Congress Venue close to the Adriatic. Dubrovnik hosted the Congress and the venue was in the Valamar Lacroma with this private beach.



Distraction osteogenesis was a trending topic during the end of the XX. Here a speaker's table moderated by M. Galiè with some of the pioneers of this technique in Croatia. Cheung, Dinner, Wangerin, Guerrero and McCarthy (Courtesy of César Guerrero).





For first time, during the 21st Congress meetings and symposia with Guest Societies (ASMS, Korean, Japanese...) were included in the program and followed from now on. The speakers of the Spanish Society after the session "Controversies in Management of Fractures of the Face". From left: Acero, Bilbao, Recuero, Rozado, Marcelino, Sanromán, Lagunas, Martin-Granizo and Lara.



One of the main panels of the 21st Congress (Croatia) was the "Face Transplant" as it was a current topic that time as several transplants were performed by Testelin from France was the moderator and the speakers were Infante and Barret from Spain, Meningaud from France and Rodriguez and Siemionow from USA. The hall was completely crowded.



Oncology was one of the main topics of the 21st Congress in Croatia 12. Invited renowned overseas speakers included Ellis from Dallas (standing) and Shaha (left) and Shah (right) from the Head & Neck Department of the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Centre in New York.

appreciated by our members. One has to remember that membership to EACMFS is individual. This was the will of the Founders, at the suggestion of Hans-Peter Freihofer, and was meant as a strong educational statement. Daniel Hrusak's spirit was to more actively include National Associations in the life of EACMFS, which in a way, is their scientific house. Apart from the excellent Congress and the always increasing impact factor of our journal, the very favourable beer index in Prague was also highly appreciated by all participants.

Ian Martin became the next EACMFS President (2014-2016). The 23th Congress in London (UK) was focused on new technologies ("Ancient and modern: surgery meets technology") and was held next to the Houses of Parliament, illustrating the complementarity roles of tradition and innovation. The Congress gave an in-depth perspective of what is coming in our specialty.



The 22nd EACMFS Congress took place in Prague in September 2014, where nearly 2.000 delegates were registered. The venue was the modern Prague Congress Centre and despite the amplitude of the facilities a busy lobby can be appreciated in this picture.



During the 22nd EACMFS Congress in Prague 2014, E-posters were easy to handle with new special panels that were placed. The excellence in printed programs was obtained here but used for the last time moving in future Congresses to new technologies. From the experience gained from the EACMFS biennial Congresses, it became apparent that the task of the President was often comparable to Sisyphus' rock. Similar problems occurred each time, but each time different solutions were applied, not always successfully. The lack of EACMFS experience from congress



During the gala dinner of the 22nd EACMFS Congress in Prague 2014 that was celebrated in Zofin Palace, in the Slavonic Island. Among others, Raspall, Hrusak (President), Sugar and Virag.



Duel of Presidential Chains: the EACMFS European President
Daniel Hrusak (left) and the IAOMS President Piet Haers, before
the closing ceremony of the 22nd EACMFS Congress.







The opening ceremony in London 2016 was very crowded and included a parade of the National Councillors with their flags (upper left) and a show of one military band.



Ian Martin was the President in London 2016 and welcome everybody to the Congress. Also specially thanked Peter Ramsay Baggs, the President of the scientific committee who was the soul and guardian of the Congress. He imposed a commemorative medal to all the EACMFS past Presidents.







The gala dinner took place in the Old Naval Royal College, a historical World Heritage building in Greenwich, close to the famous Cutty Shark boat, that was built in 1696 and originally was a Hospital. Some opera singers made pleasant the dinner.

organisers for each event was a stumbling block, so Ian Martin proposed to contract a core PCO who would liaise with local organisers but would retain the know-how and procedures common to all our congresses. After a strict tendering process, Torres Pardo was elected for three consecutive congresses. This took some of the pressure off the President, who could now focus on the scientific part of the congress with more peace of mind. As Torres Pardo had a solid experience in managing web-based platforms, part of the agreement included the EACMFS website and the membership management database.

The 24th EACMFS Congress in Munich (Germany) took place from 18th-21st of September 2018 under the Presidency of Klaus-Dietrich Wolff and was attended bu 1,990 delegates and almost 296 invited speakers from 79 countries. The Congress was held under the tittle "Facing the future together". In his opening speech, Klaus Wolff emphasised the importance of continuous support and teaching of trainees and young academics which represent the future of our specialty. In addition, he pointed out that Maxillofacial Surgery can best meet the challenges of the future by providing the whole spectrum of the specialty at each major department and by pushing forward the limits of treatment by gaining new knowledge through high quality, academic research. At the "Bavarian Evening" in the traditional Hofbräuhaus, the delegates experienced the "Bavarian way of life". The gala dinner was held in the famous Hotel Bayrischer Hof. The final highlight of the Congress was the obituary ceremony in honour of Hugo Obwegeser, the founder of our Association, who passed away one year before the Congress. The act included music, desires for the future and many surprises. On the European scene, EACMFS is the scientific arm of the specialty and UEMS the political arm. In fact, the roles are intertwined (as illustrated by the European Board

Examination in OMFS) and it became apparent from early on that coordination and collaboration between the two arms were essential for our specialty. The bond between EACMFS and UEMS must remain strong in order to overcome the challenges facing us.



The 24th EACMFS Congress was organized in Munich in 2018 and the venue was the Gaisteg Munich close to the centre of the city. Oral communication and free papers have always been a crucial part of the scientific weight of the Congresses as allow quick and direct presentation and interconnection among participants.



One of the activities of the Congress in Munich was the Bavarian Evening in the world-famous Hofbräuhaus Brewery where participants could taste the superb german beer and the traditional bavarian lunch. Curiously, the Oktoberfest started the day after the closing ceremony.



The President of the 24th Congress in Munich, Klaus Wolff (left) with Guillem Torres (from PCO Torres Pardo) in the Bavarian Evening with the traditional Bavarian attire.



The group of participants to the Panoramic Run through the English Garden after the closing ceremony of the Congress in Munich on Friday. Klaus Wolff is a great fan of running.

In summary, the Secretariat can be compared to the engine room of a ship: there is always work to be done and troubleshooting becomes a way of life. I cannot thank Jill McFarland enough for her presence and support, as she has a second to none knowledge of the Association.

Quoting a past EACMFS Secretary General (as well as President), John Williams: "The EACMFS has rightly earned global respect for its activities, has grown in strength from a membership of less than 600 twenty years ago to one more than double that size today. It has a crucial central secretariat and hence a base to whom members can refer for all matters and that provides essential stability for such a body".

Henri Thuau



The closing ceremony of the 24th Congress in Munich was special. First an obituary of Hugo Obwegeser, who passed away one year before, included the charming words of his nephew Joachim Obwegeser and one of his best friends Rober B. Macintosh. Later, with the motto of "make a wish for the future" several speakers showed their vision of the future for specialty. The ceremony included music from a group of surgeons musicians and the traditional pass of the Presidential Chain from the former President Klaus Wolff to the new President Jean Paul Meningaud.

Unfortunately, this year 2020 will be remembered, not only for our 50th Anniversary but for the terrible COVID-19 pandemic that has changed the life of humankind. This tragedy has forced the EACMFS 25th Congress and the presentation of this book to be delayed until 2021 and, in addition, it will definitely modify in the future the way we meet and interact, the format of our face-to-face Congresses and our interpersonal relationships.

Evolution of the EACMFS logo throughout history







LEFT. (1972-1986). The original logo was in the colours of sea blue and white. It represented a profile of both maxillary bones and teeth in occlusion including the orbit, nasal bones and the TMJ. Also, a soft tissue profile was visible. This was surrounded by two concentric circles with the name of the Association and the sentence "Founded 1970". It perfectly represents the different areas of the specialty. It was launched after the first Congress in 1972 during Hugo Obwegeser's Presidency and was used for 15 years.

RIGHT. (1987-2009). The second logo was launched in the year 1987 after the change of the Association's name was approved in a General Assembly during the 8th Congress in Madrid under Alonso del Hoyo's Presidency. This change was to include the word "Cranio". The design was a profile of the whole cranial skeleton and the soft tissues with a light shadow. The rest was the same and the words cranio-maxillo-facial were separated by hyphens. This one was used for 22 years.

BELOW. (2010-2020). The third logo was launched in the year 2010 during Maurice Mommaerts's Presidency. The design remained the same, but a modern digital view was applied including different blues and skeleton in light shadow. The sentence "Founded 1970" disappeared.



















The Presidential Chain and Medaillon of the EACMFS

The tradition of recording honour and success in metal has been practiced since ancient Greek and Roman times. Chains of Office are one of the oldest symbols of authority. They have been worn as early as the days of the Roman Empire and displayed by emperors, kings, pharaohs, and religious figures as a physical representations of their power and position. The tradition of the Chain of Office was passed down through the Middle Ages and coincided with the rise of the university system in Europe. For centuries, ceremonial Chains of Office have honoured the highest officials of educational institutions and are worn as part of the pomp and ceremony at official public celebrations, such as the inauguration of a new president and at commencement events. The official Chain of Office is highly regarded as part of the enduring legacy and permanent symbology of the institution. They can combine symbols and colours based on the institution. It is formed by a medal and a chain with several links engraved. For maximum comfort, the Chain of Office should be fitted so that front and back hang equally on the wearer. Today, this custom is as strong as ever throughout the world.

LEFT. The actual Presidential Medal is circular and is engraved with the official logo with the EACMFS name in the front (above) and the old original logo of the EAMFS at the back (below). In the minutes of Council meeting in September 1989-Treasurer's report: "The Presidential Chain of Office has been regilded and the new logo inscribed, the old one being retained on the reverse". CENTER. The Presidential chain and medal of the EACMFS is an object manufactured in a single material with a uniform gold colour with a higher sentimental than material value. It is worn by the President in the official relevant acts of the Association and the main symbology is during the act of the "Passing Chain" between President and Past-President in the EACMFS congresses. The first visual document is available with the Presidential Chain is in 1976 in Norman Rowe's Presidency during the 3rd EAMFS Congress in London. **RIGHT.** The current President of the EACMFS, Jean-Paul Meningaud, with his Chain and Medallion. **RIGHT BELOW**. Links are correlatively engraved with the name of the President of the Association and the years of the Presidency below. The first Chain was donated by Hugo Obwegeser.

EACMFS Presidents and Congresses



1972 Franc Čelešnik † LJUBLJANA

1974 Hugo L. Obwegeser † ZURICH

1976 Norman L. Rowe † LONDON

1978 Camillo Curioni † VENICE

1980 Stefan Knapik † WARSAW

1982 Gerhard Pfeifer † HAMBURG

1984 Jean Delaire PARIS

1986 José R. Alonso del Hoyo MADRID

1988 Christos Martis ATHENS

1990 Robert Peiffer † BRUSSELS

1992 Rudolf Fries † INNSBRUCK

1994 Paul Stoelinga THE HAGUE

1996 Hermann Sailer ZURICH

1998 Christian Lindqvist HELSINKI

2000 John Ll. Williams EDINBURGH

2002 Ulrich Joos MÜNSTER

2004 Bernard Devauchelle TOURS

2006 Guillermo Raspall BARCELONA

2008 Luigi Clauser BOLOGNA

2010 Maurice Mommaerts BRUGES

2012 Mihalo Virag † DUBROVNIK

2014 Daniel Hrusak PRAGUE

2016 Ian C. Martin LONDON

2018 Klaus-Dietrich Wolff MUNICH

2020 Jean Paul Meningaud PARIS

2022 Julio Acero (future) MADRID

2024 Manlio Galiè (future) ROME





President 1970-1972



Franc Čelešnik



Slevenia

Franc Čelešnik (27, October, 1911, Podkoren-Yugoslavia-28, August 1973, Ljubljana-Slovenia). He finished elementary school in Kranjska Gora and high school in Ljubljana. He began his medical studies in Ljubljana, completed four semesters there and graduated in 1934 in Graz. After graduating, he completed his specialization in Dentistry in Graz and Vienna (Austria).

He worked as a trainee doctor at the surgical department of the Ljubljana Hospital. **Dentistry in Graz and Vienna**. From 1938 to 1944 he had a private medical practice in Ljubljana



until his departure for the Partisans. As an active contributor to the Liberation Front, he was captured in October 1944 in the bombing of the Stampet Bridge on the Vienna-Ljubljana-Trieste railway line, and then transported to prison. From there, he interned at the infamous Mauthausen concentration camp, where after initial work he became a clerk for a camp doctor and quarry. He organized the liberation of the interned, and upon liberation, in 1945, he began to practice jaw surgery. He later established a dental clinic in Ljubljana and headed the Department and later the independent Clinic for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. Since 1962, Čelešnik worked as a full professor of Maxillofacial Surgery at the Faculty of Medicine in Ljubljana and on February 7, 1969, became a corresponding member of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. As the originator of jaw surgery in Slovenia, Čelešnik raised the profession to the European level and enriched it with original treatments. Čelešnik was a world renowned surgeon and developed original operative methods for tube plastics (1951), a two-phase barrier of bilateral total cheiloshysis in a vertical sequence (1957), and a two-layer barrier of anthro-oral communications. In addition, he modified and improved some of the already established methods of other authors. He had successfully performed pre-prosthetic surgery, intra-oral osteoplasty, dyspnoea surgery and more. He dedicated himself to demanding operations of the parathyroid gland with facial nerve preparation, and has organized systematic team therapy for schizophrenia. He wrote several textbooks and numerous professional and scientific articles. He was also a founding member and first President of the EACMFS and its Honorary Member. He was an Honorary Member of a number of foreign professional societies, a recipient of the Magitot Académie Nationale de Médicine Award in 1972 and honorary diplomas of the Universities of Siena and Bologna (Italy). In 1972 he also received the Kidric Prize for his life's work.

Franc Čelešnik organized the 1st Congress of the EAMFS in Ljubljana (Yugoslavia) in September 1972. The venue was the New Hospital Building Zaloška and Tabor. Scientific topics included tumors, jaw deformations and clefts on the first day, and on the second was reconstructive surgery, traumatology and preprosthetic. The last contained talks on articulation, infections, pain and general anaesthesia.



President 1972-1974



Hugo L. Obwegeser



Hugo L. Obwegeser, MD, DMD, (21 October 1920, Hohenems, Austria-2 September 2017, Zurich, Switzerland) is known as the **father of the modern orthognathic surgery**. During his basic medical training at the University of Innsbruck, he gained six months general surgery

training and, following graduation, an additional six months in the hospital in his home town. In 1945, Hugo attended the Rockitansky Institute of Pathological Anatomy at

2 EAMFS congress 1974 Zurich

the University of Vienna, under the renowned Von Chiari. He received one year of general surgery training, and two years of pathology training. In 1947 he went to Graz University to train in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery under Richard Trauner and graduated in Dentistry in 1949. He worked with him from 1951 to 1952 and trained in Plastic Surgery in 1951 for 5 months with Harold Gillies in London and Schmid in 1954 in Suttgart. Hugo was also influenced by Dr. Paul Tessier from whom he learned how to advance the entire middle third of the face. Obwegeser served as Professor of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at the Medical School and Professor of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Oral Pathology, and Oral Diagnosis at the Dental School of the University of Zurich, as head from 1974 until his retirement in 1987. He served as the first Editor of the J Craniomaxillofac Surg as well as Founding President of the EACMFS. He also held the office of President of the Swiss and German Societies of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons. He obtained the Down Surgical Prize, of the British Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons, his Medal of Honor from the Semmelweis Medicine University in Budapest, the designation of the Hugo Obwegeser Prize of the Swiss Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons, and recognition through the EACMFS Obwegeser Traveling Scholarship. Also, the Distinguished Civilian Service Award, Department of the Armu, USA (for his training of American military residents), his First Award for Excellence in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery from the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, and his Honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Detroit (USA). In 1994, he gained Laurea Honoris Causa at the University of Ferrara (Italy). He was Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 2006. He published more than 180 papers and a book in 2001 about "Mandibular Growth Anomalies" and designed several instruments for surgery.

Hugo L. Obwegeser organized the 2nd Congress of the EAMFS in Zurich (Switzerland) in September 1974. He was also the President of the Organizing Committee with Hans Peter Freihofer Jr. acting as Secretary General; Chaiman of the Ladies Committee was Luise Obwegeser. The venue was on two floors of the Congress Building. The scientific program was busy and the first day included a demonstration of standard operations in the Maxillo-Facial Clinic in Zurich University Hospital with commentaries in English. The second day was focused on traumatology, preprosthetic and cleft surgery. The third day included tumours and cysts, infections and pathology of nerves. Fourth, maxillo-mandibular disharmonies, diseases of the TMJ, radiology and surgery on outpatients. On the last day, topics were reconstructive, cranio-facial anomalies, aesthetics and anaesthesia.





President 1974-1976



Norman L. Rowe



Norman Rowe (1915-1992) was born in Stroud, England, on 15th December 1915. He was educated at Malvern College and qualified LDS at Guy's Hospital in 1937. General dental practice was followed by war service in the Royal Army Dental Corps. He served with the forces in Europe after D-day and married his

wife Cunthia, in 1938. Postwar came his medical training, again at Guy's, and a position in the plastic and jaw unit at Hill End, St. Albans. He later held the post of consultant at Rooksdown House



Basingstoke, working with Sir Harold Gillies. In the hectic years that followed, he showed his flair for meticulous organisation and attention to detail, developing the oral surgical departments in most of the significant hospitals governed by the South West Metropolitan Regional Board. He and his trainees who followed, left an indelible mark on the standards of OMFS in that broad sweep of the South East from Lambeth to Chichester. Early in 1959, he transferred to the unit which later came to be the mecca for maxillofacial surgeons: Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton. From 1960 to 80, he was also the Senior Consultant in the specialty at Westminster Hospital until retirement. His epic textbook "Fractures of the Facial Skeleton", co-authored with his friend Homer Killey in 1955, opened new vistas in the management of maxillofacial injuries. It was followed by a second edition and later by a major revision "Maxillofacial Injuries", broader in scope and detail and written with a former trainee, John Williams and enthusiastically reviewed in 1985. The British Association of Oral Surgeons (BAOS), owed an immense debt to the first Honorary Secretary Norman Rowe, who served from 1962-65. He presided over the Association in 1969-70 and was elected as an Honorary Fellow in 1981. He gave similar periods of loyal and dedicated service to the International Association of Oral Surgeons (IAOS) as Councillor and Secretary General and Honorary Fellow. He presided over the Council of the European Association in 1974. He was awarded honorary fellowships in surgery and dental surgery by Royal Colleges and received the Civil Honour of Commander of The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in 1976. He presided over the organizing committee of the 3rd Congress of the EAMFS. Themes included immediate reconstructive surgery in malignant diseases of the maxillofacial region and critical aspects of the management of facial trauma. The social programme included a visit to the London Coliseum for a performance of opera or to the Royal Festival Hall for ballet and a visit to Greenwich. The gala evening was held at the Savoy Hotel.

Camillo Curioni



Italy

Camillo Curioni moved to Vicenza where he inaugurated the new Department of Maxillofacial Surgery in the presence of Frank Celesnik from Ljubljana, who was to become the first EAMFS President. As head of the Maxillofacial Unit, at Vicenza Hospital from 1968 until 1990 the Department achieved international recognition. Following this he became

Director of the School of Specialization in Maxillo-Facial Surgery at the University of Ferrara from 1990 to 1996.



4 EAMFS congress 1978 Venice

During his long and distinguished career, over 200 publications were published in his name in both national and international Journals. He is to be remembered for his contributions to both orthognathic and oncological surgery and in particular for first describing techniques for dissembling and reassembling the facial skeleton in order to reach deep-seated tumours for skeletal and soft tissue reconstruction, until the first applications of distraction osteogenesis came into use at the beginning of the 1990s. His other interests include surgery of the skull base for tumours, deformities and trauma. In 2004, he was nominated Honorary Member of the EACMFS. The nomination received a unanimous vote during the General Assembly of the members of the European Association on 18th September, in the presence of H. Obwegeser, one of the founding members of EACMFS. He married Francesca Maccaferri and they had four children: Andrea, Giacomo; Giulia and Angela. He was an academic of cuisine and was dubbed Knight of the Italian Republic. He passed away on 2013 at the age of 87. He was elected President of the EAMFS in 1976 and, in 1978, he organized the 4th Congress in Venice on 25th-30th September. The Congress venue was the magnificent and beautiful "G. Cini" on Foundation Island of San Giorgio Maggiore. The abstract book was published with the summary of the lectures as well as many surgical sketches and drawings. The highlight of this meeting was the President's reception in an old Venetian palace under a deluge of rain.



President 1976-1978



Chapter 2 EACMFS Presidents & Congresses

N. L. Rowe / C. Curioni / S. Knapik / G. Pfeifei



President 1978-1980



Stefan Knapik



Stefan Knapik was born on the 4th of July, 1922 in Mikolow (Poland). In 1950, he obtained a diploma in Dentistry and was employed at the Silesian Medical University, where he obtained his DDS (doctoral degree) in 1952. This was on the basis of a dissertation entitled: "Fractures of the jaws-overview of cases

treated in the Department of Dental Surgery in Zabrze". In 1953, he became a specialist in the field of Maxillary Surgery. In 1956, he graduated from the Faculty of Medicine at the Silesian Medical University where, in



5 EAMFS congress 1980 Warsaw

1966, based on his dissertation "Bone suture applied by intraoral access using stainless steel wire or polyester fibers", he obtained the habilitation (Associate Professor Degree). In 1967 he became Head of the University Department of Dental Surgery in Katowice of the Silesian Medical University. In October 1975, he received the title of a Professor of Medicine. Knapik's interests in science and research focused mainly on craniofacial injuries, the use of artificial materials in jaw surgery and the treatment of jaw and facial skeleton deformities, both congenital and acquired. He invented and presented numerous original methods of surgical treatment and surgical instruments of his own creation. For the first time in Poland, he applied and patented metal and titanium mini plates and screws for the fixation of fractured facial bones. He also **invented**, **patented**, **and used the first Polish intraosseous implants**. For this reason, he can be considered the pioneer of oral implantology in Poland. His scientific achievements include 172 publications and the authorship of three chapters in textbooks. He was a promoter of 13 doctoral dissertations, the supervisor of 3 habilitation theses and the reviewer of numerous doctoral and habilitation dissertations. Under his leadership, dozens of doctors became specialists in Dental Surgery and Maxillofacial Surgery. Stefan Knapik was active in many scientific societies. He was also a member of the Editorial Committee of Journal of Stomatology and Acta Chirurgiae Maxillo-Faciale. For his activities, he received numerous state and departmental awards. He was married to Irena Mokrysz (dentist), and had a son Piotr (professor of anaesthesiology). He was the President of the EAMFS from 1978 to 1980, when he organized the 5th Congress of the Association in Warsaw (Poland).

Gerhard Pfeifer



Germany



President 1980-1982



Gerhard Pfeifer (1921-2003) was born in Salzburg (Austria), near the Czech border. He was educated at Wolkenstein (Germany), Zschopan and Grimma. He was called to Military Service in World War II following his high school graduation in 1940. Throughout his life, he would retain the terrible memories from that period. Towards the end of the war, in

1945, he was a prisoner of war for several months, yet returned to Germany after his release. He studied both Medicine and Dentistry at the University of Heidelberg



6 EAMFS congress 1982 Hamburg

(Germany), where he graduated with a Degree in Dentistry in 1950 and Medicine in 1952. He then went on to practice as an Assistant Doctor in Locarno, Switzerland, but in 1954 he joined the Northwest Germanu Maxillofacial Clinic (Hamburg) as Assistant Doctor under the direction of the celebrated Karl Schuchardt. In his initial year, he had the opportunity to participate in his first International Congress organized by Schuhardt on a topic that would later dominate his professional career: cleft lip and palate. Five years after that congress, he was a certified Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery specialist and by 1962, he became Oberarzt and assistant professor at the University Clinic in Hamburg. In 1967, he moved to Tubingen as Head of the new Department of OMS. Later on, in 1970, he was recalled to Hamburg to succeed Karl Schuchardt in his position as head of the OMS Clinic, where he remained for over 17 years. His scientific work comprises over 180 publications, articles, and co-authorship of books and monographs. He gave more than 250 scientific lectures at home and abroad. Nearly 90 doctors wrote their medical and dental doctoral thesis supervised by Pfeifer. As an expression of his national and international reputation, he received numerous honours including Honorary Membership in several Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery Associations. He was elected to the German Academy of Sciences (Leopoldina) in 1980. Under his Presidency, many national and international congresses took place in Hamburg, including the 6th Congress of the EAMFS in September 1982, which, in those years, was still part of the Federal Republic of Germany. The venue was the modern Congress Centrum Hamburg, the Presidential Reception in the Atlantic Hotel and the afternoon excursion included a boat trip around the port, down the river Elbe to Altes Land. Finally, the Social Evening took place in the CCH banquet hall.



President 1982-1984



Jean Delaire



France

Jean Delaire was Director and Chairman of the Stomatology and Maxillofacial Clinic at the University Hospital in Nantes (France) from 1959-1990. Prior to studying Medicine, he trained as an orthodontist. When some years later he also became Dean of Dentistry, he was concurrently responsible for the building and running of a new Dental School and Hospital. He maintained his interest in that speciality throughout his surgical career, co-inventing the now widely used traction device known as the "Delaire Mask". He made

a major contribution to the understanding of the cleft lip and palate deformity and other craniofacial deformities, and based on extensive anatomical research, he developed a physiological and functional



7 EAMFS congress 1984 Paris

approach to surgery. He made a significant contribution to the management of speech abnormalities associated with the cleft palate deformity, inventing the "Aerophonoscope". He was a foundation member of the Association Française des Chirurgiens Maxillofaciaux in 1973 (President 1976-1978) and President of the Societe Francaise de Stomatologie et de Chirurgie Maxillofaciaux (1979-1981). In 1990, he was appointed Prof. Emeritus of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Nantes. He was a Founding Member of the Societe Fancaise de Carcinologie Cervicofaciale. He has written over 300 peer-reviewed articles and published in many textbooks. He has had many honours bestowed on him including Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, Honorary Membership of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kieferorthopädie (1965), Société Belge de Stomatologie et Chirurgie Maxillofaciale (1975), Honorary Doctor, L'université de Louvain (1976), Honorary Membership of the Socièté de Stomatologie et Chirurgie Maxillofaciale de France (1989), Honorary Membership L'association Française des Chirurgiens Maxillofaciaux, L'Académie Nationale de Chirurgie Dentaire (1990), British Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (1994), Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (1996) and Honorary Membership of the European Association for CranioMaxillofacial Surgery (1996). He was awarded Honorary Dr. of Laws of Dalhousie University in Halifax. He was honorary Kazanjian Lecturer at the American Society of Maxillofacial Surgeons Meeting and gave the Ed Sheridan Lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin. He was President of the European Association for Craniomaxillofacial Surgery from 1983-1984, holding the 7th Congress (Paris). In 2004, he was Honorary President of the Congress of the EACMFS in Tours. The Congress venue of the 7th EACMFS Meeting was the Hotel Hilton Intercontinental, close to the Tour Eiffel and the Champs of Mars. The President of the Organizing Committee was Jean Delaire, the Secretary Jacques Lévignac and the Treasurer Dupuis; the President d'Honneur was Paul Tessier.

José R. Alonso del Hoyo



Spain

President 1984-1986



He was born in Madrid, Spain, in 1929. He became a Doctor of Medicine and Surgery (1973), a specialist in Stomatology (1960), and specialist in Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery (1972). He was **Professor Titular of the University Autónoma of Madrid in Surgery (1985)**. He organized more than 36 courses in Spain and Latin-America for specialists (1975–2003). **He was Head of the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery in "Gran Hospital del Estado", later named Hospital de la Princesa, Madrid (1974-1996)** and Academic of the

Royal Academy of Medicine and Surgery of Valladolid, Spain (27-12-1985) and Buenos Aires (Argentina). He was a Founder Member and President of Sociedad Española de Cirugía Oral y



8 EAMFS congress 1986 Madrid

Maxilofacial (SECOM) (1976-1978) founded in 1964. He organized the first Iberoamerican Maxillofacial Surgery Congress in Madrid. He was Honorary Member of the European Association for Maxillofacial Surgery (EACMFS) 2004 and Honorary member of 11 Maxillofacial and Head and Neck Associations. In 1982, the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, gave him the "Great Cruz de Isabel la Católica" in Commendador Degree, for his wide educational work in several Latin-American countries. The 8th Congress of the EAMFS was held in Madrid in the "Palacio de Congresos" of Paseo de la Castellana in 1986. Some 630 participants from 35 countries attended in Madrid (439 attendees, 162 students and 114 accompanying persons). The Honorary Presidency was in the hands of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, Doña Sofia. The scientific content was divided into three sections. First, symposium on cranio-facial surgery (coordinated by H. Obwegeser) with the participation of Tresserra (Spain), Ortiz Monasterio (Mexico), Souyris (France), Bowermann (GB), Brusati and Curioni (Italy) and Machtens (West Germany). Second, the free papers (301) and third the video films and posters (110). A simultaneous exposition was organized with photos and objects of all the Departments of OMFS at that time in Spain, to show the clinical and surgical activity. Also, a communication department disseminated information on the sectors and activity of OMFS over 40 years.

l. Delaire / J. R. Alonso del Hoyo / C. Martis / R. Peiffei

Christos Martis





President 1986-1988



Christos Martis (Athens 1928), obtained his DDS in 1958 and his MD in 1962 from the Athens Univesity (Greece). He completed residencies in Oral Surgery (1958-1961) in Otolaryngology (1962-1965) and in General Surgery (1965-1969). He was Professor of Maxilofacial Surgery at the Thessaloniki

Aristotle University from 1969 to 1983 and at Athens Kapodistrian University from 1984 to 1996. He was mostly involved with cancer surgery with orthofacial and



9 EACMFS congress 1988 Athens

orthognathic surgery, parotid and thyroid gland surgery and TMJ ankylosis. Christos Martis has written 17 text books in Maxilofacial Surgery and is considered the pioneer in establishing the residency programme of Maxillofacial Surgery in Greece. He has published hundreds of articles in medical journals. He became a member of the Council of EACMFS in 1980 and served as President for the Association from 1986-1988. He organized and led the 9th Congress of the EACMFS which was held successfully in Athens (Greece) in September 1988. This was with the participation of a very large number of delegates, interesting topics and excellent speakers such as: John Bowermann, Camillo Curioni, Rolf Ewers, Eric Fossion, Rudolf Fries, Bruce Macintosh, Hugo Obwegeser and Katja Schwenzer. The venue was the modern Hotel Athenaeum Intercontinental. After the opening ceremony and a cocktail at the seaside piano restaurant the first day, the second was a Greek evening and the ballroom that was transformed into a typical Greek village square with traditional dance music and Greek food. Also, a night cruise with dinner was included for all participants and accompanying persons. For these, a special program composed of a half-day Athens sightseeing tour to the Acropolis and Parthenon was optional as well as a shopping tour to Monastiraki (the Flea Market), a bazaar in a picturesque corner of old Athens.

Robert Peiffer



Belgium



President 1988-1990



Robert Peiffer MD, DMD (1932-2010). During his whole life he was involved in building up our speciality, his recognition in Belgium and in Europe, his quality in the care provided to patients and in the high-level qualifications required for practitioners in training. **As General Secretary of the European**

Union of Medical Specialists (UEMS), he obtained the official legal recognition of the "Stomatology and Maxillo-Facial Surgery" as a mono-specialist section in the



10 EACMFS congress 1990 Brussels

European Union Doctors' Directives in 1989 (and in Belgium in 1990). Simultaneously, he worked for mutual recognition of different specialties in European countries, harmonisation of training and helped to establish European Boards. His Associations include: 1977, Honorary Member of the French Society of de Stomatology and Maxillo-Facial Surgery (SFSCMF); 1980, Honorary Member of the Professional Union of Germany (Bundesverband Deutscher Ärzte für Mund, Kiefer-und Gesichtschirurgie); 1992, Honorary Member of the European Association of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery (EACMFS); 1993, Honorary Member of the Group of International Researchers in Stomatology and Odontology (GIRSO); 1997, Honorary Fellow in Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of London (HFDSRCS-London); 1999, Honorary Member of the Union of European Medical Specialists (UEMS); 2002, Honorary Member of the Royal Belgian Society of Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery (SRBSCMF); and 2010, Honorary President of the European Association of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery (EACMFS). In 1997, Hugo Obwegeser wrote: "it was due to Robert Peiffer from Brussels, that our field of work is now fully acknowledged as a medical specialty like any other". As the Councillor for Benelux from 1982 in the EAMFS, he became President in 1988 and organised the 10th Congress in Brussels. There were 1,250 participants, and for the first time, 45 eminent practitioners from the Eastern countries, with Fabiola, Queen of Belgium as an Honorary President. The scientific program in the main hall included orthognathic surgery the first day, traumatology the second, craniofacial and esthetic the third, reconstructive the fourth and TMJ the last. More than 30 videos were received and 63 posters were shown. The European Confederation of the National Associations of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgeons was founded during this Congress.



President 1990-1992



Rudolf Fries



Austria

Rudolf Fries (1928 – 2017 Linz, Austria) was the Head of the Department of CMFS of the Common Hospital Linz (Austria) from 1971 to 1989. As a founder and cofounder of numerous national and international societies, he contributed significantly to the development of Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery. The list of scientific awards and honorary memberships is correspondingly long. In 1967 he was Founding

Member of the "Austrian Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery". In 1969, he and Spiessl, founded the "German-Austrian-Swiss Working Group for Tumors in the Jaw and Facial Area



11 EACMFS congress 1992 Innsbruck

(DÖSAK)". For many years, he was the Head of the Oral Cavity Cancer Research Group, chairman of DÖSAK and later honorary chairman. After the fail of communism and the opening of Eastern Europe, his major impact was promoting and developing the speciality of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery also in Eastern European countries. He invested tireless energy in the harmonization of training in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery globally which was awarded with Honorary Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons in London and the AAOMS. Rudolf Fries passed away on September 11th, 2017 after a long and severe illness at the age of 89, in Linz (Austria). From 1995 to 1997, he was president of IAOMS (Internation Association of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery).

From 1990 to 1992, he was the president of EACMFS and organized the 11th Congress of the EACMFS in Innsbruck, Austria. The venue was the Kongresshaus Innsbruck and the scientific committee included Chiari, Ewers, Gattinger, Hollmann, Kärcher, Matras, Norer, Joachim Obwegeser, Platz, Röthler and Waldhart. Congress started on Wednesday and the first day was for tumours, TMJ, orbita and traumatology, second for soft tissue and reconstructive, experimental, preprosthetic and craniofacial, third for nose, implantology and salivary gland, and Saturday, last day, for asymmetries, microsurgery and orthognathic surgery.

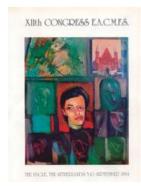
Paul Stoelinga



The Netherlands



President 1992-1994



Paul Stoelinga received his Dental Degree from the University of Utrecht and his Medical Degree from the University of Nijmegen, the Netherlands. He also received his training in Oral & Maxillofacial (OMF) Surgery from the University of Nijmegen. He served as Consultant at the Municipal hospital in Arnhem,

later called Rijnstate Hospital from 1973 to 1999. He subsequently became the Professor and Chairman of the Department of OMFS at the University in Nijmegen, until 2005. He held the



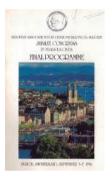
12 EACMFS congress 1994 The Hague

same position at the University of Maastricht from 2005 till 2007. Throughout his whole career he was actively involved in mostly clinical research concerning clinical pathology, preprosthetic and orthognathic surgery, resulting in over 180 publications in various peer-reviewed journals. He spent much time in helping create a structured training program, based on both a Dental and Medical Degree in The Netherlands, which was subsequently implemented. He was supervising the training of many Residents from different countries, including The Netherlands, Belgium, USA, Canada and Australia. He was Editor-in-Chief of the International Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery for the period 1988-2000. He was also involved in matters related to the organization of the specialty. He became the Dutch representative in the Oro-Maxillo-Facial Section of the UEMS from 1980-1990 and joined the Executive Committee of the EACMFS in 1990, to become President in the period 1992-1994. This was followed by joining the Executive Committee of the IAOMS in the year 1999, to become President of the IAOMS for the period 2001-2003. He organized the 12Ith Congress of the EACMFS in The Hague (The Netherlands) in September 1994. The Congress started on Tuesday with the opening ceremony and a symposium on facial asymmetry, that was one the main topics included in the composition of flyers and posters of this Congress. In these sumposia several renowned speakers were present as Cohen, Rodallec, Sailer, James, Moos, Bowerman and Tideman. There were some Limited Attendance Clinic (nowadays named Masterclasses) in arthroscopy of the TMJ (de Bont and Reich), orthopaedic surgery (West), reconstructive preprosthetic (Cawood and Farmand), fractures of the orbit (de Man and Freihofer), rigid fixation techniques (Lindqvist) and aesthetic surgery (Drommer and Musgrove).

R. Fries / P. Stoelinga / H. Sailer / C. Lindgvist



President 1994-1996



Hermann Sailer



Hermann F. Sailer was a full Professor for Maxillofacial Surgery and Pathology of the Masticatory System (University of Zurich). He held the posts of Dr. of Medicine, University of Erlangen (Germany) and Dr. of Medicine and Dentistry in the same University. Dr. of Medicine and Surgery, University of Naples, and Dr.

of Medicine and Dentistry University of Athens, Greece. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons

of England, Honorary Chairman and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and, in 2003, an Honorary Member of the Spanish Association of

OMS. Since 2001, has been running his



13 EACMFS congress 1996 Zurich

own private "Klinik Professor Sailer" in Zurich. During this time, he continued the development of surgical methods for the cure of "obstructive sleep apnoea". In 2000, he was President of the first world Cleft Congress (Cleft2000) in Zurich, 2012. He was awarded a Humanitarian Life-Time Achievement Award by the International Cleft Lip and Palate Foundation (ICPF). In 2001, he was Co-Founder of the Swiss Society of Oral Surgery and Stomatology, In 1996, he gained Membership of the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina ("oldest scientific association in the world"). Between 1987-1991, he was President of the Swiss Society for OMFS (1987-1991) and General Secretary of the Swiss Society (1991-1997). In 1987, he was made Ordinarius (ord. Prof.) and clinical director of the Clinic for OMFS of Zurich University Hospital. In 1985, Extraordinarius (ao Prof.) of the University of Zurich and, in 1979, was given the Wassmund Prize from the German Society of OMFS. He was an editor of the Journal of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery, of the Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics, of the International consultant American Journal of OMFS and of the yearbooks for Swiss Society for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. He has 407 publications in all areas of cranio-maxillofacial surgery. He was treasurer of the EACMFS from 1980-1994 and since 1997. He was President of the EACMFS 1994-1996 and he organized the 13th Congress in Zurich in September 1996. This event was the Jubilee Congress of the Association (25 years). The Congress in Zurich began with the Official Opening by the President of the Industrial Exhibition. During the first day, the scientific topics were bone replacement materials, osteosynthesis, new surgical methods and oncology. Second day was for the distraction osteogenesis, the orthognathic surgery, TMJ and the experimental surgery. The last day, implantology, imaging and models with stereolithography.

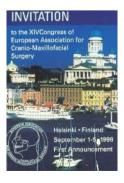
Christian Lindqvist



Finland



President 1996-1998



Christian Lindqvist (Helsinki, Finland, 1949) was full Professor in OMFS (University of Helsinki 1996-2017), Chief physician (Helsinki University Central Hospital, 1996-2017) and Director of postgraduate training programs, medical and dental, in OMFS (University of Helsinki) until his retirement in 2017. In 1979, he gained his D.D.S., his M.D., and his Ph. D., all from the University of Helsinki. He is a specialist in OMFS, sat on the National Board of medical specialties in 1983 and was a lecturer in OMFS at the University of

Helsinki in 1986. His editorial board memberships included the Journal of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery, Section Editor 1999-2002; the British Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Member of



14 EACMFS congress 1998 Helsinki

the Advisory Board 1993-99; and Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, International Consultant 1994. He became an active member of the EACMFS, was a member of the Council 1990-00, Councillor for the Scandinavian countries 1990-93, representative for Finland in the Council 1993-98, member of the Executive Committee 1994-00, President 1996-98 and Past President 1998-00. In the Confederation of European Associations of OMFS, he was a permanent representative of Finland. In the IAOMS, he became an active member, was on the Membership Committee, Education Committee and Scientific Committee. In the UEM, he was monospecialist in Stomatology and Oro-Maxillofacial Surgery. He was an Observer, a permanent member, a member of the Board of EBOMFS 1994-2019 and an Honorary Fellow of the European Board of OMFS in 1996. He produced more than 300 original publications and refereed papers in scientific journals, reviews and editorials, other articles and chapters in textbooks. He has been an invited lecturer and program director at more than 100 Congresses and at scientific and professional meetings. He organized the 14th EACMFS Congress in Helsinki, which was one of the top ten congresses organized in Finland in 1998. The main topics discussed were resorbable materials, craniomaxillofacial rehabilitation with implants and prosthetics, laser therapy and TMJ surgery including arthroscopy.





President 1998-2000



John Ll. Williams



John Williams obtained his Dental and Medical Qualifications at Guy's Hospital, University of London (UK). He was introduced to the specialty by Sir Paul Bramley and following broad surgical training in ENT, Accident and Emergency Medicine, Orthopaedics and General Surgery, completed his specialty training with Norman Rowe CBE, Ian Heslop and John Bowerman at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton. In addition to being the President of this Association, he was concurrently President of the British

Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (BAOMS). He was a Consultant Surgeon in Chichester and a former Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He played a major



role in the organisation of the 1976 Congress and was joint author with Norman Rowe of a world-renowned textbook on maxillofacial injuries which, with the passing of Norman Rowe, has been completely revised under his Editorship before the 2000 Congress. In 1999, he was honoured by H.M. The Queen with the award of a CBE. His involvement in the running of this organisation started at the Madrid Congress in 1986 when he was elected Assistant Secretary General to John Sowray. He subsequently followed him as Secretary General until being elected President-elect in 1998. He coordinated the organization of the 15th EACMFS Congress in September 2000 in Edinburgh (Scotland. UK). It was held in the newly constructed Edinburgh International Conference Centre (EICC) and for the first time, this Congress attracted more than 1.000 delegates. The glittering opening ceremony was attended by numerous distinguished guests including the Surgical Royal College Presidents and Deans. The scientific programme opened with the Charles Tomes Lecture presented by Herman Sailer of Zurich. In addition to the main daily programme, there was a series of early morning masterclasses designed particularly for junior specialists as well as numerous business meetings on topics such as the harmonisation of education and training around the world. The Association was developing education online and the final session was devoted to a live link transmission between the EICC and the Roual College of Surgeons in London.



President 2000-2002



Ulrich Joos



Germany

Ulrich Joos received his Dental and Medical Degrees from the University of Freiburg (Germany). He received his training in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in Freiburg with W. Schilli and in Nantes with Jean Delaire. He became full Professor and Vice-Director in 1984 in the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at the University Hospital Freiburg. During this time, he spent several periods in

Paris with Paul Tessier. In 1992, he became Chairman and Director at the Department of Oral and Craniomaxillofacial Surgery at the University of Muenster and, in 2006, Chair and

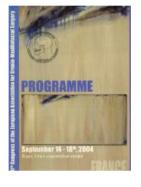


16 EACMFS congress 2002 Munster

Director of the Dental School, University of Muenster. His main interests were in the fields of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, cleft lip and palate, orthognathic surgery, and craniofacial malformations. He has published more than 200 papers on these topics in peer-reviewed journals. Throughout his whole career he implemented high quality postgraduate education, finally resulting in the foundation of the International Medical College with innovative blended learning concepts. These concepts are now established in more than 30 countries, and are approved by the German Ministry for Higher Education and recognized as exemplary for other Universities according to the Bologna criteria. In 1996 he joined the Executive Committee of the EACMFS and became President from 2000 to 2002. He has received several Honorary Doctorates and remains Director of the International Medical College. The 16th Congress of the European Association for Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery took place in Muenster, Germany from 3rd to 7th September 2002. There were about 1,800 participants during the congress. There were especially big delegations from Japan, due to the efforts of Kanichi Seto, and from Eastern Europe.

J. Ll. Williams / U. Joos / B. Devauchelle / G. Raspall

President 2002-2004



Bernard Devauchelle



France

Nothing was planned in the early life of **Bernard Devauchelle** for medical studies except the influence of his godfather. Medicine was interesting in his mind because of the possibilities to reconsider the evidence of therapy thanks to new technologies and university research. Some great authors such as Gogol and Balzac showed him the philosophical and dreamlike dimensions of this career. Paradoxically at the time of the choice of a surgical career, it became obvious that the works of hand through drawing,

writing and playing music, was essential. Initially used to General Surgery, he was more interested in soft tissue surgery because of the plasticity, and the numerous



possibilities of resilience. And even if the skeletal part could not be avoided, it is easier modified by its softness than by its strength. After General Surgery training, he was lucky to approach the cephalic disciplines: Ophthalmology, ENT, Stomatology and Neurosurgery. And although he had no will to deal with the retina or ears, he was happy to discover and operate withinin the boundaries of the face. An early integration in the facial surgery team in the Foch Hospital in Paris in 1976, heirs of the great surgeons of the Second World War, gave him the opportunity to discover reconstructive microsurgery through the auto transplantation of flaps. At the same time in the same hospital Paul Tessier defended the cephalic autarchy principles. Because of the choice of Maxillofacial Surgery and the French academic rules, he should have studied the basic principles of Dentistru. But his "insatiable appetite" for reconstruction placed him as one of the pioneers of such surgery. This way, his University position was enhanced. He was a close friend of Jacques Lévignac and was naturally involved in the EACMFS as a trainee since 1980. He dared to dream, and managed to perform the first face allotransplantation in 2005; crediting. Finally, he should choose Leonardo Da Vinci because of the cosmogonic dimension he gave to his creative work. In 2002, during the Munster Congress, he became the president of the EACMFS and organised the 17th Congress in Tours (France), a symbol of the Renaissance Age. The Councillor evening was held in Amboise. More than 1,200 participants (there were over 100 Japanese attendants who had a special meeting within the Congress schedule) still have great memories of the Congress besides the large scientific programme. There was a musical opening of the Congress with an outstanding Carmina Burana with more than 100 singers, sit down French cuisine lunches and an unforgettable Gala Dinner at the Cheverny Castle with a traditional welcome by the Marquis of Vibraye of and his pack of hounds. The nomination of Camillo Curioni as an Honorary Member of EACMFS, was one of the highlights taking place during the Congress.



President 2004-2006



Guillermo Raspall



Spain

Guillermo Raspall obtained his MD and PhD from the **University of Barcelona (Spain).** He trained as an Oral and Maxillofacial surgeon at La Paz University Hospital (Madrid, Spain) under the guidance of Victor Sada, one of the pioneers of the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in Spain. For 25 years, he combined his

functions as both Chairman of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at Valle Hebron University Hospital and as a Surgery University Professor in Barcelona. He currently holds a



teaching position as a Professor of Surgery at San Pablo CEU University (Madrid). During his whole career he has been (and still is) actively involved not only in the **foundation but also in the development of the EACMFS**, his efforts rewarded with his election as President during the period 2004-2006.

This culminated in the celebration of the 18th EACMFS Congress in Barcelona, where the main achievements were reaching participation of more than 1,500 delegates, exceeding the symbolic figure of 1,000 active members, and got a large number of excellent speakers such as: Obwegeser, Steinhäuser, Sailer, Gratz, Shah, Olsen, Keller and Jackson.





President 2006-2008



Luigi Clauser



Luigi Clauser, MD, DMD, FEBOMFS, Specialist in Maxillofacial Surgery and Odontostomatology. He is the former Head and Director of the Unit of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery of the University Hospital of Ferrara, Italy. Currently, he is a member of the Maxillofacial Surgery Staff at the

Instituto Stomatologico Italiano in Milano. Education: University of Padova, Italy, School of Medicine (MD) and School of Dentistry (DMD). Maxillofacial Surgery: University of



Verona, Italy. Expertise includes facial reconstructions, implantology, orthognathic surgery to correct various types of malocclusion, traumatology, orbital surgery, oral surgery-odontostomatology, treatment of temporomandibular joint dysfunctions and facial plastic surgery. He is internationally acknowledged as a leading expert in this field and a prominent specialist in the treatment of congenital craniofacial malformations, distraction osteogenesis and multidisciplinary treatment of exophthalmos in Graves-Basedow disease. The reconstruction of facial volumes in maxillofacial surgery through the use of autologous fat transfer and the related tissue engineering research, are among his main interests. He also has interests in development and refinement of particular techniques for disassembling and reassembling the facial skeleton in tumour surgery. Various mentors, in both Europe and the United States, have also contributed to his education. Luigi Clauser (an International Craniofacial Fellow) was the last pupil of Paul Tessier, a plastic-craniofacial surgeon in Paris. In the mid 90's he was part of a humanitarian mission in Tehran, Iran, together with Paul Tessier to treat patients wounded in the Iran-Iraq conflict. He is a reviewer of the J Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surg, Section Editor for Orbital and Periorbital Pathology and of other international scientific journals. He is a member of the European Board of Oro-Maxillofacial Surgery (FEBOMFS) and helped with the organization of the 19th EACMFS Congress in Bologna, Italy, September 9th through 12th, 2008. The General Secretary of the event was Prof. Manlio Galiè. The logo of the 19th EACMFS Congress (an idea of Elisabetta Giberti Galiè) was the antique map "Italia" by John Speed, London, 1626.

Maurice Mommaerts



Belgium



President 2008-2010



Maurice Mommaerts obtained his Dental and Medical Degrees from the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium). He trained as a cranio-maxillo-facial surgeon at the University of Zurich (Switzerland), under the guidance of Hugo Obwegeser, Hermann Sailer, and Milivoy Perko. He continued training in Oral Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS) and head and neck surgery at the Katholieke Univer-

siteit Leuven under Michel Bossuyt and Eric Fossion. He was a University of Miami Fellow in Plastic Surgery under Ralph Millard Jr. In 1990, he obtained a D.M.D.



degree at the University of Zurich in orthognathic surgery and became a European OMFS Board Fellow in 1996. For 22 years, he worked as a Consultant at the General Hospital St. John in Bruges. Orthognathic and orthofacial surgeries were common in those days, and he taught many young surgeons the "face-first approach" during the renowned summer "lobster courses", which approached 25 cases over 4 days with a craniofacial case on day 5. In 2011, Mommaerts became the chair of the European Face Centre at the Universitair Ziekenhuis Brussel. He is a prolific author, with 160 PubMed publications and 250 total articles. He served for eight years as the Junior and Senior President-elect, President, and Past-President of the European Association for Cranio Maxillo Facial Surgery (EACMFS), as Chairman of the Cosmetic Facial Surgery Fellowships Committee, and as Section Editor of the Journal of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery. He presided over the 20th Congress of the EACMFS, which took place on September 14–18, 2010, in Bruges, Belgium. This meeting hosted over 1,400 scientific participants and was the venue for 1,250 invited talks, oral presentations, e-posters, and satellite symposia. Together, 1,926 individuals (scientists and commercial vendors) generated a boost for the Association.

Mišo Virag



Creatia



President 2010-2012



Mišo Virag, MD, PhD, FRCS (Zagreb, Croatia, 1946-2018). Mišo Virag embraced Medicine with passion, graduating from the Medical School of Zagreb University in 1971. He was initially certified in Otolaryngology and Cervicofacial Surgery and, immediately after that, in Maxillofacial Surgery, becoming a revered Head and Neck Surgeon. It came as no surprise that he was soon to be

accepted for Head and Neck Surgery training in Sloan Kettering Memorial Cancer Centre New York and MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas (USA). Virag was the Head of



the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery in University Hospital Dubrava, Zagreb, Croatia and the Chair for Maxillofacial Surgery in the Medical School of Zagreb University. He had been appointed as Visiting Professor in many European and international universities in places such as Zurich (Switzerland), Budapest (Hungary), Shreveport and Louisiana (USA). He was also very active as a worldwide invited lecturer, not only under the auspices of EACMFS and other very well renowned congresses but for local courses as well. He was deeply convinced of his mission of sharing his knowledge with young surgeons and spreading knowledge in the interest of the speciality. It is Jatin Shah who mentioned Mišo Virag as "one of the hundreds of men and women, who made important contributions in head and neck cancer treatment in the past century". Virag was a relentless surgeon, travelling all over the world to save lives. As he was always saying, he was not difficult to convince to fly to whatever point on the world map to be involved in the treatment of a difficult case. And he did this up to the very end. As a very modest personality, he never bragged about his professional accomplishments and about the honours and worldwide recognition he received. Nor did he let anyone feel his superiority. He was as passionate about sailing as he was about oncology. In his effort to harmonise his profession with his hobby, Virag was the soul of the "Maxillofacial International Sailing Tour" on the Adriatic Sea. The 21st Congress of the EACMFS was held in Dubrovnik, Croatia, under the auspices of the President of the Republic of Croatia, Ivo Josipović, from 11th to 15th September 2012. The 21st EACMFS Congress had an exciting scientific programme incorporating almost 1,000 accepted abstracts, 8 keynote lectures, 6 panels and 10 guest society symposia. The Congress was attended by more than 1,400 participants, from 64 countries. There were 460 oral and 516 poster presentations. Attendanceand presentation certificates could be printed for first time in special machines.

Daniel Hrusak



Czech Republic



President 2012-2014



Daniel Hrusak, MD, DDS, PhD. (1963, Ceska Lipa, Czech Republic) is the Head of the Department of Stomatology, University Hospital, Charles University Prague, Medical Faculty Pilsen Senior Assistant in the Department of Stomatology, Charles University Prague, Medical Faculty Pilsen. He attended Medical School at Charles University Prague, Medical Faculty Pilsen 1981-1987 and gained a degree

in general Medicine (1987) and Dentistry (1995). He also gained qualifications in Orthopedic Surgery in 1991, a qualification in Maxillofacial Surgery in 1999, a



PhD from Charles University Prague, and Medical Faculty Pilsen 1999-04 qualification in Traumatology, Orthopedics, Dentistry, Maxillofacial Surgery. His staff positions were: in 1988-Department of Pathophysiology, Charles University Prague, Medical Faculty Pilsen, in 1988-1994 Orthopaedic Surgeon at the Department of Orthopedics, University Hospital, Charles University Prague, Medical Faculty Pilsen and in 1994-Maxillofacial surgeon at the Department of Stomatology, University Hospital, Charles University Prague, Medical Faculty Pilsen. He was President of the Czech Association of maxillofacial surgery and member of the EACMFS, councilor of Czech Republic and President (2012-2014), FEBOMS-Czech Republic representative and Examiner Board member.

The 22nd Congress of the EACMFS was held from 23rd to 26th September 2014 in Prague, at the Prague Congress Centre. More than 1,600 participants registered. At the end, 1,428 delegates were present and, together with exhibitors and accompanying persons, the total number of attendees was 1,702 who received a USB stick with an electronic version of the Book of Abstracts which consisted of 1,315 abstracts. It also included proceedings collected from 384 final papers.





President 2014-2016



Ian C. Martin



Ian C. Martin BDS, MBBS, LLM, FDSRCS, FRCS, grew up and was educated in Manchester in the North of England. He obtained his Dental and Medical Degrees at King's College, London. The late eighties and early nineties saw a period of rapid development in the field of head and neck cancer reconstruction, and Ian studied the functional outcomes following free flap reconstruction. Since 2013, Ian has been the Executive Medical Director and General Medical Council Responsible Officer at City Hospi-

tals Sunderland. Ian joined the National Confidential Enquiry into Patient Outcome and Death (NCEPOD) as a coordinator in 1997, and over the next twenty years



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published the results of numerous studies on all aspects surgical and latterly medical care. He is now Chairman of the Board of the NCEPOD Trustees and Steering group. Ian held the post of chairman of the National Training Committee (SAC) and introduced formal competence based assessment into oral and Maxillofacial Training. He undertook a law degree and developed a special interest in the harmonisation of training across the European Union. He went on to become Chairman of the Council of the British Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons, and has been awarded both the BAOMS Surgery prize and the Association's most prestigious prize for life time achievement, the Down Surgical Prize. In 2018, he became President of BAOMS, Ian was also President of the British Association of Head and Neck Oncologists (BAHNO) from 2010-2012. Ian has been a member of Council of the Royal College of Surgeons since 2006 and has been an examiner for both RCS and intercollegiate examinations. He was President of the Federation of Surgical Specialist Associations of Great Britain and Ireland between 2011-2014. Ian has also held the post of Civilian Consultant to the Royal Air Force since 2009; he learnt to fly with the RAF in the University Air Squadron in the 1970s. He retains a Commercial Pilots Licence and Instructor and Examiner Ratings. These interests helped shape the programme for the 23rd EACMFS Congress held in London in 2016, with keynote sessions on the lessons from military conflicts and human factors in surgery playing a prominent part of the Congress.

Klaus-Dietrich Wolff



Germany



President 2016-2018



After studying Medicine and Dentistry at FU Berlin, Klauss D. Wolff completed his PhD in both subjects in 1987 and acquired his postdoctoral teaching qualification (habilitation) in 1994. Subsequently, he was appointed Adjunct Professor at FU Berlin in 1999. This was followed by a position at Ruhr University Bochum where he held the Chair of Oral Surgery and Plastic Facial Surgery from 2000 to 2007 and the post of Medical Director from 2004 to 2007. In 2007 he accepted an appointment at TUM where he has since been a Professor at "Klinikum rechts der Isar" (Munchen) and a member of a

number of professional associations. Klaus Wolff researches in the area of plastic reconstructive facial surgery. The aim of his research work is to improve the microsurgical transfer of



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tissue through a better understanding of the construction, physiology and healing of tissue transplants. Currently, his main focus is on the development of an extracorporal oxygenation and perfusion system and the clinical establishment of perforator flaps to replace soft tissue. In the past, he has contributed to the field of reconstructive surgery with the development of the free *vastus lateralis* flap and with his systematic Book on flap raising. Klaus Wolff has established the first S3 guideline for the treatment of oral cavity carcinomas in Germany.

The 24th EACMFS Congress in Munich took place from 18th-21st of September 2018. It was attended by 1,990 delegates and almost 296 invited speakers from 79 countries. The Congress was held under the tittle "Facing the Future Together". At the "Bavarian evening" in the traditional Hofbräuhaus, the delegates experienced the Bavarian way of life. The gala dinner was held in the famous Hotel Bayrischer Hof. The final highlight of the Congress was the Obituary Ceremony in honour of Hugo Obwegeser, the founder of our Association, who passed away one year before the Congress.

I. C. Martin / K-D. Wolff / J-P. Meningaud



President 2018-2020



Jean Paul Meningaud



France

Jean-Paul Meningaud, MD, PhD is Head of the Department of Plastic and Maxillofacial Surgery and Director of the Ambulatory Surgical Department at the Henri Mondor Hospital (Hospitals of Paris). A Fellow of the European Board of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery, he has graduated in microsurgery and holds the HDR (postdoctoral degree authorizing the holder to direct the research of others). Meningaud and his

team have an extensive experience of the feasibility, reproducibility, risks and benefits of face transplantation. He received the James Barret Brown award in 2011. He is the President of



the European Association for Cranio Maxillo Facial Surgery in 2018-2020. He is in charge of four University Diplomas in cosmetic medicine and runs researches in regenerative medicine and aesthetic surgery. Certified Expert, Cour de Cassation (highest court in the French judiciary), he is member of the French National Academia of Surgery.

The 2020 EACMFS congress coincides with the 50th Anniversary of our Association. The topic of the Congress is "50 years of Advancing Science". Together with Joel Ferri, who is the Head of the Scientific Committee, we have built a fantastic program. The European Board of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery examination takes place in the convention centre. We had a successful meeting in Brussels with the representatives of the UEMS regarding this important component of our DNA. Some surprises are on their way. The Venue is the Palais des Congrés of Paris which is within walking distance of many major tourist areas with plenty of hotels nearby.

Due to the un-expected COVID-19 pandemic and the global sanitary rules,, the 25th Congress has been postponed to July 2021, when the whole program is expected to run as planned.



Past, present and future of the EACMFS. after the closing ceremony of the 24th EACMFS Congress in Munich (Germany) in September 2018. From left to right: Manlio Galié (IT) (Junior President EACMFS 2022-2024); Jean Paul Meningaud (FR) (President EACMFS 2018-2020); Alexis Olsson (USA) (President IAOMS 2017-2019); Klaus D. Wolff (GE) (Past President EACMFS 2016-2018); and Julio Acero (SP) (Senior President EACMFS 2020-2022).

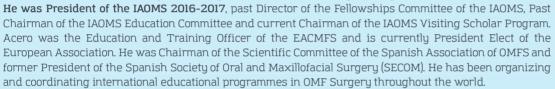


Julio Acero



2022 Madrid

Julio Acero MD, DMD, PhD, FEBOMFS, FDSRCS, FIBCSOMS, is the Head of the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery of the Ramon y Cajal University and the Puerta de Hierro, University Hospitals in Madrid, Spain. He is full Professor of Surgery at the Alcala University of Madrid. He studied Medicine and Dentistry and obtained his PhD, at the University in Madrid. Acero was a Research Fellow at the Spanish National Institute of Health and Fellow of the Council of Europe in Germany. He is also Fellow of the European Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Fellow "Ad eundem" of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and Member of the Spanish National Academy of Dental Sciences. His special fields of interest are oncologic and reconstructive surgery of the head and neck and salivary gland pathology, as well as bone regeneration. He is now full Professor of the National University of Athens, Honorary Professor at the University of Ferrara (Italy), the University of Belgrade and the University of Bucharest. He is Distinguished Fellow Award of the IAOMS, Honorary Member of the Latin-American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (ANZAOMS), Distinguished Fellow of the Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons of India, Honorary Member of the National OMFS Societies of Argentina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Turkey and N. Macedonia.



The 2022 EACMFS congress will be the 26th Congress of the EACMFS and will take place in Madrid (Spain) on September 27th-30th, 2022. The proposed venue will be the Palacio de Congresos, close to downtown and near the Barajas airport, with an complete scientific program covering every field of the specialty, the use of new technologies, such as 3D digital planning, custom-made osteosynthesis and navigation. The scientific contents together with an attractive social program will make Madrid a venue where Europe will meet the global community of Oral and Cranio-Maxillo-Facial surgeons.



President Elect 2020-2022



Manlio Galiè



2024 Rome

Manlio Galiè, MD, DMD, FEBOMFS, is Clinical Professor at the St. Anna University Hospital of Ferrara (Italy), Head of the Department of Cranio Maxillo Facial Surgery-Center for Orbital Pathology & Surgery. He has completed formal training in both Medicine MD and Dentistry DMD. He specializes in Maxillo-Facial Surgery and in ENT Surgery. Galiè has lectured as an invited speaker to numerous seminars, meetings, roundtables and congresses in Italy, Europe, and worldwide. Author of over 70 publications in national and international journals, he is a member of the Editorial Board of the Journal of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery, of the Journal of Craniomaxillofacial Trauma and Reconstruction, and Section Editor of the Annals of Maxillofacial Surgery. International Fellow at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Craniofacial Center. Fellow of the European Board of Oro-Maxillo-Facial Surgery (FEBOMS). Education & Training Officer of the European Association for Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery (EACMFS). He is President Elect 2022-2024 of the EACMFS and a member of the European Clinical Networks: EUROCRAN and ORPHANET. He is member of the Associations: EACMFS (Member of the Executive Committee), SILPS, SICMF (Member of the Executive Committee), IAOMS, ISCFS, AOCMF. He is interested in new innovations in Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery. His special interests are in craniofacial surgery, orbital surgery, reconstructive surgery and total facial rehabilitation, orthognathic surgery, cleft surgery and tumour surgery of the oro-maxillofacial area. Current researches are in: tissue engineering & distraction osteogenesis.

The 2024 EACMFS congress will be the 27th Congress of the EACMFS and will take place in Rome in September 17th-20th, 2024. Italy has been the cradle of many European cultures. Later, it was the birthplace of the University and of the Renaissance, that began in Tuscany and spread all over Europe. Rome was for centuries the centre of western civilization. The capital will provide an unforgettable setting for this important event. The scientific planning is in the embryonic stage but has very clear outlines. The support is from the SICMF (Italian Association for Maxillo-Facial Surgery) and Italian MIBAC (Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism). The scientific themes will see the collaboration with the Italian National Universities and will offer significant input in the form of daily keynote lectures from internationally renowned scientists presenting cutting edge research of relevance to our speciality.



President Elect 2022-2024



Inside the Congresses









ABOVE LEFT AND RIGHT. The congress staff and volunteers are essential for the success of the meeting. They inform attendants, help with audio-visual support and organize halls and other items during those intense daus. Here crew members in the 24th Congress in Munich 2018.

CENTER LEFT. The new technologies have many applications in the futures congresses. The Apps are easy and friendly managing and a precise control of access to the sessions is easy with the code bars in the badges (here in the 24th Congress in Munich







CENTER RIGHT. Audio-visual facilities have improved a lot, from those old slides-cars to the new high resolution 4K screens and projections. Speakers preview rooms are offered for final assembly.

Here the image and sound technicians in the 20th Congress in Bruges in 2010. **BELOW LEFT.** The technical exhibition has traditionally been a place to share industry and manufacturers with delegates, as here during a coffee break in the 16th Congress in Munster 2002. Sponsors have been a crucial support for the Association and the congresses.

BELOW RIGHT. Assistants to the EACMFS congresses have been increasing since year 2000 in Edinburgh where more than 1,000 were registered, to the 23rd Congress in London with more than 2,000 delegates (panel with the names and countries). Also, the spirit of a European Congress has move to an International Congress probably due to the high scientific level.

BELOW. One of the aims of the EACMFS congresses is to offer a common place to all specialist and trainees to share their scientific work, to point out their doubts and thoughts and, why not, to personally see colleagues and friends.







Albania

ALBANIAN ASSOCIATION OF ORAL-MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (AAOMFS)

Initially, the Dental Surgery Service was included with all the other dental specialties in a single Department at the Medicine Faculty.

In 1964, the Dental Surgery Service was established and was led by PhD. Dr Dhori Pojani until 1989. This Service operated in two areas in the hospital and at the out patient clinic at the University Dental Clinic.

In 1964, the Dental Surgery Service was sent to the ENT Service by hospital management with 10 beds allocated for performing surgical interventions. PhD. Samedin Gjini, Associate Professor Gafur Shtino contributed greatly to this unit. Patiens afflicted with pathologies that required Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, began to be treated.

Other doctors like as DSc. Isuf Kasapi, Gaqo Qano, Ago Shameti, Haxhire Bajraktari, Bani Prifti, Zhani Qirko also provided great help in setting up the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Service.

Currently, the Maxillofacial Surgery Service is established as a separated unit in the "Mother Theresa" University Hospital Center of Tirana. Six maxillofacial surgeons work in this service: PhD. DSc. Ramazan Isufi, Andis Qentro, Esat Bardhoshi, Jakup Vrioni, Algen Isufi and Arlind Myftari. The part of Oral Surgery is performed by specialists like Associate Professor Merita Bardhoshi, DSc. Fatmir Lela and Eriselda Simoni at the Dental Faculty operator clinic. Some of the academic staff of this Department are DSc Alketa Qafmolla, DSc. Silvana Bara and DSc. Rozela Xhemnica for dental stomatologu.

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Hospital Services were conducted not only in Tirana, the capital of Albania but also in other cities such as Shkodra, covering the entire North of the country, where Abdulla Bilali used to work; DSc. Lluke Gjidede was in Vlora; in Korça, Spiro Bimbli; and in Durres a contribution in Maxillofacial Surgery was given by Kujtim Lika, Kaplan Mançe and Florian Bllaca.

The separation of the Maxillofacial Surgery Service from ENT has been a very important element in the improvement of this Service. Today this Service works with 15 beds where major operations of the Maxillo-Facial field are carried out.

The Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery was directed as follows:

- · 1964-1989 by Dhori Pojani
- · 1989-2000 by Samedin Gjini
- \cdot 2000-2013 by Ramazan Isufi, who continues today as the Head of this Department.

The opening of the post-graduate specialization

course in 1971 (lasting I year initially, then 2 and 3 years, and currently 4 years) marked a significant qualitative step in this Service, preparing dozens of specialists working throughout Albania.

A great contribution to the performance of this Service was given by the establishment of the Association of the Albanian Maxillofacial Surgeons in 1994.

An important moment has been the opening of the new University Dental Clinic in the "Mother Theresa" University Hospital Center of Tirana in 1999, where Oral and Maxillofacial operations are performed.

The construction of the "French Hospital" in 2005 was another important step for our Service. In this Hospital, the Maxillofacial Surgery Service works as a separate unit with 12 beds, an operating theater and several ambulatory clinics.

Three Professors, two Associate Professors, 15 Science Doctors and dozens of Masters have been trained by this Department.

Some PhDs and other Masters (around 27) are ongoing. This Department provides theoretical and practical preparation for students of Dentistry, Medicine, OMF Surgery specialists and other medical specialties.

Recently, there has been extensive cooperation and links with several teams from different countries such as Germany, Ireland, Italy, Croatia and other neighboring countries.

With these teams collaborating, there has been an increase in the quality in some specialist areas such as: Orthognathic Surgery, Traumatology and Head and Neck Reconstruction Surgery.

The Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons Association was established in 1994 by a group of oral and maxillofacial surgeons led by PhD Samedin Gjini until 1999.

From 1999-2012 this Association was directed by Associate Professor Gafur Shtino and from 2012 onwards it is led by Esat Bardhoshi.

Ramazan Isufi





ALBANIAN ASSOCIATION OF ORAL-MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (AAOMFS)





Albania

Population: 3 million

Number of OMFS: 50

Number of Trainees: 5

Number of EACMFS members: **20**

Qualification and length for OMFS: DDS, 4 years







ABOVE LEFT. After an operation with Jak McCann from Ireland, Anfris Qendro and Ramazan Isufi. **ABOVE RIGHT**. During a surgical procedure. **CENTER.** The Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery of Albania in UHC Mother Theresa. **BELOW LEFT**. Lunch time during a scientific activity. **BELOW RIGHT**. After a Conference in Tirana.



Armenia

ARMENIAN ASSOCIATION OF MAXILLOFACIAL AND ORAL SURGERY (AAMFOS)

The historical roots of medical development including stomatology and Oral and Maxillo-facial Surgery in Armenia goes into the distant past. At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, there were some patients with pathologies in the maxillofacial region that were treated by general surgeons.

The beginning of stomatology development in Armenia was connected to the activities of A. Mashur. He established the first dental prosthetics laboratory in Yerevan (nowadays there is the City Dental Polyclinic Nº1), and the Dental School. In 1936, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in Armenia underwent a major boost during World War II. At first, it was supported by general surgeons with an interest in that field, and by inspired, extremely talented dentists.

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in Armenia was founded by Kh. Petrosyan. In 1947, the Clinic of Oral and Maxillofacial surgery was opened at the Yerevan Institute of Orthopedics and Traumatology. For 13 years, the Head of this clinic was G. Yeghyan and the last years Kh. Badalyan. Since 1946, A.Sahakyan and G.Yeghyan became teaching doctors for the "Stomatology" discipline at the Department of Hospital Surgery in Yerevan State Medical Institute (YSMI). Later, the Society of Dentists and Oral Surgeons of Armenia was formed in 1948 as a result of the increasing scientific and practical knowledge among surgeons and dentists. A. Sahakyan was elected Chairman from 1948 to 1956.

In order to provide qualified dental care in Armenia, the stomatological faculty was opened in 1961 at Yerevan State Medical Institute (YSMI). This included the Chair of Surgical Stomatology (Head G. Yeghyan).

After this, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery became widely practiced, routine operations were performed, such as treating inflammatory and traumatic lesions, but also reconstructive operations, e. g. with avascular autologous transplants during oncological resections and huge posttraumatic defects.

The creation of the Chair and the subsequent training of specialists contributed to the development of clinics, carrying out more complex Surgical interventions in the 1980s-1990s. Such operations included velopharyngoplasty and reconstructions on the hard and soft palate, orthognathic surgery (BSSO, Le Fort I, genioplasty), reconstruction of huge facial hard and soft tissue defects after ballistic wounds and oncological resections with vascularized grafts using microsurgical techniques followed by dental implant rehabilitation, etc.

In 2002, the Course of Maxillo-Facial Surgery was made available for the students of the General Medicine Faculty (Head - G. Khachatryan). Later the Chair of Maxillo-Facial Surgery for medical students and the Chair of Surgical Stomatology for dental students joined together in 2010 and

transformed into the Chair of Surgical Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery (Head- E. Avetisyan). Recently, G. Hakobyan was elected as Chair and supervises it up until today. For more than 30 years the Chair taught Oral Surgery and Maxillofacial Surgery to residents from Armenia, Georgia, Russia, India, Syria, Iran and other countries.

Many Armenian OMF surgeons played an important role in upgrading the education program in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery for students and residents (G.Yeghyan, Kh.Badalyan, Yu.Poghosyan, K.Lalayan, S.Ananyan, G.Hakobyan, A. Poghosyan, G. Khachatryan, G. Kocharyan, G. Zalyan, A.Papikyan, E.Avetisyan, H.Yenokyan). Our distinguished doctors and researchers have been at the forefront of our specialty by pioneering treatments and exploring new directions.

The "Armenian Association of Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery (AAMFOS)" was founded in 2011 by the initiative of Associate Professor Grigor E. Khachatryan. Anna Poghosyan was elected as President of the AAMFOS in 2017 and heads it to this day. The AAMFOS is a professional organization representing more than 100 oral and maxillofacial surgeons. The objectives of the Association are to promote Cranio-Maxillo-Ffacial Surgery in theory and practice and to attempt to establish uniform training requirements for the specialty in Armenia. The mission of the AAOFMS is to improve the quality and safety of patient care by advancing innovations in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery research and education. More than 90 percent of oral and maxillofacial surgeons in the Armenia belong to AAMFOS.

During the last twenty years, the oral and maxillofacial surgery specialty has been widely represented in the health care system of Armenia. There are 10 Departments of OMF surgery in hospitals in Armenia, and 6 of them are accredited for training specialist. As the 20th century progressed, modern treatment of patients routinely included the use of advanced and three-dimensional imaging that greatly improved patient outcomes. During the past few years, modern techniques have brought decisive. Advances in anesthesia allow for patient comfort as well as giving the surgeons which the time necessary to perform much more complex and beneficial treatments. For some years oral and maxillofacial surgeons have successfully used micro-vascular surgical technigues to help transfer tissue from one part of the body to another. Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery is a specialty. In consdering the prospects of our





ARMENIAN ASSOCIATION OF MAXILLOFACIAL AND ORAL SURGERY (AAMOS)

specialty one should realize that in the near future transformed into the Chair of Surgical Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery will be influenced by further medical and technical progress in the field with percutaneous endoscopic techniques, minimally invasive and laser surgery.

By further developing 'tissue engineering' it will be possible to cultivate hard as well as soft tissue with the aid of gene technology and transplant them into the face using relevant carrier substances.

Our treatment of pain, defects, disease, and trauma will be transformed. The AAMFOS will fuel that transformation by providing cutting-edge research and education that dramatically impacts our patients' lives.

The Association successfully organized the first AAMFOS International Congress in Yerevan from 26 to 28 september, 2019.

Levon Khachatryan



Armenia

Population: 3 million

Number of OMFS: 51

Number of Trainees: 73

Number of EACMFS members: 12

Qualification and length for OMFS**: MD/DDS**, **5 years**



ABOVE RIGHT. Secretary AAOMS, Ani Hovhannisyan; President AAOMS, Anna Y. Poghosyan; Ex-President, Associate Prof. Grigor E. Khachatryan and Vice-President, Aram Badalyan during a Course. **CENTER RIGHT 1.** After TMJ arthroscopic surgery in Yerevan with Levon and Grigor Khachatryan and invited R. Martin-Granizo and L. Maniegas from Spain.

CENTER RIGHT 2. The Association has set a goal of discussion of the Healthcare System of the Republic of Armenia during the periodic meetings, issues and problems related to the AAOMFS as a whole and organization of scientific reports and discussions, as well.

BELOW RIGHT. The 26th to 28th september 2019 the 1st Armenian Congress of the AAMFOS was held in Yerevan. Here from left to right: Michail Soloviev (profesor and honour head First St. Petersburg Medical University, Russia), Levon Khachatryan (councillor in EACMFS), Andrey Yaremenko (President of St. Petersburg Medical University, Russia), Anna Poghosyan (P resident AAMFOS), Rafael Martin-Granizo (Executive advisor EACMFS), Grigor Khachatryan (Founder of AAMFOS) and Arthur Grigoryants (Chair First St. Petersburg Medical University, named Pavlov, Russia).

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Austria

AUSTRIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Austria can be considered the cradle of modern Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery on the continent of Europe. It all began with Hans Pichler, born in 1877 in Vienna. He studied Medicine in Freiburg, Prague and Vienna. He began a residency in General Surgery, with Anton von Eiselsberg, at the University of Vienna's Department of General Surgery where Billroth had earned his reputation. Due to an allergic reaction to carbolic. he had to stop his training. Instead, he went to Dental School in Vienna and later attended Dental School in Chicago at North Western University. In 1903 he became a consultant for the General Surgery Department, where his former teacher Anton von Eiselberg was still in charge. As in many countries throughout Europe, World War II became the reason for the establishment of units to treat the wounded military, including maxillofacial trauma. Hans Pichler became the first chairman of such a unit in Vienna, in 1914, but was attached to the General Surgery Department. In 1962, the Department, which was under Rudolf Ullik since 1949, became independent from the General Surgery Department. This Maxillofacial Clinic (headed today by Emeka Nkenke) had a focus on computer assisted surgery, navigation and robotics.

During World War I, Franz Trauner became the chairman of the department in Graz and kept this position until 1937 followed by Hermann Mathis. The next Chairman was Richard Trauner, the son of Franz and a pupil of Pichler. He became a well-known cleft surgeon and above all the trainer of two well known colleagues, Hugo Obwegeser and Heinz Köle. Köle became known for his contributions in orthognathic surgery and was the inventor of the anterior mandibular segmental osteotomy. Hugo Obwegeser's pioneering work on preprosthetic, orthognathic and craniofacial surgery is well-known throughout the word. At present, the main field of interest in Graz (headed by Wolfgang Zemann) lies in "Augmented Reality in Maxillofacial Surgery.

At the third Medical Sschool, in Innsbruck, a Dental Clinic was established in 1909 with a small Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, chaired by Berhnard Mayerhofer. During the World War I, the Department expanded for obvious reasons and is now one of the biggest maxillofacial units in Austria (head Andreas Kolk).

In Linz, an OMFS Department was established in 1947 with Otto Hofer as its first Chairman. He retired in 1964 and was briefly succeeded by Heinz Köle before he went to Graz to become the Chaiman there. In 1971, Rudolf Fries became the chairman in Linz (actually Head Michael Mallek) and would hold this position until 1989 when he retired. Together with

Rudolf Ullik, it was Rudi Fries who initiated the foundation of the Austrian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. He became President of the EACMFS in 1990-1992.

In Salzburg, WW II also initiated activities in OMFS but in a different way. In 1940, an OMFS Outpatient Department was set up within the Department of ENT. Here, Karl Czerwenka worked as a consultant dentist, who also treated maxillofacial trauma. A separate Department of OMFS was finally established in 1947 headed by Franz Clementschitsch who was known for his pioneering work in the field of preprosthetic surgery. In 2003 a Private Medical School was established in Salzburg which then merged with the city hospital's OMFS Department. Since 2018, the Salzburg Clinic (Head, Alexander Gaggl) is a centre of the European Reference Networks (ERNS) for rare diseases.

In Wels, a Department was established in 1977 headed by Heinz-Peter Müller-Schenken. The "Klinikum Wels-Griesskirchen" is a regional hospital in which this Department is located (Head, Paul Pöschl).

In three other hospitals, departments of OMFS have also been established. One in Klagenfurt (Head, Gert Santler) since 1974, one in St. Pölten since 1976 (Head, Franz Watzinger) and one in Feldkirch since 1985 (Head: Oliver Ploder). Over the years, all have evolved into complete units where the full scope of the specialty is practiced.

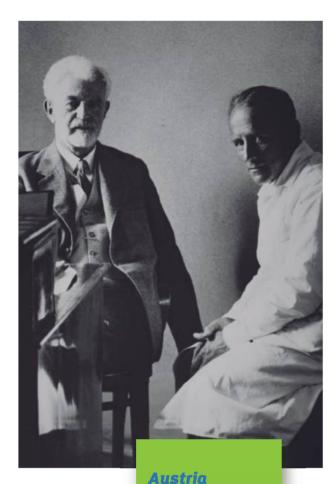
In Vienna, two other small Maxillofacial Units are located in city hospitals. They are situated in the Danube Hospital (Head, Michael Öckher), and in Hospital Hietzing (Head, Werner Millesi). As mentioned above, the Austrian Association was founded in 1967. Rudi Fries and Rudolf Ullik were the founders with the intentions of structuring the training programs and promoting interdisciplinary communication and relations. There are currently 200 active members.

Wolfgang Zemann



Chapter **3**National Societies Austria

AUSTRIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY



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Population: **8'8 million**Number of OMFS: **195**

Number of Trainees: 35

Number of EACMFS members: **40**

Qualification and length for OMFS: MD+DDS, 10 years

ABOVE LEFT. Anton von Eiselsberger (left) and Hans Pichler (right) the "Father" of Maxillofacial Surgery in Austria.

ABOVE RIGHT. One of the first operative report of Hugo Obwegeser's sagittal split osteotomy from 1953 performed in Graz, Austria. (Courtesy of Renato Isafi).

BELOW Rudolf Fries was President of EACMFS in 1990-1992. Later, was President of the Intenational Association from 1995 to 1997 (here with IAOMS tie in a meeting).

www.oegmkg.at



Azerbaijan

AZERBAIJAN SOCIETY OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS (AZSOMS)

The origins of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery in Azerbaijan can be linked to a publication on "Surgical Dentistry in Experimental Conditions" by Gulubala Rahman Gurbanov, the founder of Maxillofacial and Reconstructive Surgery in Azerbaijan in 1936. Gurbanov, who was active in the treatment of the wounded during World War II, has incorporated his own experiences into the world of classical Plastic Surgery with his book titled "Plastic Surgery Techniques for Reconstruction of Facial Soft Tissues after Gunshot Injuries".

The first Surgical Stomatology Department in Azerbaijan was established in 1956 at the Medical University (headed by G. Gurbanov). The clinical base of the Department was maintained by the Trauma & Orthopedic Science Research Institution with only a 20-bed ward.

In 1961, the first specialized 60-bed ward within the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery was established at the Baku State Hospital. All of the Department leaders ((Associate Professor Bakhish Huseynov (1974-1980), Teymur Babayev (1987-2007), Chingiz Rahimov (2007 to present)) were active in developing the treatment service and, supervising the scientific research projects. They were also encouraging young scientists to conduct research by granting scientific titles.

In 1974, a second 20-bed specialized OMFS Department was established at the Republic Clinical Hospital in Baku. This was later used as a training centre for research-development courses for postgraduates (lead by Ogtay Sauidbayov).

In 1977 the OMFS Department in Baku State Hospital provided a ward for paediatric patients and founded Paediatric OMFS in this area.

In 1978 the one year dental-surgery internship position was created for undergraduates of the Medical University.

The Karabakh war (1991-1994) made a significant impact in developing the military-medical practice of Maxillofacial Surgery in Azerbaijan. The work of a Turkish Plastic Surgery group, led by Ibrahim Yildirim, was an undeniable support for this Department.

In 2006, the Department of Surgical Stomatology at the Medical University was renamed as the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. Earlier, the Board of the Doctoral education in Moscow was the only Committee to assign doctorate degree for the candidates. In 2006 the first Doctorate Degree to be granted in the Republic of Azerbaijan was to professor Aziz Jamil Aliyev. In the same year, the first textbook on Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in the Azerbaijani language was published by Yunus Amiraslan Yusubov.

Since 2008, Maxillofacial Surgery has been included in the list of specialties of the Ministry of Health as an independent field.

Since 2010, graduates of the Dental Faculty were obligated to

undergo a 5 year residency education program, in order to gain the degree of Maxillofacial Surgeon. The Ministry of Health has established certification pocedures that must be fulfilled by specialists who were trained abroad.

In 2017, a group of leading OMFS surgeons in Azerbaijan proposed to establish the Azerbaijani Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (AzSOMS). Chingiz Rahimov (head of the department of OMS of the Azerbaijan Medical Universitu), was elected as the Chairman of the Society. Currently, there are more than 50 maxillofacial surgeons and approximately 200 oral surgeons in various public and private clinics in Azerbaijan. Six of them are doctor of medical sciences and 35 hold a PhD. Since its establishment. AzOMFS has been working with international partners to integrate into the international community. As confirmation of this, more than 30 well-known foreign surgeons and EACMFS representatives from around the world were invited to the AzSOMS Presentation Ceremony (June 29-30, 2018, Baku). With the help of leading specialists in the country AzSOMS regularly conducts scientific and practical courses on current issues in this field to improve the quality of medical services.

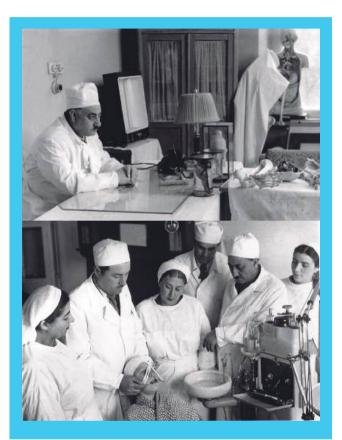
On March 14-16, 2019, AzSOMS held its 1st International Congress. World-renowned surgeons and scientists from 15 countries were among the invited speakers and the event had over 500 attendees. There were 135 research papers with 25 plenary reports, 75 public speeches, 16 poster presentations, and other reports in an abstract booklet. These were reviewed and Master classes were organized. Today, local experts implement the world achievements of Oral and Maxillofacial surgery in Azerbaijan; microsurgery, endoscopic surgery, diagnostics and treatment based on digital computer technology, navigation surgery, craniofacial surgery and more. Now, the specialists from Azerbaijan are known for their innovative methods in world scientific forums through the application of advanced technology in reconstructive surgery. Currently, the Society (which has about 300 active members) is working on publishing a scientific-practical journal "Azerbaijan Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery".

Chingit Rahim Rahimov





AZERBAIJAN SOCIETY OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS (AZSOMS)





Azerbaijan

Population: 10 million

Number of OMFS: 60

Number of Trainees: 14

Number of EACMFS
members: 13

Qualification and length
for OMFS: DDS 5









Belarus

ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The Journal Of the "Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons of the Republic of Belarus" was established in 1990. Currently, it is 29 years old.

From 1990 to 2018, the Chairman has been Oleg Chudakov Honored worker of science of the Republic of Belarus (and a active member of the EACMFS). The Secretary of the Association was Alicia Barmutskaya from 1990 to 2018.

From 2018, the Chairman of the Association is the Head of the Department of Oral Surgery of Belarusian State Medical University, Irina Pohodenko-Chudakova (Active member of the EACMFS). The current Secretary of the Association is Ekaterina Maksimovich (Specialist Trainee of the EACMFS). During this period, representatives of the public Association have taken part in 14 EACMFS Congresses, 6 ACMFS congresses as well participated in the Congresses of national public associations of Poland, Italy, Serbia and Bulgaria.

The organization is constantly providing educational activities for dental surgeons and maxillofacial surgeons of the Republic of Belarus. Every year (at least twice per year) scientific and practical seminars are organized in the regional centres, lead by experts who share their experience in solving the most important issues in the specialty and they also present the new achievements of colleagues for more detailed study and implementations in practice.

On June 7th, 2019 the Republic held a scientific practical seminar with international participation entitled: "Features of forecasting, diagnostics, treatment and prevention of pathology of temporomandibular joint". This took place in Minsk and Irina Arsenova (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation) held a series of thematic lectures.

Since 2008, the Journal of the "Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons of the Republic of Belarus" together with the Department of Oral Surgery of the Belarusian State Medical University has been organizing the National Congress "Lecture for the Parin's name". This deals with the most important issues of Maxillofacial Surgery and Surgical Dentistry as well as related specialties that are in constant integration with craniofacial surgeons (dentists, therapists, orthopaedists, orthodontists, paediatric dentists, otorhinolaryngologists, neurologists, neurosurgeons, physiotherapists, reflexologists and morphologists).

Six congresses have been held. Lecturers from EACMFS have attended events: in 2014 by Manlio Galiè, in 2016 Jean-Paul Meningaud, Chairman EACMFS 2018-2020, in 2014 and 2018 Luigi Clauser, Chairman EACMFS 2006-2008.

The last Congress was held on 3-4 of May, 2018. Representatives from 14 countries took part in this event, including six post-Soviet countries (Belarus, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan) and 8 other countries

(USA, South Korea, Italy, Spain, Serbia, Lebanon, China, Iraq).

More than 70 organizations (universities, institutes, clinical and research centres, laboratories, enterprises for the production of medical products and medicines, etc.) were represented at the Congress, 44 of them were foreign companies. The Congress was attended by representatives of 52 Chairs of schools of high medical profile (20 from the Republic of Belarus; and 32 from abroad). The total number of registered delegates was 296.

Ten Sessions were carried out over the two days. 6 lectures and 98 reports were read. Topics of the Congress were: multidisciplinary approaches on issues of traumatology of the maxillofacial region and temporomandibular joint; implant dentistry in surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery, Oncology: current issues, precancerous diseases and malformations; the optimal solution of topical issues of anaesthesia and neurostomatology, modern technologies in Dental and Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery; other topics wereintegrative Medicine in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of surgical pathology of the maxillofacial region and the neck, current issues of modern dentistry in the research of young scientists, prospects for the use of laser radiation in maxillofacial surgery and dentistry and infectious and inflammatory processes of the maxillofacial region and neck.

The following lecturers were invited and participated in the forum: Luigi Clauser Chairman, EACMFS 2006-2008 (Italian Institute of Dentistry, Maxillofacial Surgery, Milan, Italy); Ivan Carcasses (University, Medical faculty, Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry, Novi Sad, Serbia); Secondo of Scarsella (Surgery Department of Maxillofacial Surgery, city hospital of L'aquila; University, Medical Faculty, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, L'aquila, Italy); Valentina Nikolaevna Olesova (Institute of Postgraduate Professional Education of SSC FGBU. A. I. Burnazyan of the Federal Medical and Biological Agency of Russia, Moscow, Russian Federation); Igor Shugailov (Russian Academy of Continuing Professional Education, Academy of innovative dentistry, Moscow, Russian Federation). The abstract book contains 104 articles from 254 authors.

At this moment, work is actively underway to prepare the VII National Congress "Lecturings





ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

for the Parin's name 2020". The main issues will be "Diagnosis, treatment and clinical examination of patients with surgical pathology in cranio-maxillofacial area and neck" and will be held on May 7-8, 2020 in Minsk, Republic of Belarus.

The "Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons of the Republic of Belarus" is a member of EACMFS and ACMFS, it has representation in ICMART and the Polish Association of Biomaterials used in Medicine, the Public Association of Belorussian Stomatologists and actively works with them. During the period of existence of the organization, its members have prepared and published 12 monographs and more than 100 educational and methodical works.

The perspective of the organization is that its young members actively improve their professional level. They participate in international forums, and 5 of them are candidates for the degree of DMSci.

Irina Pohodenko-Chudakova





FROM LEFT TO RIGHT. Ex-Chairman of Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons of the Republic of Belarus (1990-2018): Oleg Chudakov; ex-Secretary of the Association (1990-2018) Alicia Barmutskaya; Chairman of Association from 2018 Head of the Department of Oral Surgery of Belorusian State Medical University, Irina Pohodenko-Chudakova; and Secretary of the Association, Ekaterina Maksimovivh.









ABOVE RIGHT. The moment of the Grand Opening VI National Congress "Lecturings for the Parin's name 2018". **CENTER RIGHT.** Manlio Galie during the lecture and Luigi Clauser Chairman EACMFS 2006-2008 in the process of awarding diplomas to laureates at the VI National Congress "Lecturings for the Parin's name 2018". **BELOW RIGHT.** Jean-Paul Meningaud Chairman EACMFS 2018-2020 with the organizers of the National Congress "Lecturings for the Parin's name 2016".

BELOW LEFT. Republic scientific-practical seminar with international participation "Peculiarities of prognosis, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of temporomandibular joint pathology", at which Irina Arsenova (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation), delivered a series of thematic lectures.



Belgium

BELGIAN ROYAL SOCIETY OF STOMATOLOGY AND MAXILLO-FACIAL SURGERY (RBSSMFS)

From 1830 (when Belgium gained independence) to 1928, Belgian law has protected medical doctors as being the only people allowed to provide medical care. The oral cavity and teeth were thus treated by Stomatologists and MD's with 1 to 2 years of complementary dental training. Throughout the world in the last quarter of the 19th century, the dental profession began organizing shortened university training, and a separate professional status.

In Belgium however, to stress the medical identity, "la Société Odontologique des Docteurs en Médecine de Belgique" was founded in 1900. In 1904 this became the "Société Belge de Stomatologie"; with its "Revue Belge de Stomatologie", and then later "Acta Stomatologica Belgica".

From 1905, universities picked up Stomatology teaching by creating special "Stomatology clinics" without recognizing it as a specialty.

In 1928, like in surrounding countries, specific shortened dental training was created. This graduate training in Dentistry consisted of 2 years after either the first 3 years of medical school (Dentist) or after the full medical degree (Stomatologist). By law, dental practice was restricted to those holding this "Diploma of Dentistry".

Therefore, the doubly qualified Belgian Stomatologist (MD + LDS) remained free to practice dentistry, orthodontics and oral surgery whilst major surgery belonged to the medical specialists in Surgery, ENT, etc.

In 1956, Stomatology became a recognized medical specialty based upon the double degree (MD + LDS) and 2 years of postgraduate specialist training.

From then, it made sense to take on anvanced training like in France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and the USA. Subsequently, the first generation of Belgian maxillo-facial (OMF) surgeons joined the ranks of the stomatologists. There were newly oriented OMF surgery clinics, still in close collaboration with, but from the dental departments separate.

To demonstrate the content of Maxillofacial Surgery to colleague-specialists and politicians, a great European Colloquium of Stomatology and Maxillo-Facial Surgery was organized in Brussels on 24-04-1972, with the participation of French, German, and Belgian professors and Hugo Obwegeser.

The Belgian Society was renamed in 1973 as "The Royal Belgian Society of Stomatology and Maxillo-Facial Surgery".

To mark its 75th anniversary, an International Congress was organized in May 1975 (P. Berger, A. Reychler, P. Delfosse, R. Bullens, R. Peiffer, H. Brabant, R. Mayer, M. Bossuyt, R. Douniau and R. DeWilde from Belgian Universities).

To stress the importance of OMF surgery in the Stomatology

specialty, many trainees were pushed to rotate between University clinics and advanced regional centers in Belgium and abroad. In doing so in the late seventies, a new wave of OMF surgeons (many after 4 years of training) have established the specialty, both in quality and diversity (L. Neyt in Bruges, E. Fossion in Leuven, L. Peeters in Antwerp, J. VanReck in ULB, H. Reychler in UCL, M. Linker in Charleroi). From then on maxillofacial clinics have grown, both in the universities and regional centers.

Throughout the last quarter of the 20th century, it has been remarkable that the leaders of both the Belgian Professional (VBS-GBS) and Scientific Associations (RBSSMFS) have managed to guide and build up a "unified" specialty between the dental and medical faculties. It is also between other growing specialties, between Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels and in Europe (UEMS) (R. Peiffer, B. Kovacs, H. Reychler, G. Wackens, J. Schoenaers, C. Politis).

The specialty has grown from some 30 stomatologists in 1956 to some 120 in 1980, of whom more than half practice major surgery across 15 maxillofacial Centers in the country (covering around 11,000,000 inhabitants.

In the next decades, the specialty continued growing. Today, there are approximately 250 OMF surgeons active in Belgium, distributed over 8 University Hospitals and 20 Major Regional centers. Every year there are 10 to 15 newly recognized specialists.

Yearly two scientific meetings of the RBSSMFS handle the full scope of the specialty, with invited guest lecturers from all over Europe and abroad. Because it is a bilingual Society (French and Dutch), the presidency and the directory board have alternative nominations for a period of 2 years and from academic and non academic positions.

In 2000, the Centennial of the Royal Belgian Society of Stomatology and Maxillo-Facial Surgery (J.VanReck) was organised with an invited speaker from each of the Western European countries, covering all the fields of this wide specialty.

The policy of sending maxillofacial trainees to the best centers throughout Europe and the USA, either for full training or rotational periods (e.g. Arnhem, NL), has proven very beneficial.





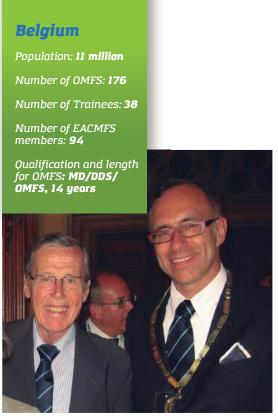
BELGIAN ROYAL SOCIETY OF STOMATOLOGY AND MAXILLO-FACIAL SURGERY (RBSSMFS)

Young Belgian OMF surgeons have kept in close contact with the Scientific Societies of their training in Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria, United Kingdom, Spain and the USA. With growing personal experience, from the late eighties onwards, Belgian OMF surgeons have been gaining visibility on the international scene; not only in oral surgery, traumatology, preprosthetic and orthognathic surgery, but also in the fields of temporo-mandibular joint, salivary glands, congenital deformities, craniofacial surgery, aesthetic surgery, oncologic and reconstructive surgery, 3D-imaging and 3D-reconstruction. Some of them have thus been actively involved in teaching sessions and surgery courses, in the Committees of Congresses and major events, and in the presidency of National, European and World organizations and associations.

Last but not least, from the Ffounding Congress of EACMFS in 1972, Belgian OMF surgeons have been actively participating and presenting papers in all EACMFS congresses and workshops. Belgium organized two prestigious EACMFS Congresses under the presidency of R. Peiffer in 1990 (Brussels) and M. Mommaerts in 2010 (Bruges), with a remarkable increased participation each time.

Eric Fossion and Edmond Lahy







ABOVE RIGHT. R. Peiffer and M. Mommaerts in 2010, both belgian Presidents of the EACMFS. CENTER ABOVE. A view of the modern Congress Center that was the venue of the 20th EACMFS Congress in Bruges. For first time e-posters were available.

BELOW LEFT. Advertistemt of the Congress placed in the market square in front of Bruges cathedral.

BELOW RIGHT. During the 2010 Congress a view of the EACMFS booth with the IAOMS delegation.



Bosnia and Herzegovina

DEPARTMENT OF MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The formation of the Department of Dentistry at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Sarajevo lead to the creation of Maxillofacial Surgery. The formation of the Department of the Professor engaged in teaching, is Aleksandar Grcic from the Military Academy in Belgrade, who founded this Hierarchical Branch along with his associates: Ante Jurisic, Zoran Mladenovic and Bosko Kucanski.

The teaching took place at the Clinic for Ear, Nose and Throat and was later performed in the Surgery Clinic. After the retirement of Aleksandra Grcica, he was replaced by Radomir Dordevic from the Maxillofacial Surgery Clinic in Belgrade. He also gave lectures. In 1969, the lessons were given by Ante Jurisisc, Zoran Mladenovic and Bosko Kucanski. In 1969, the lessons were taken up by Ante Jurisisc, Zoran Mladenovic and Bosko Kucanski.

In 1971, the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery was formed. The Director was Ante Jurisic and Maxillofacial surgery placements for clinical work took place in the assembly hall of the Kosevo Hospital. In 1973, the Maxillofacial Surgeon Clinic moved into new premises at the Faculty of Dentistry, this increased opportunities for developments in teaching process and health care.

Young staff assistants were appointed: Tahir Latic, Hasan Piranic, Senija Dautovic and Sinisa Sagi and, later, Haid Hujic and Dragan Grubor.

Thanks to the working conditions, the Clinic gained significance and became an educational center for this surgical activity. In the year 1976, Ante Jurisic was elected as Head of Department. After leaving this post, the next Head of Department was Zoran Mladenovic until 1992 and in the same year, Hasan Piranic.

In 2000, the Head of Department was Senija Dautovic. After the Professors Senija Dautovic and Hasan Piranic retired in 2007 the post was held by Redzep Dizdarevic.

The teaching operations at the Department are, without any doubt, closely related to the healthcare environment. For this reason, it is inconceivable to talk about the teaching and the teaching staff without mentioning and expressing gratitude to the assistance given by the nurses and other staff. Their generous help and devotion in these difficult moments we are going through, is enormous. Without this help, the clinical and teaching process would not be of such great quality.

Today, we have organized the Clinic for Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat with Head and Neck Surgery with Two Departments, Otorhynolaryngology and Maxillofacial Surgery, headed by Adnan Kapidžić and Head of Department for MFS, Tarik Mašić.

Dino Dizdoreviv





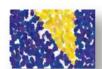


ABOVE. The Department of Maxillofacial Surgery. A young staff of assistants is appointed: Tahir Latic, Hasan Piranic, Senija Dautovic, Sinisa Sagi and, later, Haid Hujic and Dragan Grubor.

CENTER. In 2000, the Head of Department Senija Dautovic.

BELOW. From 2007, the Head has been led by Redzep Dizdarevic.





DEPARTMENT OF MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



Population: **3,5 million**

Number of OMFS: -

Number of Trainees: -

Number of EACMFS members: **9**

Qualification and length for OMFS**: MD/DDS**



AVOVE. The Clinic for Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat with Head and Neck Surgery with two Departments: Otorhynolaryngology and Maxillofacial Surgery.

BELOW. Headed by Adnan Kapidžić, Head of Department for MFS, Tarik Mašić.



Bulgaria

SOCIETY OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS IN BULGARIA

As in most countries, Oral and Maxillofacial (OMF) Surgery in Bulgaria has its roots in dentistry and general surgery. In 1942, the first Dental Department in Sofia was founded at the Faculty of Medicine University. Before that, outpatient oral surgical treatment was done mainly by dentists who had graduated abroad, while more extensive operations were performed by general surgeons.

The foundations of the specialty were led by surgeons, who had specialized abroad, mainly in Germany. Slavcho Davidov is considered the founder of organized clinical and academic activities in "Surgical Stomatology and Maxillo-Facial Surgery" in Bulgaria. He graduated in Dentistry and then Medicine in Leipzig, Germany, where he also worked as an Assistant Professor. After his return to Bulgaria, Davidov set up the first ward of "Odontostomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery" in 1940, which was part of the university's General Surgery Clinic headed by Alexander Stanishev, a renowned general surgeon. Later, in 1951, Davidov became head of the first Department of Surgical Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery at the Faculty of Dental Medicine, Medical University-Sofia until his retirement in 1970. He was succeeded for brief periods of time by Associate Professor Lilo Borimechkov and Associate Prof. Mihail Devetakov.

A significant impact on the development of Maxillofacial Surgery (especially Oncologic Maxillofacial Surgery) in Bulgaria was made by Konstantin Anastassov. He was the next Head of the Department in Sofia and also contributed to the development of the specialty in Mexico, where he worked and headed the respective Department at the National Autonomous University of Mexico for 4 years. The next Head of the Department of Surgical Stomatology and Maxillofacial surgery in Sofia was Kichka Georgieva, who was most active in the field of traumatology. Later, it was Apostol Stratiev, who had substantial contributions to oncologic surgery and specifically salivary gland surgery, and then Nikola Polihronov, whose professional focus were maxillofacial deformities and orthognathic surgery. Radomir Ugrinov is the present Head of the Department of OMF surgery at the Faculty of Dental Medicine, Medical University Sofia, whose main interests reside in maxillofacial oncology.

It must be mentioned that significant contribution to the professional development of the OMF surgeons at the Department in Sofia were made by Stanko Kirov a brilliant and renowned Bulgarian general oncologic surgeon.

Outside Sofia, another Department of Surgical Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery was opened in Plovdiv in 1970.

It was successively headed by Penyo Penev, Petar Kavlakov, Dimitar Atanasov and Slavcho Dimitrov. The Department received support, especially in the early years, from colleaques in Sofia-Ventseslav Kavrakirov, Konstantin Anastassov

and Stoyan Ivanov. In 2000 the Department was split in two separate departments of Oral Surgery and Maxillofacial Surgery, which at present are led by Atanasov and Hristina Lalabonova, respectively.

A third Department of OMF Ssurgery was opened in 2006 as part of the newly-founded Faculty of Dental Medicine in Varna and headed successively by Vassil Svechtarov, Prof. Tsvetan Tonchev and Tihomir Georgiev.

The Military Medical Academy in Sofia was another centre for the development of the specialty, especially in plastic and reconstructive maxillofacial surgery. The maxillofacial surgery clinic at the Military Academy was founded and first led by an influential maxillofacial surgeon - Ventsislav Kavrakirov. He had specialised in maxillofacial surgery in Saint Petersburg during the former Soviet Union. The clinic was afterwards headed by Nikola Georgiev and then Ivan Stoynev.

Besides the university departments mentioned above, OMF surgeons worked in other cities such as Pleven, Bourgas, Stara Zagora and Sliven, to name a few, they also contributed to the development of the specialty. Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in Bulgaria has been in constant organizational development and change since its inception. In the beginning, it was based in Dentistry and consisted of two official specialties Surgical Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery. As Bulgaria joined the EU and the European directives were introduced, three specialties were established Oral Surgery (requiring dental degree only), Maxillofacial Surgery (requiring medical degree only), and Dental, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (requiring both degrees).

The present Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons in Bulgaria was founded in 2009 and Rosen Kolarov was elected as the President. He was followed by Anton Djorov.

Tsvetan Lyubenov Tonchev is the current President. The Society of OMFS in Bulgaria organized its first National Congress with international participation in 2010, and the third Congress was held successfully in 2018. Those Congresses were crucially supported by the EACMFS which allowed for the fruitful exchange of knowledge and experience by renowned European maxillofacial surgeons and Bulgarian colleagues.

Boyan Vladimirov





SOCIETY OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS IN BULGARIA

Bulgaria

Population: **7 million**

Number of OMFS: 310

Number of Trainees: 30

Number of EACMFS members: **30**

Qualification and length: Oral surgery: DDS, 3 y. Maxillofacial: DMD, 5 y. Dental, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery: DMD, DDS, 4 years





ABOVE. Some of the distinguished past and present Professors of OMFS in Bulgaria.

BELOW: Cover of the first textbook of "Surgical Stomatology" by Slavcho Davidov.

www.omfsbg.org



Croatia

CROATIAN SOCIETY OF MAXILLOFACIAL PLASTIC AND RECONSTRUCTIVE HEAD AND NECK SURGERY

The beginning of Maxillofacial Surgery in Croatia can be traced to 1922, when Oral Surgery and Dentistry classes started at the Zagreb School of Medicine. The need for practicing Dental Medicine and Oral Surgery led to the establishment of the Dentistry Clinic in 1933 as a part of the ENT Department of Zagreb School of Medicine. The following year, Ivo Čupar, a surgeon who studied Maxillofacial Surgery and Dentistry in Vienna and Graz, joined the clinic as one of the founders of the Maxillofacial Surgery Hospital Unit. The first book on Maxillofacial Surgery, "Surgery of the Jaws", was published in 1936 by Ante Šercer, Ivo Čupar and Srećko Podvinac. The numerous illustrations in that book confirm that Maxillofacial Surgery in Zagreb was at an admirable level at that time, comparable to any western European centres. In December 1939, the Department of Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery opened as an autonomous Pepartment and was the first of this kind in this part of Europe. Due to a large number of facial trauma cases during the Second World War, the Department grew to hold over 100 hospital beds. In 1995 the Department relocated to the recently built University Hospital "Dubrava".

Ivo Čupar (1901-1981) was one of the greatest surgeons and leaders of Maxillofacial Surgery in Croatia. Aside from, being the Founder and Head of the department for 33 years, his long and successful surgical career for over 40 years will also be remembered by many great surgical successes and discoveries in almost all branches of Maxillofacial Surgery. Dental education separated from Maxillofacial Surgery in the Zagreb School of Medicine in 1948 but remained a part of clinical practice in the hospital Department even after the first School of Dentistry was founded in 1962. The development of maxillofacial surgery in Croatia continued with establishing maxillofacial surgery centres in Rijeka (1965), Osijek (1968) and Split (1977).

To this day the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery in Zagreb remains the main centre for oral and maxillofacial surgery in Croatia. For the last 80 years, it has provided education for every oral and maxillofacial surgeon, as well as hundreds of other surgeons and students. The Department in Zagreb is an educational base of the Zagreb School of Medicine and Zagreb School of Dental Medicine for graduate and postgraduate programs. The departments in Rijeka, Osijek and Split also hold regular classes in Maxillofacial Surgery for medical and dental students as a part of their Universities.

Today, Maxillofacial Surgery as a specialty can be undertaken after graduating from medical school and since 1970, it comprises five years of training and education.

It is one of the most challenging but also most interesting specialties that accepts only the very best students as residents. Most of the Croatian maxillofacial surgeons have studied and trained in respectable clinics abroad. Clinical practice is always advancing with the newest techniques and trends.

The first pectoral flap was performed in 1981. The rigid fixation (plating) technique was introduced in the early 80s at the beginning only for the mandible fractures, and later also for the midface and orthognatic surgery. The first microvascular flaps were performed in 1984. In the beginning, they were carried out with the support of plastic surgeons, but from 1990 they were performed by maxillofacial surgeons internationally trained in microvascular surgery. Miso Virag came to the Department in 1976, he was the Head of the Department from 1990 to 2011 and he deserves the credit for the recognition of the department in those years for its expertise and scientific reputation.

In 1954, Ivo Čupar founded The Croatian Society for Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery as a branch of the Croatian Medical Association. At that time the society included Croatian plastic surgeons. In November of 1954 the first scientific meeting of the Society was held, and one year later the Society initiated publication of the journal "Chirurgia Maxillofacialis & Plastica" (first published in 1956). The journal was cited abroad, indexed in Index Medicus and was continuously published until the Homeland War in 1991. In 1971, Ivo Čupar ioined the foundation of the European Association for Maxillofacial Surgery (later European Association for Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery) as a Founding Member. Mladen Barlović, who was the secretary of the Croatian Maxillofacial society at that time, was one of the organizers of the First Congress of the European Association for Maxillofacial Surgery in Ljubljana in 1972. Throughout the 80s and 90s of the last century, the Society organized thematic symposia on current topics (rigid fixation, oral cavity cancer treatment, head and neck reconstruction), and invited lecturers who were world leaders in their fields of Maxillofacial Surgery.

In 1993 the Croatian Society in association with the American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery (AAFPRS), organized the project "Face-to-Face Croatia". It was initially intended as surgical support in the treatment of





CROATIAN SOCIETY OF MAXILLOFACIAL PLASTIC AND RECONSTRUCTIVE HEAD AND NECK SURGERY

war casualties. Educational meetings were organized for surgeons from Croatia and abroad which led to great improvement of surgical skills.

In 1998, the name of the Society was changed to Croatian Society of Maxillofacial, Plastic and Reconstructive Head and Neck Surgery. Since 1999 the Society has organized annual scientific meetings and thematic symposia every year in different Croatian cities. A yearly Award for the best trainee presentation "Vladimir Mikolji" was established in 2001. In 2002 the Society organized the 4th International Danubius Conference of Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery and AO Symposium in Rovinj. In 2004, on its 50th Anniversary, the Croatian Society became an official member of the International Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (IAOMS).

Professor Mišo Virag (1946-2018) was the President of the society from 1990 to 2011. He was a renowned surgeon and an acknowledged authority in head and neck oncology. He organised and hosted the XXI Congress of EACMFS in Dubrovnik in 2012.

Among the many activities of the Croatian Society, the most important is to advance and harmonise standards of patient

care. For many years, the society played a major role in medicolegal aspects of Maxillofacial Surgery as a standard bearer of residency programs and as consultants for the Croatian Institute for Health Insurance and Croatian Ministry of Health in matters concerning organisation and work in the field of Maxillofacial

28.9.—1.10.1972 T*EUROPEAN CONGRESS OF M

The society plans to continue the development of the specialty according to contemporary medical standards and to encourage collaboration amongst members as well as cooperation with European and International Associations. In 2019 the society celebrated 80 years of Maxillofacial Surgery in Croatia and 65 years of the Croatian Society of Maxillofacial, Plastic and Reconstructive Head and Neck Surgery.

Predrag Knezevic

surgery.





Population: 4,5 million

Number of OMFS: 35

Number of Trainees: 15

Number of EACMFS members: 15

Qualification and length for OMFS**: MD, 5 years**



EACMFS in Ljubljana 1972. **ABOVE RIGHT.** Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the Department with many honoured guests from abroad. From left to right: Howaldt H.P. (Germany), Acero J. (Spain), Virag M. (Croatia), Thuau H. (Great Britain), Helfrick J. (USA), Clauser L. and

Consorti G. (Italy).

BELOW RIGHT. Miso Virag during the Opening Ceremony of 21st Congress of EACMFS in Dubrovnik (Croatia) in 2012.



Cyprus

CYPRUS ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (CAOMS)

The Cyprus Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, (CAOMS-Στοματίκή και Γναθοπροσωπίκή Χειρουργίκή Εταιρεία Κύπρου) was established in 1999, originally under the name of Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons of Cyprus. It obtained its current name in 2015. The Association is recognized by the Medical and Dental Associations and the Cyprus Ministry of Health. It provides the following categories of members: Foundation, Active and Associate. Active members should be dual qualified Oral and Maxillofacial surgeons, officially recognised by both the Medical and Dental Councils as specialists in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS). Associate members can be either medical or dental single registered surgeons.

CAOMS strives to advance and safeguard national, European and international standards that concern OMFS in Cyprus. It operates with this philosophy and orientation, in constant consideration of established standards and directives. It monitors scientific progress in this area of interest by organising and participating in various events and endeavours, both in Cyprus and abroad. It regularly sets up national conferences, at least once every two years. Its mandate also includes the organization of thematic and practical training courses each year, addressed mostly to junior colleagues and dentists, but also to more experienced members. Using Cyprus specific geographic location (near Africa and the Middle-East) it can also facilitate Europe's outreach to countries of these geographical areas, such as Israel, Egypt and the Gulf states for partnerships and exchanges. Today, the members of CAOMS serve a population of around one million people. In the public sector, there is the Department of OMFS at the Nicosia General Hospital. Until recently there wasn't a Medical School in Cyprus, so Cypriot students had to study abroad to receive the necessary education. However, more recently, the University of Cyprus (as well as private universities) have founded their own medical schools. CAOMS will support specialty programmes so that Cypriot students may be able to attain the status of OMF Surgeon locally, partly or fully. The standards will follow European directives and specialist status will be obtainable with compulsory medical and dental degree.

Cyprus is currently in an advanced process of establishing its National Health System, incorporating both public and private health services and working with professionals and their governing bodies. Professionals and CAOMS will be the body to promote issues concerning OMFS within this framework.

Loukia Hadjipetrou Tapakoudes



Members of the Cyprus Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at an annual scientific meeting.



Chapter 3 National Societies Cyprus

CYPRUS ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (CAOMS)



Cyprus

Population: 1,2 millions

Number of OMFS: 8

Number of Trainees: 1

Number of EACMFS members: **6**

Qualification and length for OMFS: MD/DDS,
6 years



ABOVE AND BELOW.
Conference
organized in Nicosia
(Cyprus) by CAOMS.



Czech Republic

CZECH ASSOCIATION FOR MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Until the beginning of the 20th century Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS) did not exist as a surgical speciality, all procedures that would now be considered the remit of maxillofacial units were performed by general surgeons.

In 1916, during the World War I, a hospital was established in Prague for the treatment of war injuries affecting the face and iaw. In previous conflicts wounds were mainly from smooth shots (musket and rifle), but during trench warfare artillery shells caused devastating injuries in the maxillofacial area. The Head of this Military Hospital was Jan Jesensky, the future Head of the Dental Clinic. He recruited colleagues from the the Dental Outaptient Department, and other surgeons such as František Burian - the founder of plastic surgery in the Czech Republic. It was shown that such teamwork (what we would call a multidisciplinary service today) worked well and therefore it was decided that this would be the model for the future. In 1920, Jan Jesenskú rebuilt the existing Dental Outpatient Clinic and extended it to include an inpatient ward specializing in the treatment of pathologies of the maxillofacial region.

František Kostečka took over from Jesenský and became internationally renowned for his modification of the Lane Lindemann technique for skeletal Class III patients and patients with open bites. Kostečka gained considerable experience in the surgical treatment of cleft patients and skeletal class III patients during his internship in the USA. Jaroslav Toman continued this surgical discipline. He worked out the so-called "inlay osteotomy" for treatment of prognathism. Toman's name is also associated with a method of block resection of the face, when both the orbit and facial soft tissues are affected by a malignant tumour. Furthermore, his contributions to the methods of reduction and fixation of zygomaticomaxillary complex fractures should be mentioned. In 1970, Toman became one of the Founders of the The European Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (EAOMFS). found by 57 experts from 12 European countries in Zurich. Toman was elected as one of the eight members of the Association's Committee. In 1986, the Association changed its name to the European Association for Cranio Maxillo-Facial

Jiří Mazánek took over the clinic from Jaroslav Toman at the turn of the millennium, and is widely known for an open minded approach to OMFS. He is interested in the development of distraction osteoneogenesis of facial bones, now widely used in the correction of facial deformities. He also uses guided bone regeneration procedures and is an advocate for the use of subtractive digital angiography in maxillofacial surgery. In keeping with the multidisciplinary approach noted above, he is an active collaborator with many other

surgical specialities including Plastic Surgery, Neurosurgery, Ophthalmology and ENT.

By this time many other hospitals had included OMFS as a part of their surgical division. In 1930, the Head Physician of Bartoš, founded the Dental Surgery Department in Zlin which was the first department dedicated to OMFS outside Prague. Thirteen years later, in 1943, there was another new inpatient department founded in Brno – with Klimeš as a Head physician.

From 1945 onwards, there were further OMFS clinics established in the cities of Olomouc, Pilsen, and Hradec Králové. In the fifties the Faculty of Medicine in Hradec Králové temporarily joined the Military Medical Academy, where OMFS was further developed by L. Sazama. In addition to these clinics, inpatient wards were being established at hospitals in Jihlava (1946, Novák), Ostrava (1947, Šáda) and České Budějovice (1948, Švejda).

After 1990 the Society for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery became the Czech Association for Maxillofacial Surgery and elected its first president, Bilder.

The event that gave the Czech Society of Maxillofacial Surgery prominence was the 22nd EACMFS Congress held in Prague with the President of the Congress Daniel Hrusak. This Congress took place on September 23-26, 2014 at the Prague Congress Centre.

The current president of the Czech Society of Maxillofacial Surgery is Rene Foltan. Today, the field of Maxillofacial Surgery boasts dynamic development, especially in the field of reconstructive, orthograthic and TMJ surgery.

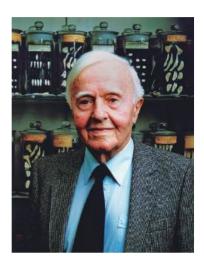
To date, the Czech Association for Maxillofacial Surgery has about 110 active members and there are 12 OMFS Centres of which 7 are in University Hospitals.

Petr Michl



Chapter 3 National Societies Czech Republic

CZECH ASSOCIATION FOR MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.

Jaroslav Toman, Daniel

Hrusak (President of the

European EACMFS in Prague

2014) and Rene Foltán.







ABOVE. The historical city of Prague hosted in the year 2014 the 22nd Congress of the EACMFS under the Presidency of Daniel Hrusak. The Presidential reception took place in the Municipal House, an Art Noveau National Heritage building with a cocktail and the music of the Prague Salon Orchestra.

Czech Republic

Population: 10,2 mill.

Number of OMFS: 95

Number of Trainees: 15

Number of EACMFS members: **15**

Qualification and length for OMFS**: MD/DDS**, **6 years**

www.mfch.cz



Denmark

DANISH ASSOCIATION FOR ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Denmark has a long history of "Hospital Dentistry" and Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS) that dates back to the beginning of the 1900s.

The first dental clinic was opened in 1911 as part the Polyclinic of Copenhagen University Hospital-Rigshospitalet. Viggo Andreasen was the first appointed dental surgeon at the clinic, focusing on dental, mouth and jaw diseases. He was followed in 1917 by Oluf Bjerrum, who was qualified in both Medicine and Dentistry. Oluf Bjerrum worked on maxillofacial trauma management, upon which he defended a doctoral thesis based on the treatment of mandibular fractures in 1932. He remained Head of the clinic until 1952 and was succeeded by Jens Jørgen Pindborg.

The first Maxillofacial Department was founded, at Rigshospitalet, in 1944, with Erik Husted appointed as the first professor in "Jaw Surgery". Parallel to this, the Royal Danish College of Dentistry was founded in new buildings in Copenhagen close to the Copenhagen University Hospital - Rigshospitalet. During the 1960's another School of Dentistry was founded in Aarhus.

In the decade between 1960 and 1970 a very productive research and teaching relationship was established between the units.

The Danish Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (DSOMK) was established in 1953 through the work of Jørgen Rud and Herluf Baggesen. Jørgen Rud was one of the founders of IAOS (later IAOMS) and chaired the second IAOS Congress in Copenhagen in 1965. Based on pioneer work by Rud, Baggesen and Pindborg proposed a formal 3-year specialist training for Oral Surgeons which was accepted by the Danish Dental Association in 1964 and later authorized by the National Board of Health in 1976. The first training positions were created at Rigshospitalet in 1964.

In 1965 the Scandinavian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons was founded with Erik Husted as the first President. In the following years, extensive changes took place between the Scandinavian countries regarding content of training, standardization and compliance with international standards. This pioneer work was taken over by Erik Hjørting Hansen who solidified the specialty in Denmark.

Denmark joined the European Union in 1972. In 1976 the specialist training curriculum in "Hospital Dentistry" was officially recognized by the Danish National Board of Health. Denmark has two recognized dental specialties: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Orthodontics. Since 1986 OMFS has

been based on a 5-year training curriculum that includes 4.5 years of core medical training. This curriculum is updated on a regular basis under the auspices of the National Board of Health.

OMFS departments appeared in almost every large county hospital in Denmark from 1980 until 2007, where a major restructuring of the provincial governments reduced 14 counties into 5 regions. As a result of hospital merges within the regions, there are now a total of 6 Departments of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. Four of these are in connection with major trauma centres. The departments serve a population of 5.8 million inhabitants including the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

The current 5-year specialist training program is based on a dental degree and two years of General Dentistry are obligatory before entering the programme. The training includes General Surgery and Medicine, ENT, Anaesthesiology, Plastic Surgery, Neurosurgery for 1.5 years and 3.5 years of Oral and Maxillofacial surgery. At the moment, 5 residents enter the training program per year.

A lot of work has been done trying to establish a double-degree based specialty training programme that complies with European trends.

The first step in the process was to have the specialty recognized by law which was successfully done by the President of DSOMK Henrik Nielsen in 2018. OMFS is now a recognized dental specialty.

The scope of OMFS in Denmark has changed considerably over time and covers the following (as in most other European countries): orthognathic surgery, secondary cleft surgery, craniomaxillofacial traumatology and maxillofacial and craniofacial reconstruction including craniofacial surgery.

Major contributions to the international literature of OMF Surgery has been done by Jens Jørgen Pindborg in Oral Medicine and Pathology, Jens Ove Andreasen in Dental and Maxillofacial Traumatology and Erik Hjørting Hansen in bone biology and different bone augmentation techniques.

Thomas Kofod



DANISH ASSOCIATION FOR ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY



Denmark

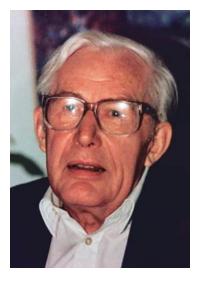
Population: **5,8 million**

Number of OMFS: 40

Number of Trainees: 15

Number of EACMFS members: **14**

Qualification and length for OMFS**: DDS, 5 years**





ABOVE. Patient treatment at the first Clinic at Rigshospitalet 1961.

BELOW LEFT. Jorgen Rud, one of the founders of both the Danish and the International Association of OMS (IAOMS). BELOW RIGHT. Current President of DSOMK, Henrik Nielsen.

Www.dsomk.dk



Estonia

THE ESTONIAN SOCIETY OF MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

The teaching of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS) started in 1936 at the University of Tartu.

The pioneer of Maxillofacial Surgery in Estonia was Valter Hiie (1902-1963) who graduated from the Medical Faculty of the University of Tartu in 1927. He did his specialty training in Vienna, which at that time was one of the prime centres of Europe. He became a well-known and much respected maxillofacial surgeon, who developed reconstructive surgery in the maxillofacial region, cleft lip and palate treatment, and orthognathic surgery. It was a major step forward for the patients in Estonia who suffered from maxillofacial diseases, deformities and trauma.

In 1938, the Department of Oral and Dental Disease (as it was named in those days) was founded at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Tartu. Valter Hiie established the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery at the Tartu University Hospital in 1945 and he was appointed as a Full Professor and Head of the Department. His commitment was to teach both dental and medical students.

Until 1944, training in Dentistry could only be after having completed six-year medical course (MD degree), followed by three years in Dentistry. In 1944, the Department of Stomatology was founded at the Medical Faculty, University of Tartu and in 1945, the departments of Surgical Stomatology, Oral and Dental diseases and Prosthetic Dentistry were established.

Valter Hiie chaired the department of OMFS until 1963, when he passed away. Maie Lövi-Kalnin became the Head of the Department of Stomatology, Faculty of Medicine between 1982 and 1992, Edvitar Leibur was the Head between 1992 and 2003 (a honorary doctorate of the University of Kuopio from 1996) and from 2003 until present, Mare Saag.

Teaching has been based on the concept of training in both Medicine and Dentistry, being the essential prerequisites for the practice of maxillofacial surgery. The speciality evolved very much from a medical background on the basis of a mono-specialty of Stomatology.

In Estonia, basic and professional education in OMFS is 10 years: five years undergraduate training in dentistry and five years of postgraduate specialty training in OMFS. Either a D.D.S., D.M.D. or M.D. degree is required for enrolment in the training programme. The program has content for medical and dental graduates.

For medical graduates, it is compulsory to study dental subjects, 40 Cp (~1,600 hours), and dental graduates receive extensive training in General Surgery and Internal Medicine. It is realised that the dental skills to practice OMFS are necessary but that training in Dentistry could be combined with training in Surgery. A certificate of specialty is issued after the completion of the 5 year speciality training programme and the passing of a final examination.

Until 1992, the graduates of the Department of Stomatology at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Tartu were awarded medical degrees. Accreditation processes were created with an appropriate curriculum.

There are two Departments in Maxillofacial Surgery: in Tartu, founded in 1945 at the Tartu University Hospital, and in Tallinn, founded in 1980 at North-Estonian Regional Hospital. These are postgraduate training centers in Estonia.

Up to 1992 all maxillofacial surgeons belonged to the Estonian Scientific Society of Stomatologists, founded by Valter Hiie in 1938. The Estonian Society of Maxillofacial Surgery was established in 1992 with a written constitution. At the same time the Baltic Association of Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery was founded and regular congresses have taken place biennially. The presidents of the Estonian Society have been as follows: 1992-1995 Siiri-Mai Hanstein, 1996-1999 Edvitar Leibur, and 2000 to present Marianne Soots.

Rudi Fries visited Tartu University Hospital in 1991 and was credited for his outstanding contribution to the Estonian Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in becoming a member of EACMFS. He invited representatives of Estonia, Edvitar Leibur and Siiri Hanstein, to a meeting in Linz (Austria) December, 1991 to examine a draft constitution for a Confederation of European National Associations.

The Estonian Society of Maxillofacial Surgery was officially affiliated with the EACMFS in 1992, whereas Siiri-Mai Hanstein (1992-1998), Edvitar Leibur (1997-2004), Marianne Soots (2005-2014) and Peeter Viidebaum (2015-to present) have been Councillors of the Estonian Society of MFS to the EACMFS.

At present, the Estonian Society of Maxillofacial





THE ESTONIAN SOCIETY OF MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Surgery (renamed 2003) has 23 full members and four residents for a population of 1,3 million. There is one University Department for undergraduates and two departments for speciality training in OMFS. The two hospitals involved in the training are: the Tartu University Hospital and the North-Estonian Regional Hospital in Tallinn. A principal goal of the Estonian Society of Maxillofacial Surgery is to improve the speciality and care provided to patients through the improvement of training programmes.

Marianne Soots and Tiia Tamme





Estonia

Population: 1,4 million

Number of OMFS: 24

Number of Trainees: 5

Number of EACMFS members: **16**

Qualification and length for OMFS: MD/DDS, 5 years





AVOBE LEFT. Department of MFS in 1983. **BELOW LEFT.** Estonian MFS surgeons in BAMPS meeting in 1997.

ABOVE RIGHT. Estonian MFS surgeons in 12th EACMFS Congress in The Hague 1994.

BELOW RIGHT. Valter Hiie during his medical studies.

www.eestinks.com



Finland

FINNISH ASSOCIATION FOR ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS

The principles of surgical treatment of diseases in the oral cavity and jaws were established in Finland at the Surgical Hospital in Helsinki in 1892 by Matti Äyräpää, who was a medical doctor but not a dentist. However, he is considered to be the father of dentistry in Finland as dental education was started that year on his initiative. Before him, the Finnish professor and surgeon M. W. af Schultén had published his PhD on the treatment of ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint, and J. A. Estlander had introduced his lip-plasty (Abbé-Estlander flap).

Richard Faltin became famous for the treatment of jaw fractures with external fixation. Later on, Juuso Kivimäki did remarkable work on developing Maxillofacial Surgery in cooperation with the University of Hamburg and Karl Schuchardt. In 1966, Maxillofacial Surgery was established in Finland as a surgical subspeciality in Medicine, requiring 2 years of dental studies but an official DDS degree was not mandatory.

In 1966 a Maxillofacial Department was established under the same "roof" with Orthopaedic Surgery, Traumatology and Plastic Surgery at the Trauma Center, Töölö Hospital in Helsinki. Later, these units were transferred to the Surgical hospital. The Head of the Maxillofacial Surgery Department was the of Oral Surgery at the University of Helsinki's Dental School Ingmar Virtanen, who was followed by Valle J. Oikarinen. However, in 1969 the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery was fully integrated within the University Hospital as a separate unit and the official connection with the Dental School was broken. It was mostly trauma patients and patients with severe infections that were treated here. The head of the department was Arvi Tasanen and as resources were limited, the patiens were mainly only trauma and infection cases. Yet, in addition, some orthograthic and preprosthetic surgery treatments were undertaken and occasionally also oncological cases.

The first position of an Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS) Professor with a position at the University Hospital was established in 1996. Christian Lindqvist was the first Professor and chair elected for this position. He was the Head of the Department at the Surgical Hospital (a part of the University Hospital) in Helsinki from 1988 until 2014 and Professor until to 2017. Head of the Hospital Department 2014-2015 was Pekka Laine and from 2016, on Risto Kontio, who is also the director of research at the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Diseases, University of Helsinki from 2019. Most specialists in Finland have at least partly been educated in Helsinki.

OMFS Departments were established later on in Finland at the Universities of Kuopio, Turku and Oulu. These departments educate surgeons with a dental degree.

Professors in Turku have been Erkki Oksala 1976-1997, Risto-Pekka Happonen 1998-2015 and Hanna Thorén 2015. In Oulu: Mikko Aaltonen 1989-1993, Matti Lamberg 1994-1995, Kyösti Oikarinen 1995-2000 and 2002-2017, Kai Sundqvist 2000-2002, George Sandor 2017; and in Kuopio: Risto Kotilainen 1985-1998 and Jari Kellokoski 2012-present.

In Finland there are currently two separate OMFS specialities, one within Dentistry and one within Medicine. Both require 6 years of training but the result is not uniform as dental education is naturally very different from the medical one. The MD. based speciality requires the same surgical education as all other surgical specialities, but not an official DDS degree because that would result in training, extending over the 6-year time period. However, so far almost all medically based OMF surgeons also hold an DDS degree, although this might not be the case in the future. All attempts to establish OMFS as an official double education based uniform speciality in Finland have so far been in vain. It seems that in the future, we will have dentally based oral surgeons and medically, based maxillofacial surgeons.

There are two associations for OMFS. The Finnish Association for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons was established 1966 and has 169 members. This Association requires members to have a degree in dentistry.

The Finnish Association for Maxillofacial Surgery was established in 2004, has 38 members and requires a medical degree from the members, with a special interest in OMFS. Both associations aim to promote education, research and professional development within OMFS.

Christian Lindqvist and Patricia Stoor





FINNISH ASSOCIATION FOR ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS







www.leukajakasvokirvrgia.fi

Finland

Population: **5,5 million**

Number of OMFS: 150

Number of Trainees: 15

Number of EACMFS members: 11





ABOVE LEFT. Christian Lindqvist, Professor of OMS at Helsinki University (1996-17) and Head of the Department (1988-15), in the second row second from the left, and his team at the Surgical Hospital in Helsinki. Behind Lindqvist, J. Törnwall, who was a pioneer in facial transplant surgery in Finland, 2016. In the second row, As. Prof. R. Kontio, Head of the Department from 2017 and Director of research from 2019. In the first row, K. Mesimäki, who is acknowledged for reconstructive maxillofacial surgery combined with stem cell surgery and in the first row also P. Stoor, Finland's Councillor of EACMFS 2010-16 and from 2018 acknowledged for developing 3D planning and computer aided manufacturing in orthognathic surgery.

ABOVE RIGHT. The Surgical building, a part of Helsinki University Hospitals.

CENTER LEFT. A bit more relaxed President during the 14th EACMFS Congress in 1998 in Helsinki.

CENTER RIGHT. Opening Ceremony at the Main Hall, University of Helsinki during the 14th EACMFS Congress.

BELOW. Relaxation brake at the terrace of the Congress building during the 14th EACMFS Congress.



France

FRENCH SOCIETY OF STOMATOLOGY MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY AND ORAL SURGERY ASSOCIATION OF FACIAL SURGEONS (SFSCMFCO)

The Beginnings

From the Middle Ages to the Renaissance: the first great name in surgery was Guy de Chauliac (1300-1370), Montpellier. He created the treatise "Grand Surgery" which collected the sum of medical and surgical knowledge of the fourteenth century. The profession of "pulling teeth" is mentioned.

Ambroise Paré (1510-1590), "surgeon-barber", became the surgeon to the Kings Henry II, Francis I and Charles IX. He was interested, amongst other things, in all facial surgery, including arterial sutures, surgical reconstruction of the nose, nasal, ocular and ear prosthetics, mandibular, trauma, palatal obturators, etc.

The shadow of religious obscurantism lead to a pause in scientific progress between the end of the 16th century and the middle of the 18th century. The Faculty of Medicine of Paris concretizes this state of mind; in 1788, it prohibited the surgical repair of the face "as it is contrary to the divine intentions".

The Revival of the 19th Century

In the nineteenth century, reconstructive surgery was reborn, first in England. In France, progress can be accredited to Dominique Larrey, surgeon to the armies of the revolution, then of the Health Service of the Armies that he organized for Napoleon. He insisted on practice immediate suturing. He also dealt mainly with fractures of the face and reconstruction of the nose.

In Montpellier, Mathieu Delpech and his many students were also famous for creation of the French School of Stomatology and of the Society of French Stomatology.

As early as 1894, the Journal of Stomatology was founded, and The Society of Stomatology of Paris widens, and in 1888 transforms itself to become the Society of Stomatology of France, attached to the Faculty of Medicine.

In 1907 the International Stomatological Association was created and included twenty nations. $\,$

The French School of Stomatology was opened in Paris in 1910 and moved to the Institute of Stomatology at Pitié-Salpêtrière in 1963.

The World War I, gave stomatologists the opportunity to create centres of surgery and maxillofacial prosthetics that mostly treated "broken jaws".

On 29th September 1944, by decree, the French School of Stomatology became incorporated into the Faculty of Medicine. It was also at the end of the World War II that the Stomatogical Clinic Chairs of Paris, Lille, Lyon, Nancy and Nantes appeared, with the creation of a certificate of special studies in Stomatology in 1949.

Creation of the French Society of Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery

After acquisition of its medical status, affirmed by the Faculty, the specialty continued to gain prominence as a surgical speciality, and so the French Society of Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery was founded on March 29, 1953.

In September 1973, the first French Congress of this name was held under the Chairmanship of Cernea.

The disciplines of "Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery" are associated with Otorhinolaryngology and Ophthalmology in the same section (55) of the National Council of Universities, affirming this as a medical and surgical specialty in its own right (CNU).

Development of Modern Maxillofacial Surgery

The title "Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery" gives a good account of the surgical evolution of the specialty. The most famous surgeons of the armies are Morestin and Leon Dufourmentel.

We cannot underestimate the progress made during the World War II through, the work of the general Doctor Ginestet. It was nevertheless considerable, especially at the hospital Desgenettes in Lyon. The techniques of local skin flaps such as cylindrical, Hungarian, and naso-genian for example, were refined. In traumatology, external fixators for mandibular trauma and the technique of percutaneous malar reduction were advanced. In orthognathic surgery, progression in maxillary drawer procedures, and complete or segmental maxillary osteotomies was made.

Bernard Devauchelle in the "Dictionary of Medical Thought" reminds us that, at the beginning of the 20th century, restorative surgery is necessary to take place, whereas cosmetic surgery (simple modification of a non-pathological facial form into another form) was not approved.

But between the two Wars, two phenomena brought some consideration. Firstly, the emergence of psychoanalysis, on the one hand made cosmetic surgery convincing activity on the Berlin surgeon, Joseph on the other hand is also, for example, what many would want later. For example, many Asians requesting the removal of their epicanthal folds to get closer to the Western ideal. Raymond Passot and Julien Bourdet, devoted their work to this surgery. In 1931, thanks to Maurice Coelst, the review of Plastic Surgery was born which brought together the work of all.





FRENCH SOCIETY OF STOMATOLOGY MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY AND ORAL SURGERY ASSOCIATION OF FACIAL SURGEONS (SFSCMFCO)

Rapidly one passed from the disgrace of the forms to the disgrace of the form affected by time. It is the history of the face lift; it began with simple reduction by a cutaneous incision of the approach, then cutaneous-muscular reposition with detachment. This continued to extend deeper and deeper (after the isolation of the SMAS circa 1970). Finally, this led to the osteocutaneous-muscular repositioning (masklift and cranio-orbito-facial surgery by Paul Tessier). In addition to these facelifts, the treatment of the adipose tissues can be carried out, which one cannot only suppress (liposuction of Illouz towards 1975) where it is unsightly, but also replace, where it is lacking, when Fournier reinjects it. The mechanisms of facial dysmorphoses are becoming better known, especially thanks to the work of Paul Tessier (Paris) and Jean Delaire (Nantes).

The advances in each of the four areas mentioned above could only be made thanks to the determination achieved in other specialties. The maxillofacial surgeons thus testify to a very vast surgical culture: osteotomies became more and more extended (F. Souyris, Montpellier) or on the contrary finely segmented (H. Cadenat, Toulouse), osteosynthesis materials more and more bio-compatible and miniaturized (Michelet, Bordeaux; Dautrey, Nancy), osteo-periosteal flaps (Merville, Paris), cutaneo-muscular flaps, and all the range of micro-surgical techniques: nerve grafts, micro-anastomoses, composite flaps, auto or heterologous, until the recent allo-transplantation of the lower third of the face in November 2005, (Bernard Devauchelle and Sylvie Testelin, Amiens) triumphed over all the difficulties possible.

Evolution of the Teaching of Stomatology

Education has also evolved. From the creation of the School of Stomatology in 1910 (and schools subsequently created in France in the major cities of Faculty), this teaching lasts two years.

Everything changed with the reform of medical studies in 1984, induced by the European Directives. The CES (Certificate of Special Studies) of stomatology disappeared. Surgical specialties (including Stomatology) must go through a "qualifying internship". Therefore, even if the "classical" training, persisted (in the form of the DES -Diploma of Specialized Studies- of Stomatology), the surgical way (DES of General Surgery), then DESC (Diploma of Specialized Complementary Studies) of Maxillofacial Surgery and Stomatology was created in 1988. Recently introduced was a DES of Maxillofacial Surgery and a DES of Oral Surgery.

Scientific Societies

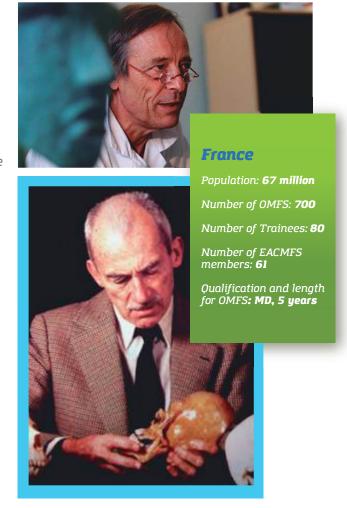
-The AFCF (French Association of Surgeons of the Face) was created by Jacques Lévignac in 1973. It had for its first President: Paul Tessier and then Merville, F. Souyris, Eric Sorrel-Dejerine, Henri Thuault, B. Devauchelle and many others. Every year it welcomes prestigious speakers such as Sydney Coleman in 2014.

Its current President is Sylvie Testelin who organised the last congress in Le Touquet from 23 to 25 May 2019 with the theme: "La couleur en face".

-The French Society of Stomalogy, Maxillofacial Surgery and Oral Surgery was created in 1953 and every year organizes a National Congress and a Spring Day which takes place respectively in Dijon and Bordeaux (C. Majouffre) in 2019. Its mission is to publish recommendations for good practice.

If B. Devauchelle had organized one of the EACMFS past-congresses in Tours, it is in Paris that the next one will take place under the responsibility of Jean Paul Meningaud.

Patrick Jammet



ABOVE. Bernard Devauchelle. **BELOW**. Paul Tessier.

www.sfscmfco.fr



Germany

GERMAN SOCIETY OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (CRANIO-MAXILLO-FACIAL SURGERY)

German Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Mund-, Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie (Kranio-Maxillo-Faziale Chirurgie) (DGMKG).

In the 18th and the 19th centuries, German surgeons were the first to publish papers on new surgical ways of treating clefts of lip, alveolus, facial trauma and tumours after the surgical handicraft had started to become part of an academic profession and had been introduced for performing general anesthesia.

Heraclit from Ephesos, the Greek philosopher and physician, is known to have said 'war is the father of all things'. This certainly holds true for our profession, it has also largely been influenced by wars. In the beginning of the 20th century, even before World War I (WWI), the early phases of our specialty were practiced in several German units of General Surgery.

After WWI, due to the rapid rise of medical demands, the first academic Departments for "Maxillofacial Surgery" were established in the early 1920s in Düsseldorf, Berlin, and Rostock, and later on in most Medical Schools in Germany. As the need for both medical and dental knowledge in the field of Maxillofacial Surgery became evident, "dual qualification" had already been established for our specialty in Germany by 1923.

In the beginning, thus qualified German surgeons were called "Specialists for Tooth, Mouth, and Jaw Diseases" and this was considered a medical specialty. Since 1935 they were called "Jaw Surgeons" and in 1951 "Mouth and Jaw Surgeons". From 1976, the specialist was called "Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeon" and one could acquire an additional qualification, named "Plastic Operations".

Since Germany was divided by the so-called "Iron Curtain" into Eastern and Western parts after World War II (until 1990) our specialty developed slightly differently in the two parts of our country, although there had always been a good academic relationship between both. In the Eastern part, between 1980 and 1990 (i. e. until West re-unification of Germany) only one qualification was needed to become a so-called "Jaw Surgeon", either the medical or the dental one.

Whilst the German dentists had founded their first professional society ("Central-Verein Deutscher Zahnärzte") in

1859, it was as late as July 1932 when the scientific "German Association for Stomatology" was founded. Its name was changed into "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Zahn-, Mund- und Kieferkrankheiten" (German Association for Dental, Oral and Jaw Diseases). And in 1934, a subdivision was founded which became the current "Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kieferchirurgie". Both, dentists and oral and maxillofacial surgeons can become a member of this societu.

In 1951 another Society, the Gesellschaft für Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie ("Societu of Maxillofacial Surgery") later "German Society of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery" (DGMKG) was founded in Germany. In order to intertwine scientific and political interests, another Society (a professional union) by the name of "National Association" of German Oral and MaxilloFacial Surgeons" joined the scientific society, the DGMKG, in 2000. In 1951, this scientific society was originally composed of 52 members, and in August 2018 the German Society of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery has counted 1,901 members (including 183 trainee members). And in 1965 the "Working group for Surgical Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery", later known as "Society for Maxillofacial Surgery of the GDR" was established in the Eastern part of our country. In October 1990 both these, the Eastern and the Western Maxillofacial Societies, merged and since then have been operating together under the name of "German" Society for Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery (Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery)".

This unified Association then created three subgroups between 1969 and 1985. First the working group of "DÖSAK - Deutsch-Österreichisch-Schweizer Arbeitskreis für Kiefer-Gesichtstumoren" (German-Austrian-Swiss Association for Tumours of Jaws and Face), then the Interdisciplinärer Arbeitskreis Lippen-Kiefer-Gaumenspalten (German Cleft Palate/Craniofacial Association) as well as the Working Group of Oral Pathology.

These three groups contributed towards the scientific input of our German Society of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery.

Within the EACMFS, we are pleased to have served for three German presidencies up to now,



GERMAN SOCIETY OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (CRANIO-MAXILLO-FACIAL SURGERY)

including the 2018 and outstanding EACMFS meeting in Munich last September.

Today our specialty is well established within the German Health Service, serving thousands of patients every year and being well linked to many medical and dental disciplines. There are 29 university departments for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. Another 41 departments in public hospitals, and more than 960 oral and maxillofacial surgeons working in private offices.

Nevertheless, in order to further develop our unique specialty we have to initiate and acquire new medical developments and advanced techniques such as navigation and computer assisted surgery. We have to further promote our specialty with a good sense of proportion, facing the changing social and political structures in Europe and our understanding of qualified health care in Germany.

Karsten Gundlach and Peter Sieg

GermanyPopulation: **83 million**

members: 228

Number of OMFS: 1,500

Number of Trainees: 213

Number of EACMFS

Qualification and length for OMFS**: MD+DDS**, **5 years**

ABOVE. Gerhard Pfeifer, EACMFS first german President 1980-1982.

CENTER. Ulrich Joos, EACMFS second german President 2000-2002.

BELOW. Klaus-Dietrich Wolff third german EACMFS President 2016-2018.

www.dgmkg.de









Greece

HELLENIC ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (HAOMS)

The Hellenic Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery was founded in March 1959 as "The Hellenic Association of Oral Surgery" (HAOS), following the recommendation of Theo Mavrogordatos, Professor of Oral Surgery at the Dental School of the University of Athens. He became the first President of the Association in December 1959, when the first board was elected and remained President until 1972, having being elected five consecutive times. The Presidents that followed in successive order were: I. Constantinidis (elected twice), A. Giannoulopoulos (elected twice), C. Martis (elected four times), A. Angelopoulos, G. Panos, D. Karakasis, I. Iatrou, C. Alexandridis, G. Rallis, I. Iatrou and L. Zouloumis (over the same 3-year presidency) and presently G. Rallis.

In 1960, the Association began its activities, organising meetings with leading Greek and foreign specialists. In 1969, to celebrate the first decade of HAOS, the 1st Assembly in Oral Surgery took place, followed by the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Assemblies in 1979, 1983 and 1986 respectively.

In 1986, bolstered by the international evolution of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery as a specialty with a broader spectrum, the title of our Association changed to "The Hellenic Association for OroMaxillofacial Surgery" (HAOMS). The HAOMS became the national affiliated association of IAOMS and of EACMFS, with official representation by Councillors. In the same year, HAOMS began publication of its official scientific journal "The Greek Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery" in cooperation with an official publisher. The title of the journal changed in 2000 to "Hellenic Archives of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery" and has been a bilingual Greek-English journal since then. P. Bochlogyros was the first Editor-in Chief, followed by C. Martis, A. Angelopoulos, I. Iatrou, G. Panos (now Honorary Editor-in Chief), N. Theologie-Lygidakis and currentlys A. Mylonas.

In 1988, the 9th Congress of the EACMFS took place in Athens, while Professor Christos Martis, one of the Greek pioneers of our specialty, was president of the EACMFS. In May 2003, the IAOMS 16th International Conference on Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery was also held in Athens, and the Organizing committee operated under the presidency of A. Angelopoulos. In 1988, it was decided that there would be yearly congresses of HAOMS, starting with the 5th PanHellenic Congress in 1989. From 1969 to present, 29 PanHellenic Congresses have been organized alongside numerous local conferences, meetings and symposia. We have also organised special courses for the continuous education of doctors, dentists and OMFS specialists. In addition, HAOMS has

initiated "The Residents' Podium", a series of meetings where trainees have the chance to present their views on various scientific subjects.

In 1989 a dental specialty named "Gnathocheirourgiki" (Jaw Surgery) was officially established in Greece and only qualified OMF surgeons could become HAOMS active members. In 2003 the specialty was officially renamed to "Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery" and accordingly HAOMS to the "Hellenic Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery". Training consisted (and still consists) of one year of General Surgery and four years OMFS specially training, and the possession of both dental and medical degree became mandatory. Unfortunately due to technical reasons, harmonization with the medical directives of the E.U. was not attained. In 2014, the specialty was officially defined as a medical specialty and harmonised with the medical directives of the E.U. In 2018, our specialty was officially declared as a medical and dental specialty within the country, though it remains standardised as only a medical specialty in the E.U. Currently, HAOMS has 209 active members.

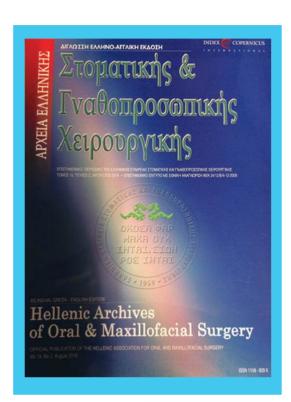
For the past 60 years, HAOMS has significantly contributed to the progress of our specialty in Greece and abroad and has also provided a high level of education for doctors, dentists and oral & maxillofacial surgeons. The specialty nowadays has high standards, great potential and highly qualified professionals both in the public hospitals and in the private sector. We are confident that together with HAOMS, Greek OMF Surgery will continue to play a noteworthy scientific role in the future.

George Rallis





HELLENIC ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (HAOMS)





Population: 11 million

Number of OMFS: 209

Number of Trainees: 18

Number of EACMFS members: **39**

Qualification and length for OMFS: MD/DDS, 5 years





ABOVE LEFT. Cover of the Greek scientific journal of HAOMS: "Hellenic Archives of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery".

ABOVE RIGHT. The Board of the EACMFS during the Opening Ceremony of the 9th European Congress in Athens, 1988. From left to right: H. Sailer (Treasurer), J. Sowray (General Secretary), C. Martis (President), R. Peiffer (President-Elect), R. Fries (Junior President-Elect) and J. Levignac (Education & Training Officer).

BELOW. The President of IAOMS P. Stoelinga and the President of the Organising Committee of the 16th ICOMS, A. Angelopoulos, among Greek members of the Committee, in Athens 2003. From left to right: C. Alexandridis, D. Karakasis, G. Panos, P. Stoelinga, A. Angelopoulos, C. Skouteris and N. Zachariades.

www.haoms.org



Hungary

HUNGARIAN ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS

Hungary has a long history of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, which can be traced back to the beginning of the 1900s.

When Budapest University's Department of Stomatology was opened in 1906, it was one of the first in Europe with an In-Patient Ward. Although the ward was called 'Oral Surgery', the clinical practice focused on diseases on the maxillofacial area. Later, the clinic played a major role in the treatment of the injured during the Balkan War, and later in World War I.

The Department of Stomatology was founded by József Árkövy. Although he rarely operated himself, he was a staunch supporter of Maxillofacial Surgery. His successor, József Szabó, not only modernized OMFS, but also built extensive international relationships in the 1920s and 1930s. He organized several international congresses, including the conference of L'Association Stomatologique Internationale.

This was the unifying Association of Sstomatology of the time, in Budapest in 1931 (József Árkövy was a Founding Member and later in 1906 President of the Association [ASI]). József Szabó's Ooral Surgery book was also translated into Spanish and Italian.

Numerous wars gave the practical and professional development of Hungarian OMFS a strong boost. For instance, Ferenc Skaloud was a maxillofacial surgeon turned army surgeon of World War II. Later, Béla Berényi drew on his own experiences of the Korean War.

The first true Hungarian OMFS textbook was penned in 1956 by Skalaud and Berényi.

It was Berényi (1967-1976) who elevated Hungarian Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery to international levels despite socialist conditions. It is thanks to him that Hungary became a member of the "International Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons". Furthermore, it was his achievement that, OMFS was recognized as an add-on specialty qualification to Surgery or Stomatology in 1972.

The next Hungarian Oral Surgery textbook was written by Imre Vámos (co-authored by Béla Berényi and János Inovay) in 1980, but the book was not published until after his death.

Until 1996, The Hungarian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons was a section of the Hungarian Dental Association.

After a long struggle, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery was recognized as an independent medical discipline in 1996. This recognition cleared the way for speciality qualification following the attainment of a professional degree consisting of a 6-year curriculum. Of those 6 years, 2 years consist of dental studies. It is also possible to do an additional year of dental studies and finish after 7 years with a double degree.

After the profession was officially recognized as an independent medical discipline, the Hungarian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons was formed in 1996. The first president of the organisation was György Szabó, who was awarded the "Honorary President" title in 2004 by the Association (Szabó was Head of the Oral and Maxillofacial Department of Semmelweis University between 1981 and 2004). The names of future presidents should also be mentioned: from 1998 Ádám Kovács, then József Barabás, Lajos Olasz, József Piffkó and Zsolt Németh. The current chairman is Ferenc Oberna.

Thanks to the above mentioned Professors and their colleagues, the Hungarian Association played a highly active role in developing the fields of professionalism, science, and policy during the 1980s and 1990s. In addition to the annual national congresses, in 1991 the "Danubius Conference" was conceived by Rudolf Fries and György Szabó who were the main organizers (it was a continuation of the gatherings of the Austrian-Hungarian oral and maxillofacial surgeons). The Danubius Conference is held every 2 years in Hungary and in neighbouring countries (Austria, Slovakia, Croatia).

In 1995, Budapest was home to the 12th ICOMS (International Conference of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons) with more than 1,000 attendees. The meeting was a great success and provided considerable opportunity for the Hungarian Society to expand its international relationships not only in Europe but throughout the world. This led to invitations extended to many of our colleagues to be guest-speakers in the USA, Japan, China, Korea, India, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Canada, and others. Budapest also welcomed renowned presenters almost daily and Hungarian surgeons received invitations to the editorial boards of international journals. We gained





HUNGARIAN ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS

honorary member in several countries including France, Austria, England, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Turkey, Kosovo, and received the Distinguished Award in IAOMS.

In the last 20-30 years, more than 10 books have been published by Hungarian authors within the field of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. These were translated into English, Russian and Chinese. Some of the editors include József Barabás, Tamás Divinyi, Ádám Kovács, Mihály Orosz, István Sonkodi, Zsuzsa Suba, György Szabó, Árpád Joób and István Vajdovics.

Currently, 8 Hungarian cities have full-suite OMFS Departments (the country covers an area of 93,000 km² with 10 million inhabitants). Budapest has 3 Care Centres, with the largest location being the Department of Oro-Maxillofacial Surgery and Stomatology of Semmelweis University. There are 25 Maxillofacial Surgery Residents annually across the four university clinics in Hungary.

Zsolt Németh



LEFT. Operating room in the 1920 Department of Stomatology, Budapest.

ABOVE RIGHT. Zoltan, Szabó and Obwegeser, 1982 Budapest.

CENTER RIGHT. Fries (right) received the honorary membership of the Hungarian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons from Zoltan (center).

BELOW RIGHT. Zsolt Németh, the current director of the Department of Oro-Maxillofacial Surgery and Stomatology, Semmelweis University with Italian, Japanese and Korean guests, Budapest 2018.

www.maaszt.hu

Hungary

Population: 10 million

Number of OMFS: 40

Number of Trainees: 25

Number of EACMFS members: **19**

Qualification and length for OMFS**: MD/DDS, 6 years**











Israel

ISRAELI ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS

The Oral & Maxillofacial profession in Israel developed in the 1960s in three major hospitals; Rambam Health Care Campus in Haifa, Hadassah Medical Center in Jerusalem and Shebaa Medical Center in Tel-Aviv. It is worth mentioning two of the founders of the profession; David Gutman who headed the Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery in Rambam and also served as the Dean of Medicine in the Technion between the years 1985-1990. And also, Lewin Epstein of Hadassah Medical Center. In the beginning of the profession the founders operated without affiliation to a Department. Later on, official departments were founded and multiplied.

Nowadays there are 9 Oral & Maxillofacial departments approved for residency and a total of 16 departaments distributed throughout the whole country.

Maxillofacial Surgery in our country is diverse, different centers specialize in various aspects. Thus the scope of our profession includes: facial trauma, tumor surgery and reconstruction, craniofacial anomalies, cleft lip and palate, orthognathic surgery, TMJ and arthroscopy, salivary glands and sialendoscopy, minimally invasive surgery, oral surgery, pre-prosthetic surgery and implantology, obstructive sleep apnea, 3D planning and printing in reconstruction, navigation and aesthetics surgery.

Adi Rachmiel has been the Israeli Councillor for the past five years and strongly encourages active participation of Israeli surgeons in the European congresses.

Israel is in close relations with numerous departments in Europe, North America and worldwide, and many of our surgeons participate in different educational programs in these countries.

Each year the Israeli society organizes an annual Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery Congress with international speakers in addition to national educational meetings with other departments on the different aspects of our profession.

In recent years, we have been witnessing a rise in the number of doctors applying to and completing an MD degree; we are welcoming and encouraging this tendency. The Israeli Association for Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery conducted the Annual Conference of 2019 in conjunction with the 31 World Congress of the International College for Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery organized by Adi Rachmiel, who served as the president of the congress. The congress lasted four days and included many eminent speakers in the field of Maxillofacial Surgery. There were 350 participants in total, among them 150 international delegates who arrived to the Congress from all over the world. The Congress also included an AO Symposium on orthognathic surgery and a resident competition

(traditional every year) with all nine departments participating. Israel is a relatively young and small country thus, most occupations in Israel do not have a long established practice.

Maxillofacial Surgery is no different. Yet as in other fields, Israeli doctors compensate in the lack of tradition by trying to be on the cutting edge of technology and novel ideas. We were noticeable in these objetives at the last Congress, in which many lectures presented new materials or techniques, along with application of the newest technology, mostly in the field of 3D planning and printing. Research is encouraged in our field, thus alongside the rising numbers of maxillofacial surgeons completing their M.D. studies there are many who are completing their Ph.D studies.

Adi Rachmiel





ABOVE.

- -31st ICMFS 2019, Opening Ceremony.
- -Adir Cohen, past President of the Israeli association for Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, with Adi Rachmiel.





ISRAELI ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS





- -On the left: Nardi Casap-Caspi and Oded Nahlieli; on the right, Alehandro Roisentul.
- -From left to right: Adi Rachmiel, Fares Kablan, Nardi Casap-Caspi and Alejandro Roisentul.

RIGHT, FROM ABOVE TO BELOW.

- -Part of the International Faculty with the Israeli hosts in the 31st ICMFS 2019.
- -Adi Rachmiel (left) with Manlio Galiè at the 31st ICMFS 2019.
- -From left to right: Ole Jensen, Oded Nahlieli, Rolf Ewers, Adi Rachmiel, Yoav Leiser and Len Tolstunov.

li.g-no.elmopi.www









Italy

ITALIAN SOCIETY OF MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (SICMF)

In Italy, the evolution of Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS) goes back over 60 years. There was a need for a culturally homogenous group that had common interests in the clinical-scientific growth and the progress of the discipline. Back in 1957 in Turin, a group of Dental and Maxillofacial Surgery teachers established the Italian Society of Odontostomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery (SIOCMF). Their aims were "promoting the study and progress of these disciplines, promoting cultural exchanges between their loves and to facilitate all those activities that tend to enhance Odontostomatologu and Maxillofacial Surgery in the scientific, educational and practical fields". In parallel, outside the academic world, other doctors also understood the importance of setting up such a Society. And so seven years later, in 1964, a group of hospital primaries founded the Association of Italian Hospital Stomatologists and Maxillo Facial Surgeons (A.S.C.M.F.O.I.).

Towards the end of 1975, a group of odontostomatologists and OMF surgeons from Campania constituted the regional section of S.I.O.C.M.F. One of the participants, Giosuè Giardino, Full Professor of Odontostomatology at the University of Naples, introduced the first teaching course of Maxillo-Facial Surgery at the Medical Faculty. This regional section in Naples organised the first OMFS Conference in June 1976. For the first time, topics of high scientific value were addressed, such as cervico maxillo facial malformations. This topic was addressed with both scientific and social points of view, giving rise to the beginnings of a technical-political round table. Numerous political figures and senior managers of the public administration also took part in this. The establishment of the Campanian SIOCMF section (mostly surgeons) laid the foundations for the future Italian Society of Maxillo Facial Surgery (SICMF). In fact, only two years later, in June 1977, the Italian Association of Maxillo Facial Surgeons (AICMF) was formed at the second Faculty of Medicine and Surgery of Naples. The first Congress of the AICMF was held in Naples in June 1978 with the participation of talented OMF surgeons (ASCMFOI). The main topics discussed were: setbacks and complications in the surgical treatment of dysgnathias", "problems of maxillofacial reconstructive surgery" and the social-political imprint on the training and preparation of the maxillofacial surgeon in the modern social-health organization. In the same year, an important milestone for Italy, the European Association of Cranio Maxillo Facial Surgery (EAC-MFS) organized a Congress in Venice (4th Congress EACMFS), when Camillo Curioni was Ppresident of the same Association.

During the 1st Congress AICMF and the 4th Congress, Camilo Curioni and Pio Arlotta collaborated with the aim of creating a single scientific society that would bring together all Italian

maxillofacial surgeons, both academic and non-academic.

The following year, the AICMF and the ASCMFOI. organized the first Italian Congress of Maxillofacial Surgery from 18 to 21 October 1979 in Saint Vincent, which saw the two associations unified in one big event. The scientific and organizational success of this first great congress generated increased interaction and collaboration between the societies in implementating their shared goals, and aided the promotion of the Congress on a biennial shedule. A few years later, in May 1982, Italy was the host country of the World Congress of Maxillofacial Surgery. This event, in addition to having great cultural impacts, dealt with topics of considerable importance with important scientific contributions from scholars from various parts of the world, had great socio-political resonance. In fact, for the first time, the Italian Maxillofacial Surgery Society joined with the International Association for Maxillofacial Surgery, the only international cultural association that contained scholars belonging to the "Soviet bloc" such as East Germany, Romania and Hungary alongside scholars from Western countries, including the United States.

In the 80s, the two Italian Associations (the university and the hospital societies) continued their joint ventures organizing national conferences every two years. The common experiences in those years, saw the emergence and consolidation of our discipline as a separate surgical speciality, with the respective national and european legislations creating a differentiation between university and hospital. This situation led the directive Councillors (Committees) of the two Associations to propose the unification into a single scientific Association to the respective members. And so, on June 12 1987, the unification into one scientific body the Italian Society of Maxillofacial Surgery (SICMF) was born. SICMF is still the National reference Association. The SICMF organizes national conferences every two years and also organizes two thematic and practical training courses per year that are targeted at young colleagues and trainees. At present, SICMF has almost four hundred active members serving a population of approximately 60 million people.

In 1989, the "Italian Review of Maxillo-Facial" Surgery" was published which immediately became a reference point for the Italian Schools of Maxillofacial Surgery. The publication, was





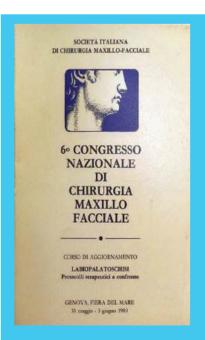
ITALIAN SOCIETY OF MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (SICMF)

renamed "Italian Journal of Maxillo-Facial Surgery" in 2008 and scientific work began to be written in English. It also became available on the internet. Currently the European Journal of the EACMFS is the official Italian publication (as for many other European companies). During the past 70 years, OMFS has grown both in scope as well as in the number of practicing surgeons. As proof of the growth achieved bu this movement, in 2008 Italy again hosted the 19th EACMFS Congress, during the presidency of Luigi Clauser. Today, there are Departments of Maxillofacial Surgery in many general and academic hospitals throughout the country, and 10 post-doctoral training programs for a total of about 30 new residents each year. The duration of training is five years and includes 2,000 hours of Dentistry, as agreed within the Oral-Maxillofacial Surgery Section of the UEMS (European Union of Medical Specialist). Only those who have earned a master's degree in Medicine and Surgery, which takes six years, may apply. Since the formation of the European Union in 1993 and because of the Treaty of Rome, the recommendation is the promotion of freedom of movement. Thus, there remains one main hurdle for Italian OMF surgeons: in most European countries, a master's degree in Medicine and Dentistry is required for obtaining a license to practice OMF Surgery, of course after appropiate training. This precludes the free movement of Italian OMF surgeons to other European countries. The SICMF will continue to work to overcome these problems.

We are also pleased to share our pleasure in knowing that our country will host the 27th EACMFS Congress, in Rome in 2024, the President of the same association will be Manlio Galiè, who is the current European Education Officer.

Francesco Saverio De Ponte

AVOBE. Historical picture of SICMF. **BELOW** LEFT. Fluer I Congresso SICMF with the new name of the Society. **BELOW** RIGHT. Faculty 4th Congress **EACMFS** in Italu, 1978.









Ji. Ampoia.www



Kosovo

KOSOVO ASSOCIATION OF MAXILLOFACIAL AND ORAL SURGEONS

The history of Mmaxillofacial Ssurgery (OMFS) in the Republic of Kosovo has close connections with the former Yugoslavian Republic until the 1990s. It is connected closely being a by part of their Mmaxillofacial Societie and organizations.

Yugoslavia began to have internal wars from the early 1990s until 1999 and so this was a very passive time without a lot of activities for the development of OMFS.

A Maxillofacial Surgery Clinic was opened in Prishtina on the 21st March 1983 and was the only clinic in Kosovo to offer services in Mmaxillofacial Surgery in the Republic of Kosovo. The permanent population of Kosovo had reached 1,739,825 (excluding North Kosovo). Activities of the clinic focused on three areas: educational, clinical and research. In the clinic, students from the Dentistry and Medical Departments learn theory and practical skills. Teaching was carried out by academic staff that were hired by the Medical University Department of Dentistry.

The clinic was the educational centre for our Maxillofacial Residents and for other residents who are required to have knowledge of Maxillofacial Surgery (Plastic Surgery, Oral Surgery, Ophthalmology, Ootolaryngology, etc.).

This clinic treated patients with pathologies such as tumours, trauma, congenital anomalies, orthognathic anomalies, infections and aesthetic surgery requirements.

Part of the clinic was the checkup ambulance that worked everyday with 24 hour on duty specialists and residents.

More than 10,000 patients were seen, their wounds treated and had consultations with our doctors.

It had 32 beds where approximately 750 patients were hospitalized. Around 1,100 operations were performed under local and general anaesthesia.

Since 1999, the clinic started to collaborate with regional centres to organise congresses and symposia, specifically with Albania, Croatia, Macedonia and other European centres (Dresden-Germany, Italy, Ireland and Turkey) and also the USA.

Services that our clinic offers are:

- Treatment of oral and facial wounds
- Treatment of oral, jaw and face tumors
- Treatment of odontogenic and non-odontogenic infections in the maxillo-facial region.
- Orthognathic treatment.
- Congenital anomalies in the mouth, jaw, face and other anomalies in facial region.

The clinic is separated into:

- 1- The check up ambulance and the check in office.
- 2- Traumatology Department.
- 3- Oncology Department.
- 4- Orthognathic and congenital anomalies.
- 5- Operation block.
- 6- Half intensive care and reanimation.

The Clinic has 10 specialists, one of them with the Professor title in the Public University of Kosova, and a few residents.

The Association of Maxillofacial Surgery was founded in 2005. In the same year, it joined the EACMFS with the help of John Lowry. Since then it is has been very active in organising and participating in events.

EACMFS has helped our Association by supporting us in many ways. The first scientific conference supported by EACMFS was organized in June 2016, thanks to Manlio Galiè. Also in December 2018, the first Conference of residents of our Association was scientifically supported by EACMFS. Guests and invited speakers from EACMFS in our Association were John Lowry, Manlio Galiè, Satheesh Prabhu, Francesco Saverio De Ponte, Miso Virag, Sylvie Testelin, Riccardo Tieghi, Ioannis Iatrou, Mustafa Sancar Atac and Darko Macan.

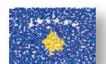
More than 20 members of our Association are also a part of EACMFS.

Mergime Pretcazi-Loxha



Miso Virag operating in our Clinic.





KOSOVO ASSOCIATION OF MAXILLOFACIAL AND ORAL SURGEONS

Kosovo

Population: 1,7 million

Number of OMFS: 37

Number of Trainees: 13

Number of EACMFS members: **21**

Qualification and length for OMFS: MD/DDS,
5 years













ABOVE LEFT. Roberto Brusati as a guest in our Clinic 8 years in a row. We are very thankful to him.

ABOVE CENTER. Jack McCan from Irland, as a guest in our Clinic.

ABOVE RIGHT. Jack McCann from Irland, as a guest in the same Clinic.

CENTER LEFT. Manlio Galiè (Educational Member EACMFS) and Mergime Pretcazi-Loxha (Councillor from Kosovo).

CENTER RIGHT. Miso Virag and the speakers from EACMFS during the Conference in 2016.

BELOW. During the Residents Conference in December 2018.



Latvia

LATVIAN ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS

Presidents of the Association:

Andrejs Skagers, 1995-1998 Ilze Akota, 1998-2002 Ingrida Cema, 2002-2006 Gunars Lauskis, 2006-2013 Girts Salms, 2013-present.

Historically, Latvia and particularly Riga, have played an important role in the development of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS). Early pioneers in the 19th century were Alphonius von Szymanowski and Nikolay Pirogoff, who was later well-known for his rhinoplasties.

An academic education in the specialty was introduced in 1920 when the University of Latvia was founded. This included a Medical School which also had an Institute of Stomatology. The Department of Surgical Stomatology was established in 1944 with Ija Leja as its first Chairwoman. She was followed by Vladimir Aronson, Astra Linare, Indulis Bakulis, Andrejs Skagers and finally Ilze Akota who has served in this position since 2013. Currently, Riga Stradins University provides the undergraduate and postgraduate training of OMF surgeons: the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery is responsible for this training.

The Latvian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons was established in 1995 by 19 stomatologists who came from different backgrounds. Many of them had acquired their training in surgical stomatology in Moscow, St. Petersburg or Kiev. The first President was Andrejs Skagers, Professor and former Head of Department of Surgical Stomatology (later Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery) in Riga Stradins University.

Major changes in relation to our specialty have occurred based on recommendations of the EACMFS, with the support of Rudi Fries, former President of the EACMFS and IAOMS in 2000. The joint specialty of OMFS, has officially been recognized by health authorities, instead of existing as two separate specialties: Oral surgery and Maxillofacial Surgery.

Before 2000, one basic education was required in either Medicine or Stomatology (the curriculum consisted of 60-70% Basic and General Medicine and 30-40% Dentistry) and a two- year postgraduate speciality training. All OMFS practitioners who graduated before 2000 have passed the certification examination and have been accepted as specialists in OMFS with a single qualification in either, Stomatology or in Medicine. For those graduating after the year 2000, to obtain certification in OMFS, a double qualification (Dentistry and Medicine) and specialty training for 5 years is been required. There was a training program with the possibility of combining studies for the missing dental or medical degree and

specialty training, however, since 2018, to be accepted, the 4 years postgraduate training in OMFS, both dental and medical degrees are required.

There are three Maxillofacial clinical training centers in Latvia, all of them are situated in Riga: Riga Stradins Universisty Institute of Stomatology, including Riga Cleft Lip and Palate Centre, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in P. Stradins Clinical University Hospital and the Department of Head and Neck Surgery in Oncology Centre of Latvia.

The program consists of training in General Surgery, and specialty training includes ENT, Ophthalmology, Neurosurgery, microsurgery and all fields of OMFS.

Training in the specialty consists of practical work in treatment of patients under supervision. Trainees should assist and perform operations independently in different fields of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery.

All trainees and Heads of OMFS postgraduate programmes are informed regularly about the various education courses arranged by EACMFS.

The Latvian Association has 5 Honorary Members and 36 Active Members, serving a population of 1.9 million people. Specialists are employed both in government funded hospitals and private practices, mostly in Riga. There are only a few specialists practicing in the rest of the country at local municipal hospitals.

The main activities of the Association includes certification, and recertification of specialists every five years. There are regular local meetings and the Association has an advisory voice both to the Latvian Medical Association and to the Ministry of Health.

All members of the Latvian Association are also members of the Baltic Association for Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery (BAMPS), which was founded in November 1990 with the main aim of creating a platform for improvement in training and collaboration in clinical practice among the three Baltic States. There are regular meetings organized every three to four years, with Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia taking turns. The 10th meeting will take place in Latvia in 2021.

In recent years, the Latvian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons has actively

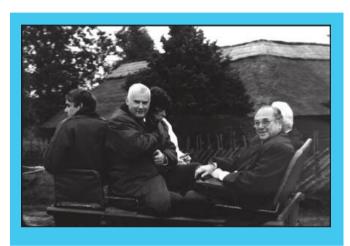




LATVIAN ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS

participated in organizing regular Riga-Rostock Joint Symposia. The first Joint Symposium was organized by the University of Rostock and the former Riga Medical Institute (now Riga Stradins University) and held in Rostock in 1989. With time, these symposiums become more international with participants from many other countries. They were organized in Riga and Rostock alternately. The previous Symposium took place in Riga in May 2018, and the 5th Joint Symposium was held in Rostock in May 2019.

Ilze Akota





ABOVE LEFT. From left: A. Skagers and I. Cema, on the right Rudi Fries, Former President of the EACMFS and IAOMS, 1996.

BELOW LEFT. From left, standing K. Stamers, G. Lauskis, G. Salms, sitting E. Kornevs performing in the Association's Meeting in 2016.

ABOVE RIGHT. Participants of the First Congress of Baltic Association for Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery in front of the Monument of Freedom in Riga, 1993.

CENTER RIGHT. Participants of 10th Joint Symposium Riga-Rostock held in Riga, 2009. There were colleagues from Germany and Latvia, and Austria, Estonia, Lithuania, Norway, Russia, Sweden and Ukraine.

BELOW RIGHT. Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons and trainees attending 24th EACMFS Congress in Munich, 2018. From left: E. Kornevs, G. Lauskis, I. Bagante, A. Grisulonoks, I. Akota, Z. Griskjans, M. Lauskis, J. Muceniece, G. Cernovskis and G. Salms.







www.mszka.lu



Lithuania

LITHUANIAN ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS

The history of modern Maxillofacial Surgery in Lithuania can be traced to February 16th 1922, when the Lithuanian University was founded. Stančius was the first to perform Oral Surgery operations and teach this discipline in the Lithuanian University. However, the different topics of Maxillofacial Surgery such as facial inflammatory diseases, lip and tongue cancers, and facial clefts were analysed in a doctoral thesis written in the early XIX century in Vilnius University. In the year 1950, the Lithuanian University was reorganized into the Kaunas Medicine University and Kaunas Polytechnic University. In Kaunas Medicine University, there was a department of Stomatology, and the Head of this Department was S. Čepulis. The Department of Stomatology was founded in Vilnius in 1935, and it was working as the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery.

In 1981, for the first time in the whole of the Soviet Union, O. Surovas and S. Čepulis began to use dental implants (endosteal and periosteal) in the Department of Stomatology.

Nowadays, there are three centres of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS) in Lithuania which cover the whole spectrum of maxillofacial pathology:

- ·Vilnius University hospital Žalgiris Clinic
- ·Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Kaunas Clinics
- ·Klaipeda University Hospital

The Department of Maxillofacial Surgery at Vilnius University Žalgiris Clinic (Head Linas Zaleckas, from 2002 to present) was founded in 1991 and was Headed by Petras Šileikis until 2002. Surgeons of his Department specialise in treatment of congenital maxillofacial anomalies including cleft lip and palate, craniosynostosis, maxillofacial trauma, tumors, sinus and salivary glands pathology including endoscopic surgery, treatment of inflammatory diseases and reconstruction of maxillofacial defects. Patients with malignant maxillofacial diseases are mostly treated in the National Cancer Institute.

The Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in the Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Kaunas Clinics (Head Ričardas Kubilius, from 1996 to present), from 1985 to 1996, the Head was Gintautas Pranas Sabaly. This Department specialises in areas such as maxillofacial trauma, oncology, facial defect reconstruction, maxillofacial neurology, salivary gland pathology.

The Klaipėda University Hospital Department of Maxillofacial Surgery (Head of the Department, Laimis Dubosas) was founded in 2004, although patients with maxillofacial pathology in this hospital were treated from 1976.

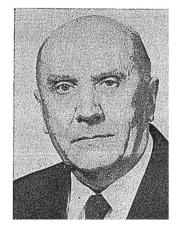
This Department specialises in face and neck oncology,

maxillofacial trauma, inflammatory diseases, etc.

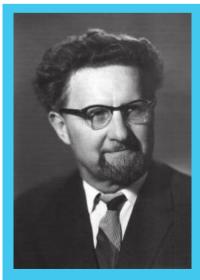
The Lithuanian Association of Maxillofacial Surgeons was established on March 27th of 1995 and the first elected President was P. Tercijonas. Nowadays, the Association is named the Lithuanian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons. It has 154 members and 38 of them are maxillofacial surgeons. This association organizes congresses and courses for doctors, one of them being the Congress of the Baltic Association of Maxillofacial and Plastic surgery, which is held every 5 years. This Association was founded on the 24th November 1990.

There are two types of residency programs in Lithuanian Universities. Specialization in Oral Surgery is based on a dental degree and takes three years, and specialization in Maxillofacial Surgery is based on a medical degree (from 2004) and lasts 5 years.

Saulius Žukauskas



ABOVE. P. Stančius, first who started to do Oral Surgery operations and teaching in the Lithuanian University. BELOW. St. Čepulis, Head of the Department at the department of Stomatology in Kaunas Medicine University.





Chapter 3 National Societies Lithuania

LITHUANIAN ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS



Lithuania

Population: 2,8 million

Number of OMFS: 38

Number of Trainees: 31

Number of EACMFS members: 11

Qualification and length for OMFS**: MD, 5 years**







ABOVE. Surgeons and residents of the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery Vilnius University Hospital Žalgiris Clinics (2016).

BELOW LEFT. G.P. Sabalys, Head of the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in the Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Kaunas Clinics (from 1985 to 1996).

BELOW CENTER. P. Tercijonas, first President of the Lithuanian Association of Maxillofacial Surgeons, established in 1995.

BELOW RIGHT. Ričardas Kubilius, President of the Lithuanian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial surgeons (2020).



Moldova

ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY DEPARTMENT OF MOLDAVIAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

The history of Moldavian Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS) begins in 1959 when the dental faculty was formed at the Medical University of Moldova. This was on the premises of the Medical Institute 1, Medical Institute 2 and the Paediatric Institute, which were evacuated from Sankt-Petersburg during World War II.

In the beginning, there was a lack of specialized staff at the dental faculty so during 1960-1961, two fellow workers were assigned to residency in Oral Surgery by the Institute's management. Gutsan Arsenie was Head of the Medical Institute 1 in Saint-Petersburg and Okushko Vladimir was Head of the Stomatology Institute in Moscow, which formed the new Oral Surgery Department. Although the Department was called "Stomatological Surgery" it was dealing with surgical treatment of maxillofacial diseases and currently this Department is called Maxillofacial Surgery. Later, Gutsan Arsenie lead the Maxillofacial Surgery Department during 1971-1994. Presently this Department of OMFS is named in his honor. In addition, he was the Dean of the Dental Facultu.

In 1961, Nicolai Fetisov, from the Kiev Medical Institute, was invited to Moldova to lead the Maxillofacial Surgery Department. Over time, once a staff base had formed, a dedicated clinical base was opened in 1957, and he Headed Ddepartment during from 1961 to 1968.

During the Soviet era there was a climate of scientific and foreign clinical experience isolation. Research mainly focused on traumatology, inflammatory processes, congenital diseases and treatment of tumours. The first results of a PhD research in Maxillofacial Surgery was presented by Titarev Vasile in 1959 on "Surgical treatment of cleft lip and palate". Later, Gutsan Arsenie presented his work "Mandible osteosynthesis with heterogeneous fixators" in 1964.

From the formation of the dental faculty, in all soviet countries, Maxillofacial Ssurgery was a dental specialty with regards to scholarship and education. Maxillofacial surgeons were graduates of the dental faculties after undertaking a residency in the specialized clinical department. Nowadays, graduates from General Medicine have the opportunity to attend residency programmes in OMFS.

The Soviet Union and Republic of Moldova were involved in military conflicts, which brought patients with ballistic trauma, defects and deformities in the maxillofacial region. Ouatu Vasile, was the main Advisor of the Maxillofacial Surgery Department to the Medical Academy and Ministry of Defence of Afghan Democratic Republic during the Afghanistan war. In addition, he organised primary surgical aid in the Republic of Moldova, during the Dniester conflict, sharing his great

experiences in urgent and reconstructive surgery in patients with major post-traumatic ballistic defects and deformities. His practices helped develop educational processes and clinical protocols

Dumitru Scerbatiuc Headed the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery for 17 years, until 1994. During this period, in the post-soviet era, the first international relations were established with specialized European societies. New directions opened up in research and treatment methods under his lead, and reformation of the curriculum to new standards also began. His professional interests were based in plastic reconstructive and aesthetic surgery.

One of the main tasks of our Department is the continuous education and evaluation of licensed specialists. Topalo Valentin has been the Head of this Department since 1999. Under his direction, new methods were developed and implemented in the field of surgical treatment of benign tumors of head and neck, MF traumatology and reconstructive surgery.

Our National Healthcare System constitutes one Centre of Maxillofacial Surgery in the Emergency Institute, one Centre of Head and Neck Cancer, and one Department of Paediatric Maxillofacial Ssurgery.

Maxillofacial Surgery, historically, was a part of the Dental Society of Moldova. During the last decade, great strides have been taken to study and implement contemporary methods of treatment including collaborating with neighboring national societies. Our specialists are looking forward to professionally dealing with present and future challenges and being a part of the EACMFS family.

Ilie Suharschi





ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY DEPARTMENT OF MOLDAVIAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION



Moldova

Population: **3,5 million**

Number of OMFS: -

Number of Trainees: -

Number of EACMFS members: **4**

Qualification and length for OMFS**: DDS, 5 years**

ABOVE. State exams in Maxillofacial Surgery 1964. From left to right: Matcovski Constantin, Dean of Dental faculty; Fetisov Nicolai, Head of Maxillofacial Surgery Department; Gutsan Arsenie, Assistant Professor Maxillofacial Ssurgery Department.

CENTER. Fetisov Nicolai, first Head and

CENTER. Fetisov Nicolai, first Head and Founder of Maxillofacial Surgery Ddepartment. **BELOW**. Present Staff of Maxillofacial Surgery Department in 2019.



www.asrm.md



North Macedonia

MACEDONIAN ASSOCIATION FOR MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (MAMFS)

Maxillofacial Surgery in the Republic of North Macedonia is a medical specialty recognized by the National authority of the country with a perceptibly long history. Founding of the Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS) speciality in the Republic of Macedonia as one of the six republics in former Yugoslavia was in 1951. The first department was in surgical clinics in Skopje, and from 1959 it became a recognized entity included in the programme of undergraduate studies in the Medical Faculty in Skopje. Establishment of the Macedonian Association for Maxillofacial Surgery (MAMS) came after the catastrophic earthquake in 1963 and from 1968 it became a joint Association for Plastic and Maxillofacial Surgery in the former Yugoslavian Republic. The activities of the Association were through conferences and congresses every second year, whilst the national association had annual meetings. After the constitution of the new independent Republic of Macedonia and official recognition of the specialty, it became possible to create a new Macedonian Association for Maxillofacial Surgery in 1994. This separated from the Aassociation with Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons. The Presidents of the MAMS were Branko Vasilevski (1994-2004), Vladimir Popovski (2004–2014) and from 2014-present it is Aleksandar Grchev. Since its inception, MAMS has maintained close and intense international relations. MAMS as a National Association, is an active supporter of EACMFS, and from 2008 in BAMS (Balkan Association for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons).

The building of the University Clinic for OMFS in Skopje started in 1972 and todau, we have a modern clinic with a capacity of 36 beds in 17 patient rooms, two operating theatres, 12 OMF surgeons and 4 residents. The clinic is properly equipped for the undertaking of all ambulatory and inpatient Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery procedures. Currently, the University Clinic for OMFS in Skopje related to the Medical Faculty and Faculty of Dentistry in the University St. Cyril and Methodius. There are four additional fully operational surgical departments for OMFS in the Clinical Hospitals in four other larger cities in the country and the entire scope of our specialty is performed in our Clinic. It is a regional centre for maxillofacial pathology including trauma, inflammatory diseases, surgical pathology of salivary glands, surgery for tumors of head and neck, primary and secondary surgery of clefts, orthognathic surgery and TMJ disorders. In the last three decades, there have more than 10 books on the field of OMFS published with oldest editors including Ilija Vaskov and Tome Tudzarov.

A very important part of MAMS' activities was the accomplishment of two educational programs and **eight courses in**

Skopje, 'from 2007-2013, in this Centre. The directors of the Centre and Courses were Vladimir Popovski and Secretary General Aleksandar Iliev. This educational centre was one of three EACMFS educational centres coordinated by the EACMFS Educational Training Officer Julio Acero. Each course was designed to assist trainees and young residents in managing ongoing challenges in our surgical field, and to rapidly understand and integrate the newest surgical knowledge and advanced treatments into their practice.

The EACMFS' renowned lecturers, who are all experts in their fields, have made this possible. John Lowry, Julio Acero, Henry Thuau, Nick Kalavrezos, Janis Iatrou, Mark McGurk, Richard Shaw and his Liverpool team. Miso Virag. Luigi Clauser, Manlio Galiè, Roberto Brussati, Ilankovan, Riccardo Thiegi and Reha Kisnisci, have given outstanding interactive lectures together with the local speakers. The Executive Committee of the Association have rewarded this effective educational programme with a Recognition Award for Vladimir Popovski at the EACMFS Congresses in Bruges 2010 and Prague 2014. In April 2014. MAMS organized and hosted the third Balkan and International Congress for Oral and Maxillofacial surgery in Ohrid and for outstanding support and contributions as Honorary Members of the MAMS, were proclaimed Prof. Julio Acero and Prof. Luigi Clauser.

Continuing postgraduate education through specialist associations and various events has resulted in the rapid and widespread dissemination of ideas and development of innovative techniques. MAMS is continuously contributing towards and extending the collaboration and promotion of our specific surgical field in the region under the auspices of EACMFS.

Vladimir Popovsky





MACEDONIAN ASSOCIATION FOR MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (MAMFS)



North Macedonia

Population: **2,1 million**

Number of OMFS: 39

Number of Trainees: 3

Number of EACMFS members: **7**

Qualification and length for OMFS: MD/DDS, 5 years





ABOVE. EACMFS Educational Trainee Center Skopje, 3rd Course 2008: Liverpool University team led by Richard Shaw, local speakers and Miso Virag.

CENTER. EACMFS speakers and International faculty for the International Congress organized by MAMS with Carlos Navarro in the center.

BELOW. Recognition Award for EACMFS Educational Center in Skopje on EACMFS Congress in Bruges, 2010. Popovsky and Acero.



Norway

NORWEGIAN ASSOCIATION OF CRANIOMAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

In Norway Maxillofacial Surgery was accepted as a separate medical specialty in 1936 by the Norwegian Medical Association. This became a reality after hard work from the pioneer Sophus Lossius. He had been the head of the department of maxillofacial surgery at Ullevaal hospital in Oslo since 1932 and also held the position as professor of surgery at the Norwegian Dental Faculty in Oslo.

Since the recognition of the specialty in the 1930's, major changes have occurred. In the beginning, there was a geographical spread of maxillofacial surgeons, present in both smaller and larger hospitals. In minor hospitals the department was run by one specialist on consultant service. Parts of the specialist training, up to one year, was possible to do in those minor hospitals and at our dental schools' surgical departments. These dental clinics did mostly Oral Surgery and the idea of the spread was to stimulate and increase the number of candidates becoming maxillofacial surgeons. Over the years it became increasingly more difficult to recruit specialists to the minor hospital and this former service, run by maxillofacial surgeons, therefore no longer exists. Dentists with a specialty in Oral Surgery are now running the minor hospitals' dental clinics, as well as two of our four existing university clinics. These are now run without any specialists in Maxillofacial Surgery. As a result of this, the education and training of maxillofacial surgeons has been moved to the two remaining accredited university clinics, which now are the only ones with a program for training new specialists. These are St. Olavs hospital in Trondheim and Ullevaal in Oslo.

The name given to the specialty was originally Dental Jaw Surgery and later, since the mid-sixties, Jaw Surgery and Mouth Disease. In the beginning of the 1980's the specialty changed drastically, and it was Ullevaal University Hospital, which, since the 1920s, has been the center of Maxillofacial Surgery that initiated the revolution. From this Hospital's Department of Maxillofacial Surgery, led by Torstein Lyberg, Olav Anders Olstad and Per Skjelbred, modern maxillofacial surgery was adapted in Norway. They introduced and routinely used all of the new revolutionary techniques with newly developed equipment, such as corrective osteotomies, craniofacial surgery and microvascular surgery. This expanded the specialty, modernized it and brought the Norwegian Maxillofacial Surgery to an international level.

As of the 1980's, the Association has applied several times for a name change to the internationally accepted name Maxillofacial Surgery. After much work and struggle with the ear, nose and throat surgeons (ENT), Plastic surgeons and the oral

surgeons, the specialty was finally named Maxillofacial Surgery, in 2013.

The specialty was, from the beginning, based upon full degrees of both medicine (MD) and dentistry (DDS) followed by 4 years of training in a department of maxillofacial surgery. This was changed in 2002 after an attempt from nearby specialties to get rid of the specialty. The Health Authorities stopped this attempt, but they demanded changes in the education program. Maxillofacial Surgery then became a single medical specialty and Dentistry was no longer mandatory. The length of the training was increased to 6 years but kept at 4 years for those who had the double qualification. Today, double qualified candidates still make up the vast majority of candidates for the Maxillofacial specialty. Since 2002 only two candidates with a single medical education have finished the specialist training. From 2019 there will be a complete change in the educational system for all medical specialists in Norway, including Maxillofacial Surgery, and the results of this change are yet to been seen.

The specialty has been reconsolidated and is today recognized as an important surgical specialty in Norway. This makes us optimistic for the future. Recruitment of candidates are very good and the majority of them are still double qualified, even though this is not mandatory anymore. We have also seen an increasing awareness among junior doctors to our specialty over the past couple years. The Norwegian Association will continue to work for further extension and expansion for the specialty and we will seek a tighter harmonization for the specialty with the other European countries.

Jan Mangersnes





NORWEGIAN ASSOCIATION OF CRANIOMAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY







ABOVE LEFT. Painting of Sophus Lossius (1890-1976). He was the founder and pioneer of Maxillofacial Surgery in Norway and established the speciality in 1936. **ABOVE RIGHT**. To the left is Even Mjøen, President of the Norwegian Society for Maxillofacial Surgery and on the right Jan Mangersnes, Councillor from Norway in the Anniversary year of the Association. **BELOW**. The President and the Councillor of Norway at 2019 year Annual Meeting in The Norwegian Society for Maxillofacial Surgery.

Norway

Population: **5,3 million**

Number of OMFS: 40

Number of Trainees: 4

Number of EACMFS members: 17

Qualification and length for OMFS: **MD/DDS**, **4-6 years**

www.maxillofacialkirvrgi.org



Poland

POLISH ASSOCIATION OF CRANIO MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

The development of modern Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS) in Poland was initiated by Alfred Meissner (1883-1952). He was the first Polish Professor at the Department of Oral Surgery established in 1920, and the creator of the Warsaw Dental Academy. Thanks to his initiative and strong personality, a 25-bed clinical Unit designed for maxillofacial patients was created. The second centre of Oral Surgery in Warsaw was set up in the First Military District Hospital; this also had beds. Another facility of this type was created in 1940. After the outbreak of the war, there was a sub-unit of OMFS created in the Warsaw Infant Jesus Hospital, at the Ist Surgical Clinic. The Head of the ward. Franciszek Bohdanowicz (1900-1973), treated maxillofacial patients on a 10-bed ward. Gradually disconnecting from general surgery, Oral Surgery became an independent branch. The World War II interrupted scientific and didactic activity, decimating the faculty, lecturers and doctors. The achievements of Oral Surgery from the period of 1918-1939 were consistently destroyed by the occupation of Nazi Germany. During this intentional and meticulous extermination, many excellent polish doctors were murdered. Immediately after the Second World War, in the rehabilitated medical universities, clinical departments of oral surgery with beds designed for maxillofacial patients began to be formed. The first wards were established in Lodz (1945), Gdansk and Warsaw (1946), as well as in Zabrze, Szczecin, Lublin, Krakow, Poznan and Bialystok. Social demand in post-war Poland for surgical OMFS services and insufficient beds in clinical departments, prompted the authorities to create additional facilities in local hospitals. In Poland, the total number of surgical maxillo-facial beds reached 450 in 1966. At that time, oral surgeons managing clinical departments also had medical degrees, in addition to dental. In addition to traumatology and oncology, which permanently entered the repertoire of all clinical centres of Oral Surgery, another important area worth emphasizing was the surgery of facial malformations. It was initiated in the early 1930s by Alfred Meissner (1883-1952) in Warsaw, and then continued after the World War II in Lodz. Regardless of Rossenthal's publication, Meissner published his own method of pharungofixation in children with cleft palates. He also developed several of this own methods in treating of facial defects surgically. In the 1970s, Oral Surgery transformed into Maxillofacial Surgery, which covered not only the anatomical region of the mouth and teeth, but the whole viscerocranium and neck. It has become one of the most beautiful specialties, by which restoring the health of patients, and their facial appearance enables a return to a normal life in the community, without complexes and constraints.

The personal contacts of our OMF surgeons with the best

European centres alongside, as their participation in the European Association of Maxillofacial Surgeons (EAMFS), which brings together the most outstanding specialists from around the world, has allowed further rapid development in this field. An important event for Polish Maxillofacial Surgery was Stefan Knapik's presidency at EAMFS, who organized the 5th Congress of the European Society of Maxillofacial Surgeons in Warsaw in 1980. In 1982, Stefan Flieger (Poznan) became the representative of Poland. The next representative of Poland in EACMFS was Leszek Kryst (Warsaw), and from 1998 Stanislaw Bartkowski (Cracow). After 2002 Hubert Wanyura became the Polish Councillor, succeeded by Artur Kaminski, and from 2016, by Zugmunt Stopa.

It is worth recalling that Maxillofacial Surgery in Poland was considered a medical specialty from the very beginning. Until 1973, in order to specialize in Maxillofacial Surgery, both general medical and dental studies (double qualifications) had to be completed, as well as specialization in a different medical field, eg. General Surgery. After 1973, the specialty of OMFS was already available to dentists, but only after the first degree of dental surgery.

In 1951, the Polish Dental Society was established. Its section of Dental Surgery gathered specialists in Maxillofacial Surgery. In 1994, the Polish Society of Oral Surgery and Maxillofacial Surgery was founded, gathering both dental surgeons and maxillofacial surgeons. Its first President was Leszek Kryst. In 2005, by initiative of Janusz Piekarczyk (Warsaw) the Polish Society of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery (PACMFS) was established. An important factor for the activities of Polish Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery was the intensive cooperation with EACMFS. Thanks to the great commitment, initiative and inventiveness of prof. Julio Acero (EACMFS educational officer from 2006 to 2012) nine international scientific and training courses were organized in Warsaw, drawing great interest. Among the invited lecturers were eminent specialists from all over Europe. The organizers of these courses in Warsaw were Hubert Wanyura, Artur Kaminski and Zygmunt Stopa.

In the summary of the past period, it is worth recalling that as of 2018, 374 doctors in Poland are specialists in Maxillofacial Surgery. 165 of them work in hospital wards, 40% of specialist doctors have double degrees, 47% only a dental degree and 13% only a medical one. There are 41 wards of maxillofacial surgery located in the whole country, in





POLISH ASSOCIATION OF CRANIO MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

which 148 residents are undertaking specialty training. The facts penned above on the most important accomplishments of Polish Maxillofacial Surgery, although not exhausting all its achievements, synthetically illustrate the rapid development of this youngest field of Surgery in the recent period.

Zygmunt Stopa







BELOW LEFT. 9th International EACMFS Course Warsaw 2012. Left to right, Julio Acero, Artur

Kamiński, Hubert Wanyura, Jorge Caubet, Olver Ploder, Zygmunt Stopa and Danuta Samolczyk-Wanyura. **ABOVE RIGHT.** 7th International EACMFS Course Warsaw 2011. From left to right, Artur Kaminski, Michael Krimmel, Cyrille Chossegros, Hubert Wanyura, Danuta Samolczyk-Wanyura and Julio Acero. **BELOW RIGHT.** Left to right: Maciej Okla, Rafael Martin-Granizo, Zygmunt Stopa, Krzysztof Osmola, Manlio Galiè and Ash Gulati, during the 4th Congress of the Polish Association for Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery, Ora

BELOW RIGHT. Left to right: Maciej Okla, Rafael Martin-Granizo, Zygmunt Stopa, Krzysztof Osmola, Manlio Galiè and Ash Gulati, during the 4th Congress of the Polish Association for Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery, Oral Surgery and Implantology, celebrated in Poznan (Poland) may 2018 with the scientific sponsorship of the EACMFS.

www.polfaces.com



Population: 38 million

Number of OMFS: 386

Number of Trainees: **86**

Number of EACMFS members: **75**

Qualification and length for OMFS: MD+DDS,
6 years







Portugal

PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION OF CRANIO MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY(APCCMF)

After the Second World War and with the advent of the era of antibiotics, there was a huge increase in surgical activity. The use of new techniques, allowed for increasingly complex surgical treatments. Maxillofacial Surgery was one of the specialties that developed the most from this situation, due to the huge number of war victims with whom it had to deal, and with acute trauma and its sequelae at the level of the head and neck.

In Portugal, during the 50s, a group of doctors, generally connected to the services of Stomatology and in particular to the Civil Hospitals of Lisbon at the Hospital de São José, took the fundamental steps towards the development of the specialty of Maxillofacial Surgery in Portugal.

Thus, awareness of the need to implement the specialty of Maxillofacial Surgery in Portuguese hospitals was evolving autonomously and with its own facilities, in the Civil Hospitals of Lisbon (currently Centro Hospitalar Universitário Lisboa Central-CHULC). This had its first project with publication on November 18, 1960, in the Diário da República (p. 2,463) of Decree No. 4,328: which awarded "the contract for Hospital de S. José-Adaptation of Sousa Martins infirmary to the Otorhinolaryngology and Maxillofacial Surgery infirmary". However, the limitations of the facilities made it difficult to solve the problem of the large number of patients, particularly patients with facial injuries. Unfortunately, they were hospitalized and admitted under other surgical specialities.

Finally, in 1973, the specialty of Maxillofacial Surgery was created at the Hospital de São José of the Lisbon Civil Hospitals (currently Centro Hospitalar Universitário Lisboa Central-CHULC).

In 1978 the Portuguese Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery was created. In 1995 it was replaced by the Portuguese Association of Craniomaxillofacial Surgery.

In Coimbra in 1978, at the University Hospital (currently Centro Hospitalar Universitário de Coimbra-CHULC), Maxillofacial Surgery began its development that lead to the creation, in 1981, of the Maxillofacial Surgery Service. Despite its development at hospital level in 1973, the specialty was only recognized as such by the Ordem dos Médicos in 1992.

In Porto, the specialty of Maxillofacial Surgery developed at the Hospital de Santo António (currently integrated into the Centro Hospitalar Universitário do Porto - CHUP).

Since 1992, the Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery Service, has been operating with formal separation of the two specialties. In 2004, the Service was renamed the "Maxillofacial Surgery and Stomatology Service". At Hospital de São João in Oporto (currently Centro Hospitalar Universitário de São João-CHUSJ) the specialty of Maxillofacial Surgery was created in 2006, in the Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Burns and Maxillofacial Surgery. The formal separation took place in October 2015, with the creation of the autonomous Maxillofacial Surgery Unit. In February 2018, in accordance with the Internal Regulations of the São João Hospital Center, EPE, the Maxillofacial Surgery Service was created.

Several other centers were developed in other hospitals, such as Hospital Garcia de Orta. In 1994, their Maxillofacial Surgery service was integrated into the Otorhinolaryngology Service, but became an autonomous Maxillofacial Surgery Unit in 2008. At the Ponta Delgada Hospital it appeared in 1992; at Hospital Fernando da Fonseca, (Amadora-Sintra) the specialty had been present since 1999; at Vila Real Hospital (Trás-os-Montes) since 2004; at Hospital de Viseu, integrated in the Otorhinolaryngology Service, it appeared in 2009 and became autonomous in 2015 and at Hospital de Braga, since 2018 there is a Maxillofacial Service.

Since 2017, the Maxillofacial Surgery specialty developed a unit with training capacity in the Head and Neck Surgery Service of the Portuguese Institute of Oncology Francisco Gentil of Lisbon. In addition to public hospitals, the specialty is currently present in virtually all private hospitals in the country.

The specialty of Maxillofacial Surgery, in the perspective of curricular harmonization that enables the free movement of professionals in the European space, is guided by the UEMS document: Requirements for the specialty of Oro-Maxillo-Facial Surgery charter on training of medical specialists in the EU - OMFS Reference Book 2011, approved on October 7, 2011 at UEMS 'Council Meeting, in Naples (Italy).

The training of new specialists in Portugal takes place at the Centro Hospitalar Universitário do Porto, Centro Hospitalar Universitário de S. Joao (Porto), Centro Hospitalar Universitário de Coimbra,





PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION OF CRANIO MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY(APCCMF)

Centro Hospitalar Universitário Lisboa Central and the Portuguese Institute of Oncology Francisco Gentil de Lisboa. Portugal currently has about 100 specialists in Maxillofacial Surgery, a total of 38 residents in training, and on average, 7 new interns start training each year.

To obtain the specialist degree in Maxillofacial Surgery in Portugal, it is necessary to have a degree in Medicine and then complete a specific training program of 6 years'in a suitable hospital, with training capacity duly recognized by the Portuguese Medical Association.

Joao Pedro Marcelino and Paulo V. Coelho







Portugal

Population: 10,5 million

Number of OMFS: 100

Number of Trainees: 38

Number of EACMFS members: **32**







ABOVE LEFT. In 2005, a document was signed by the Presidents of the Associação Portuguesa de Cirurgia Cranio-Maxilo-Facial and the Sociedad Española de Cirugia Oral y Maxilofacial recognizing the Spanish Revista Española de Cirugia Oral y Maxilofacial, also the oficial portuguese scientific publication. From left to right: Martin-Granizo (SECOM Secretary General), Burgueño (SECOM President), Coelho (APCCMF President) and Marcelino (APCCMF Secretary General).

CENTER LEFT. Relationship between Portuguese and Spanish Associations have always been very close. During the III Jornadas Luso-Espanholas de Cirurgia Craniomaxilofacial, 1996. From left to right: Talhas dos Santos (APCCMF President), Clavero (SECOM President) and Pinharanda (Secretary of the Congress).

BELOW LEFT. In 2006, the I Congress Ibero-Italiano was celebrated in Porto with no simultaneous translation. In the Opening Ceremony, from left to right: Valejo Coelho (APCCMF President), Iannetti (SICMF), Burgueño (SECOM President), Cocchi (SICMF President) and Coelho (President of the Congress).

ABOVE RIGHT. During the official dinner after the Joint Meeting of the EACMFS Executive Committee and UEMS-Board members in Brussels 2018. From left to right: Valejo Coelho (Portugal UEMS-Board member), McFarland (Assistant Secretariat EACMFS), Hutchinson (UK, UEMS member) and Nkenge (Editor-in-Chief J. Craniomaxillofacial Surgery). BELOW RIGHT. Direction of the APCCMF 2018, from left to right: Bilhoto (board member and past Councillor), Balhau (President and Councillor), Costa (Vice President) and Marcelino (board member).



Romania

ROMANIAN SOCIETY OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (SRCOMF)

In 2019, Romania proudly celebrated 100 years of higher education in Dental Medicine, as the first Faculty of Dental Medicine was founded in 1919 in Cluj-Napoca by Gheorghe Bilaşcu. The first scientific societies and medical journals were founded in the XIXth century. The first OMFS operations of maxillary resection and cleft lip, as well as surgical techniques for TMJ ankylosis (condyle or ramus resection) were documented in early publications (1860-1910, Râmniceanu. T. Ionescu. C. Severeanu. I. Bălăceanu. D. Niculescu). Modern medical teaching in Romania was organized after 1850 in University centres (Cluj-Napoca, Bucharest, Iasi, Timișoara) and courses on Dental Medicine had been included in the curricula of universities throughout the country as early as 1903 (Bucharest). They have continued to be taught to medical students during the first half of the 20th century in leading Medical Universities in our country. The development of OMFS was irrevocably linked to the Faculty of Dental Medicine.

The first professors of OMF Surgery were educated and trained in Vienna (Pichler and Hoffer), Berlin (Wassmund) and Paris. Dan Theodorescu (1899-1948) is considered the father of OMFS in our country. He led and developed the first OMFS clinic in Bucharest throughout the period including WWII, improving treatment protocols and delivering surgical management to war victims. At about the same time, the rise of specialized clinics in Cluj-Napoca, Iași, Timișoara, Targu-Mureș and Craiova is documented.

The following decades (1940-1960) witnessed the founding and development of faculties of Dental Medicine teaching OMF Surgery in the most important universities of Medicine in Romania: Bucharest, Cluj-Napoca, Iași, Timișoara, Targu-Mures and Craiova. All university centres provide education and activity on 3 major "planes": pre-and postgraduate education (students, interns/residents, postgraduate fellows, doctoral and postdoctoral students), research and clinical activity. In 1990, the former OMFS Society was restructured into the present Association, the Romanian Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (Societatea Romana de Chirurgie Oro-Maxilo-Faciala, SRCOMF). With the unparalleled support and commitment of Rudolf Fries, harmonization of training and the professional and political recognition of the specialty was achieved in time for European integration of our country in the early 1990's. Regular National Conferences on OMF Surgery were held in Bucharest (1992), Cluj-Napoca (1994), Timișoara (1996), Iași (1998), Craiova (2000), Bucharest (2002), Constanța (2004), Targu-Mureș (2006), Sinaia (2008), Cluj-Napoca (2011). Several succeeding journals of the Association were issued and published the scientific research carried out by our peers.

In Bucharest, the Clinic was led successively by V. Popescu, C. Burlibaşa, N. Ganuta and currently, under A. Bucur, it developed into a high-performance Centre, providing the entire scope of OMFS.

The specialty development in Cluj-Napoca – under the guidance of I. Aleman, C. Oprișiu, D. Cosma, H. Doroga, D. Marin, A. Rotar, L. Hurubeanu and currently G. Baciut, S. Bran, H. Rotar, C. Dinu, is the result of continuously pursuing the endeavour to extend our domains of practice with optimum results

The centre in Iaşi, where G. Osipov-Sineşti, N. Dutescu, G. Timoşca, D. Gogalniceanu, C. Vicol, and currently E. Popescu successively led the course of development, promotes best care standards in all procedures of the OMFS scopes of practice.

In Timisoara, the Clinic led consecutively by G. Motorescu, E. Popa, N. Duțescu, E. Urtila and currently E. Ianeș and M. Pricop achieves ever growing standards since founding.

The Targu-Mureş Centre was chronologically managed by G. Meszaros, S. Raeder, R. Vameanu, D. Kovacs and currently C. Petrovan and A. Ormenişan; all these professionals strove to improve their practice and the reputation of OMFS.

In Craiova, M. Surpateanu worked to develop the specialty, establish scientific and academic collaborations and improved and published techniques for tumor surgery and defect reconstruction.

All of these centres offer advanced treatment protocols, partly with combined multidisciplinary therapy for all types of diseases and age groups. In the early 1990s, new faculties appeared in centers where specialized professionals worked to establish the specialty: Constanta (A. Creanga), Oradea (C. Romanul) and Arad and Sibiu. Apart from the clinical departments in the medical universities, all large cities have clinical wards of OMFS in the main hospitals. Access to the specialty is offered to medical and dental students in a national residency program, by a national admission exam. The high competition ensures selection of the best candidates. It is a 5-year program that includes General Surgery, Neurosurgery, ENT, Plastic Surgery and Bbioethics. A 3-year Dento-Alveolar Surgery residency program also exists in our country for graduates of Dental Medi-

These trained specialists are members of the same national society, SRCOMF. A combination of



comprehensive educational support programs from the EACMFS and numerous young specialists training in the most reputed centres worldwide, has facilitated the development of OMFS in Romania. Although not without the effort to compete for the scope with related specialties, significant progress has been recognized and has consolidated a strong position for us amongst the surgical specialties. To protect and cultivate this status constitutes the highest ideal for us

Mihaela Baciut







ROMANIAN SOCIETY OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (SRCOMF)

Romania

Population: 19,5 million

Number of OMFS: 204

Number of Trainees: 193

Number of EACMFS members: **94**

Qualification and length for OMFS: MD/DDS, 6 years

ABOVE LEFT. Early scientific publications.

ABOVE CENTER. The first illustrious Professors of OMFS in Romania – Dan Theodorescu, Valerian Popescu, Corneliu Burlibasa (Bucharest), Gheorghe Timosca (Iasi).

BELOW LEFT. Memorable scientific event in Cluj-Napoca, the Xth Conference of OMF Surgery presided by Grigore Baciut, Head of the specialty Department (first left). Miso Virag, Hans-Florian Zeilhofer, Alexandru Rotaru, Rudolf Fries, Konrad Wangerin and Robert Sader, all most remarkable representatives of the profession (2011).

BELOW RIGHT. During meetings and delivering educational courses: Alexandru Bucur with Julio Acero and John Lowry. Eugenia Popescu, Maria Voroneanu, Alexandru Rotaru, Carmen Vicol, Desideriu Kovacs, Adrian Creanga, Mircea Surpateanu and Constantin Romanul. The Cluj-Napoca faculty with Luigi Clauser. The Timişoara faculty with Rudolf Fries, Emil Urtila, Emilia Ianeş and Marius Pricop. The Cluj-Napoca faculty with Luigi Clauser. The Timişoara faculty with Rudolf Fries, Emil Urtila, Emilia Ianeş and Marius Pricop.





Russia

ASSOCIATION OF SPECIALISTS IN MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

The development of Dentistry in Russia is deeply linked with the name of Peter the Great, it was he who elevated Dentistry in the Russian Empire and invited foreign physicians with the aim to uplift Dentistry to the new level. Schools of foreign dentists in Russia became more and more important, and in the 19th century, Surgery had a great impact on the development of Dentistry, This stimulated the improvement of Maxillofacial Surgery.

In the 19th century, there were many famous surgeons in Russia, some of them are well-known worldwide. The scientific achievements of N.I. Pirogov were approved by the Western European Medical Society and Theodor Billroth considered him a teacher.

The World War I pushed the development of facial surgery. N.I. Pirogov had accumulated vast experience in treatment of gunshot injuries to the face.

In the World War II time was not only the next period of Maxillofacial Surgery evolution, but also the time when many ties with foreign colleagues had to be terminated due to the Soviet regime. But, in spite of that, it was during this period, thanks to the efforts of A.E. Rauer (a surgeon who was one of the founders of CITO), that a new Department was created. This was founded on the basis of a new medical discipline, Maxillofacial Surgery.

During the World War II, in the days of Moscow defence, the CITO (Central Institute of Traumatology and Orthopaedy) became a front-line hospital for soldiers with injuries to the Maxillofacial Area.

Since 1946, the Clinic had been managed by Fedor M. Khitrov who, thanks to his surgical and organizational skills, brought to life the latest practical ideas in complex surgical interventions. Khitrov was able to treat hundreds of wounded and became one of the world's leading plastic surgeons. He owns original works on rhinoplasty, forming the entrance to the larynx and pharynx with a "T-shaped stem" and creating a skeleton of the larynx from allogenic cartilage. He is one of the founders of facial aesthetic surgery in our country. In 1984, the «Atlas of Plastic Surgery of the Face and Neck» was published, with Khitrov as Editor-in-Chief.

In 1962, CITO was transformed to the Central Research Institute of Stomatology (CRIS) with A.I. Rybakov as Director. Over a short period of time, CRIS became not only a scientific and methodological Centre of Dentistry in the country, but also gained recognition abroad.

It was during the leadership of Rybakov when international cooperation gained momentum that, a lot of prestigious international conferences and forums were held.

In 1990, Russian specialists were invited for the first time to

the Congress of the European Association in Brussels. The founder, Hugo Obwegeser, was impressed by the experience of N.A. Plotnikov in transplanting lyophilized grafts in mandibular defects. The Russian delegation consisted of Plotnikov, Vernadsky, Kozlova, Nerobeeva and Pavlova. They were greeted by the Queen of Belgium and the flag of the Soviet Union was raised for the first time at this Congress. A.I. Nerobeev was elected as a Councillor from Russia and actively participated in the work of the EACMFS for 8 years. A lot of work was done to change the Russian educational system to bring it in line with international standards at that time. In 1992, the Dental Association began its activities. It is the largest public organization in the Russian Federation today, the specialty, uniting and coordinating actions to protect the professional and social rights of dental professionals. In 2004, there was no association of OMFS in Russia; there was not even such a specialty in the nomenclature of the Ministry of Health. Tarasenko became a new Councillor in Russia. She presented a proposal to the President of Stomatological Association, Wagner to create a section of dental and maxillofacial surgeons.

The National Association of Maxillo-facial Surgeons foundation was launched at that time. But many years passed before the Russian Public Organization "Association of Specialists in Maxillofacial Surgery" (National MFS Association) was founded in 2017. Kulakov became its President and Nerobeev an Honorary President. These years were difficult in Russian history, but today many young specialists in Maxillofacial Surgery are members of the EACMFS. The new generation is driving our specialty, we have modern English-speaking specialists looking for international collaboration. Today, surgeons of OMFS in Russia actively exchange experiences with their foreign colleagues and are looking forward to greater integration. This will improve the quality of care for patients around the world. We are looking forward to hosting an EACMFS Congress in Russia.

Alexander L. Ivanov





ASSOCIATION OF SPECIALISTS IN MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY



Russia

Population: 147 million

Number of OMFS: 2,000

Number of Trainees:

Number of EACMFS members: **95**

Qualification and length for OMFS: **MD/DDS**, **5 years**



ABOVE. Russian delegation at the 10th Congress of the European Association for Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery, Brussels (Belgium) 1990. With the President of the EACMFS Robert Peiffer.

CENTER. Hugo Obwegeser with Russian delegation: Nerobeev A.I., Shurgaya C.M., Malahovskaya V.I. and Tarasenko S.V.

BELOW. 2017, the Organizing Committee of the 1st Conference of Russian public organization "Association of specialists in Maxillofacial Surgery".



www.mfsrus.ru



Serbia

SERBIAN ASSOCIATION OF MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS

The roots of the Clinic of Maxillofacial Surgery of the Military Medical Academy are connected to Dr. Atanasije Puljo, who was the Head of the Ward for Jaws Fractures in 1912. This was formed at the Fifth Reserve Hospital at Belgrade.

In 1950, the Head of the Ward of Jaw Surgery at the Clinic of Stomatology of the Military Medical Academy was Colonel Alfred Štajner. During his mandate this ward was renamed as the Ward of Maxillofacial Surgery. In 1972, the Ward of Maxillofacial Surgery was separated from the Clinic of Stomatology of the Military Medical Academy and became the Clinic of Maxillofacial Surgery. It was under the leadership of general Antonije Škokljev, who was the first PhD. in the field of Maxillofacial Surgery in the ex-Yugoslav Army. From 1986-1998, the Head was Colonel Miomir Cvetinović; 1998-2011 Colonel Nebojša Jović and, from 2012, the Head of the Clinic of Maxillofacial is Srboljub Stošić. Together with seven other Maxillofacial Surgeons, the Unit performs approximately 900 operations under general and approximately 500 operations under local anesthesia. The facility has 25 beds.

Belgrade-Clinic of Maxillofacial Surgery-Faculty of Stomatology

Only Belgrade had the Faculty of Dentistry, in all other cities Stomatology was a part of the Faculty of Medicine.

Between the two World Wars 1919-1941, there were not many medical doctors who had practiced dental medicine in Belgrade or in the whole of Serbia. Just a few of them were specialists in diseases of the mouth and teeth. Finally, at the end of the 1930s we gained a small number of dentistry physicians who were educated at dental schools in Europe and America. After the World War II, between 1945-1952, there were only 108 dental doctors. This area of medical science required an urgent solution. It was obvious that dental schools must educate professionals who would also recieve a general medical education and were taught modern dental medicine through detailed theoretical and practical lessons. Based on these principles the University of Belgrade established the Faculty of Stomatology which received its first 225 students in the school-year 1948-1949: 138 students in the first, 46 in the second and 31 student in the third uear. The students in second and third year were transferred from the Faculty of Medicine.

The Faculty of Stomatology, at the time of its founding, was under the leadership of Aleksandar Dordević, who was Professor of the Faculty of Medicine at that time. There was also Ksenofon Šaković, founder of the Great Medical School of Belgrade and Ljubomir Doković, Professor of Faculty of Medicine as well as the Head of the Clinic of Odontostomatology of Medical faculty.

The new faculty received great help from lecturers of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and the Faculty of Pharmacy, but also from the Military Medical Academy. In the beginning, the faculty had problems with obtaining permanent teaching space, lecturers, organization and teaching plans and programs. The Faculty of Stomatology was under the leadership of Ali-Alojzije Kuralt, and ex-Major Ivan Bikar after him. In 1950, Ljubomir Doković became the first Dean.

Since May 19th, 1950, the Clinic of Stomatosurgery worked the surgical team of the ex-Clinic of Odontostomatology of the Medical Faculty. In the clinic, ward was formed with approximately 30 beds. Their head were Ljubomir Doković, Aleksa Piščević, Miodrag Karapandžić, Ivan Sjerobabin, Miroslav Vukadinović, Vitomir Konstrantinović, Miodrag Gavrić, Milan Petrović and Zoran Jezdić with 11 maxillofacial surgeons. The facility has 30 beds, and performs approximately 1,200 operations under general and approximately 600 operations under local anaesthesia.

Belgrade-Clinic of ENT and Maxillofacial Surgery-Faculty of Medicine

The ENT Clinic of the Medical Faculty in Belgrade was established in 1924. Spreading its capacities as an educational base, it helped with the establishment of ENT departments at Novi Sad, Niš, Kragujevac, Priština and many other towns in Serbia and surrounding countries. Their first maxillofacial surgeon was Mića Milićević during 1978-1992. Since 1992, the Head of the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery at the ENT and MFS Clinic is Milovan Dimitrijević who works with another six maxillofacial surgeons.

There are another four university hospitals in Belgrade with maxillofacial surgeons working in ENT clinics.

Until the last ten years, there was a maxillofacial surgeon at the Institute of Oncology, for decades, Mihaljo Scepanovic.

Niš Clinic of Maxillofacial Surgery–Faculty of Medicine

The Faculty of Medicine was established at Niš in 1960, and Stomatology was part of it. The development of dental practice led to the creation of the Clinic of Stomatology in 1964, but maxillofacial patients were hospitalized at other clinics until 2009. Later, the Clinic of Maxillofacial Surgery gained a new and modern facility with 28 beds, an





SERBIAN ASSOCIATION OF MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS

intensive care unit and three operating theatres. The Head was Dragan Krasić, and now Zoran Pešić, with eight maxillofacial surgeons under his leadership.

Novi Sad Clinic of Maxillofacial Surgery-Clinical Centre of Vojvodina

The Clinic of Maxillofacial Surgery of the Clinical Centre of Vojvodina is a surgical facility established in 1949. The first head was Džigurski, then Jovan Ristić and in the last decade, it has been under the leadership of Prof. Dr. Aleksandar Kiralj. There are five maxillofacial surgeons at the Clinic with 21 beds who perform approximately 700 operations under general and approximately 500 operations under local anaesthesia.

Kosovska Mitrovica Department of Maxillofacial Surgery-Clinical-Hospital Center of Kosovska Mitrovica

After the disintegration of the country, Serbian students from the University of Priština spread between two different towns. In 1999, after a few moves, the Faculty of Stomatology, was established in 1969 and is situated at Kosovska Mitrovica since 2003. Now, there is the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery and, since 2013, its lead has been Čedomir Jovanović.

Others

Maxillofacial surgeons also work in hospitals in the other towns all over Serbia - Kraljevo, Zaječar, Zrenjanin, Novi Pazar, Valjevo, Užice, Vranje, Kragujevac, Požarevac, Vranje, Ćuprija, Čačak, Leskovac, Sremska Mitrovica, Šabac, Bor and Gornji Milanovac.

The Association of Maxillofacial Surgeons of Serbia

The Serbian Physicians' Association has existed for decades, as has the Association of Plastic and Maxillofacial Surgeons of Serbia. In 2007, the Association of Maxillofacial Surgeons of Serbia was established. It consists of about 100 active maxillofacial surgeons. According to the available data, there are over 20 physicians, either medical doctors or dentists, who are in the process of a five year specialization in Maxillofacial Surgery. Their clinical and scientific under-graduate and post-graduate education can

take place at three clinics in Belgrade (of the Military Medical Academy, of the Faculty of Stomatology and of the Faculty of Medicine), Niš and Novi Sad. Belgrade has hosted two, 15th and 25th, Congress of International College for Maxillofacial Surgery: in 1990 and 2010. Nowadays, we feel very proud with the status in Maxillofacial Surgery and we widely practice most surgical methods and participate in clinical trials. This is why we very much appreciate visiting foreign surgeons' exchange (both with many or a few years of experience) on regular basis.

Slobodanka Vukelic-Markovic

Serbia

Population: **7,5 million**

Number of OMFS: 73

Number of Trainees: **5**

Number of EACMFS members: **16**

Qualification and length for OMFS: MD/DDS, 5 years



Different Centers and Hospitals with Maxillofacial Surgery Departments in Serbia.

www.wmPhs.cs



Slovakia

SLOVAK ASSOCIATION FOR ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (SAOMFS)

Slovakia has 70 years of history of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS); it was established in the 1950s as a part of Czechoslovak Maxillofacial Surgery.

The medical faculty of Comenius University in Bratislava was founded in 1919, a part of this Institution was a Dental Clinic. This was a Center for disorders in the oral and maxillofacial region, founded by Adolf Mach. All patients with disorders of the Oral and Maxillofacial region were hospitalized at the Department of Surgery and Otorhinolaryngology. The first OMFS Department was founded and opened in 1954 by Beseda

The first Slovakian book of Oral Surgery was penned in 1962 by Velgos. Subsequently, the first Maxillofacial Surgery textbook on traumatology was written by Halmoš in 1964.

Halmoš (1962-1983) elevated Slovak Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery to an international level. During his guidance OMFS was recognized as an add-on specialty qualification to Surgery in Stomatology.

His successor, Ivan Satko (1983-2009) modernized Maxillofacial Surgery in Slovakia. He organized several Czechoslovakian and international congresses and played a major role in the postgraduate education of OMF surgeons in Slovakia.

The SAOMFS was established in 1998 as a branch of the Slovak Medical Association. Before that time, OMFS was a "sub-branch" of the Slovak Medical Association within the Slovak Stomatological Association, similar to that of prosthodontics, restorative dentistry, orthodontics, and oral medicine. The initiators were Ivan Satko, Peter Stanko, Eugen Kurill, Dušan Poruban, Andrej Jenča and Jozef Mračna. The current number of SAOMFS members is 60 including 12 trainees. The President is Peter Stanko.

There are two pathways to becoming an officially recognized OMF surgeon. First, after acquiring a medical degree, one has to do two years dentistry followed by one year of medical rotations including, Intensive Care / Anaesthesia (one month), General Surgery / Trauma (six months), Neurosurgery (two months), Plastic Surgery (three months), Otolaryngology (two months) and Oncology (one month). This is followed by three years of training in Maxillofacial Surgery.

Secondly, the more popular route starts from a dental degree. One usually starts by doing two years of Oral Surgery and will receive a certificate that acknowledges their specialization. If they want to continue, they must do the same medical

rotations as their medical colleagues and then three years of OMFS speciality training. One has to realize that dentists in Slovakia have, to a certain degree, a common curriculum with their medical colleagues. There is no special dental school, but Dentistry is considered a branch of Medicine.

All candidates have to take a final examination that includes a written paper on an assigned subject and an oral examination. They also have to keep a logbook and must have performed a given number of procedures. They also have to perform one operation, supervised by a board that is responsible for the whole final examination.

The SAOMFS has a close relationship with the Czech and Polish associations. These three associations hold combined scientific symposia each uear.

Over the last 30 years more than 15 books and textbooks have been published by Slovak authors within the field of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. Some of them were translated into English. The editors includ Peter Stanko, Dušan Hirjak, Dagmar Statelová, Andrej Jenča, Jozef Mračna and Juraj Zajko.

Slovakia has a population of approximately 5,5 million people over a 49.000 km2 area, with 8 Maxillofacial Surgery Departments. The education and training in Slovakia is concentrated across two universities in 3 cities; Comenius University (Bratislava, Martin) and Šafarik University (Košice). Bratislava and Košice have 2-2 care centers, Martin, Nitra, Banska Bystrice and Prešov one. There are 12 maxillofacial surgery residents in various stages of their training that varies from four to six years.

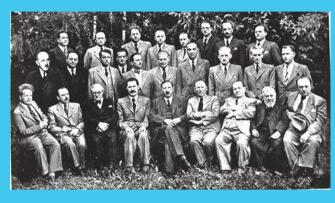
Ladislav Czako



Chapter 3 National Societies Slovakia

SLOVAK ASSOCIATION FOR ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (SAOMFS)







ABOVE LEFT. Ivan Satko and colleagues.

Department of oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
Bratislava. 1987.

ABOVE BIGHT. Professors of Companies.

ABOVE RIGHT. Professors of Comenius University with Head of Stomatology Department, Mach. Bratislava. 1943.

CENTER. Founders of SAOMFS with President Peter Stanko. Martin, 2005.

BELOW. Current members of SAOMFS. Bratislava, 2018.



Slovakia

Population: **5,5 million**

Number of OMFS: 33

Number of Trainees: 20

Number of EACMFS members: **20**

Qualification and length for OMFS: MD/DDS, 5 years

www.saomfs.sk



Slovenia

SLOVENIAN ASSOCIATIONFOR MAXILLOFACIAL AND ORAL SURGERY (ZMOKS)

1933 is considered to be the year when Oral and Maxillofacial surgery (OMFS) in Slovenia began. At this time, Božidar Lavrič (Head of the Surgery Department at the State Hospital in Ljubljana) gave pemission to Joze Rant to begin treating facial trauma and other maxillofacial surgical problems.

In 1945, the Faculty of Medicine, with a comprehensive teaching program, was established in Ljubljana, and Stomatology Clinic was a part of it. This presented the basis for the teaching of Dental Medicine and the official opening of Stomatology Clinic in Ljubljana followed in May 1946. It included the General Dental Outpatient Clinic from which the so called "Jaw Surgery" developed as a predecessor of Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery as we know today.

At the beginning, the "jaw surgeons" at the Maxillofacial Unit mainly treated trauma cases and inflammations, soon to be followed by tumors of the head & neck region, previously treated by general surgeons.

In 1949, Franc Čelešnik, a young surgeon educated in Zurich, Prague, Geneve and Graz became the Chair of the Jaw Surgery Unit. Čelešnik was a big promoter of knowledge and cooperation, and the unit collaborated with many maxillofacial clinics across Europe (Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland, France). Under his leadership Maxillofacial and OMFS in Ljubljana developed quickly.

Rant and Čelešnik were not only the founders of the stomatology and OMFS in Slovenia, they also left a rich professional, educational and organizational legacy in the field. This enabled its progress, acceptance and recognition as an important surgical branch.

Consequently the Clinic for Jaw Surgery was established in Ljubljana in 1958, later to be renamed the Clinic for Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery. The name has remained ever since, and it is still the only independent, tertiary unit for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in Slovenia.

In December 1956, the Slovenian Section for Plastic and Maxillofacial Surgery was founded as part of the already established Yugoslavian Association for Plastic and Maxillofacial Surgery.

The European Association for Maxillofacial Surgery was established in Zurich in 1970 and in October 1972, the 1st congress of the Association took place in Ljubljana under the presidency of Franc Čelešnik, who passed away in 1973. To this day, he is considered the most influential Slovenian maxillofacial surgeon who laid the foundations for development of the field as we know it today.

After a long-lasting political crisis, the Socialist Federal

Republic of Yugoslavia was inevitably doomed to fall apart in 1990. Despite the political separation of the constituent Yugoslavian republics into independent states, professional cooperation between Slovenian maxillofacial surgeons with other former compatriot colleagues continued. The Yugoslavian Society for Plastic and Maxillofacial Surgery ceased functioning and the Slovenian Section took up the organizational tasks in the newly formed country. Since neither plastic surgeons nor OMF surgeons were satisfied with its functioning, they decided to split, and formed two independent associations.

In 1996 the Slovenian Association for Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery (ZMOKS, Združenje za maksilofacialno in oralno kirurgijo Slovenije) was established with the goals of setting the standards and doctrines for the field of OMFS, as well as promoting high quality service for the patients and professional ethics. Its first president was Borut Sotošek, MD. Since then, in accordance with the statute, the leadership of the Association is elected among its active members every four years. At present, ZMOKS has 47 active members, 24 are maxillofacial surgeons and 23 are oral surgeons. The difference between the two types of membership is in education: specialization in Oral Surgery is based on a Dental Degree and takes four years. whereas specialization in Maxillofacial Surgery lasts seven years. Maxillofacial residents can enter the program of specialization with either a Dental or Medical Degree, but need to have completed both degrees prior to their specialist exam. Regardless of the differences in educational background and the spectrum of work of our members, ZMOKS functions as a comprehensive body. Being a small professional community we believe that combining our forces makes us stronger especially when we have to advocate and pursue our professional interests against other specialist fields or the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia, which enjoys a monopoly in Slovenia.

ZMOKS meets regularly twice a year, and since 1983 it has organized a highly regarded annual congress of the Association, biennially dedicated to Franc Čelešnik. The congress is our Association's means of communication with the referring practitioners, as well as an opportunity to share our knowledge and to inform the interested public about the state of the art.





SLOVENIAN ASSOCIATIONFOR MAXILLOFACIAL AND ORAL SURGERY (ZMOKS)

It can be said that Slovenian OMF surgeons treat most of the pathologies in our field, and that our cooperation with other medical branches (Stomatology, Oncology, Paediatrics/Neonatology, Traumatology, Plastic Surgery, ENT, Neurosurgery, Ophthalmology and others), when dealing with surgical problems of the head and neck, is productive and fair. It is based on mutual respect and in the patients' best interest.

The Clinical Department for Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery in Ljubljana currently employs 11 attending surgeons. This is not many more than in 1954, when there were 7, but with a many larger spectrum of work. We annually perform about 1,000 larger surgical procedures under general anaesthesia, as opposed to approximately 260 in 1954.

Currently the management consists of:

- -Head of Clinical Department for Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery in University Clinical Center Ljubljana, Andrej Kansky,
- -Head of Chair of Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery at the Faculty of Medicine in Ljubljana, Nataša Ihan,
- -President of Slovenian Association for Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery (ZMOKS), Miha Kočar.

Individually and as a team, they do their best to promote OMFS, and we can say without hesitation that OMFS in Slovenia is flourishing. It has become better known not only to the general public, but also amongst students of Medicine and Dentistry, who consider it to be an attractive and interesting specialty, with a broad scope of Surgery and work areas. And ultimately, we are able to provide a better service to our patients than ever before.

Vojko Didanovic

ABOVE. Franc Čelešnik (1911-1973), Head of Clinic for Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery Ljubljana, Slovenia, President of EACMFS 1970-1972.

ABOVE CENTER. First Working Council of the Clinic for Maxillofacial Surgery, September 1965. From the left: Erna Smerajc-Chief Nurse, Franc Čelešnik-Head of the Clinic, NN-Sister from the Children's Department and Chair Assistant, Vera Letic Lenart, M. Sivka-dental technician, assistant. Marijan Jurca, Chairman Workers' Council, M. Engelman, v. m. s. from adult section.

BELOW CENTER. Caricature of Čelešnik, the work of cartoonist Borut Pecar.

BELOW. Ales Vesnaver (Slovenia), V. Konstantinović (Serbia), A. Kansky (Slovenia), Vladimir Popovski (FYROM), R. Kisnici (Turkey) during their meeting in Ljubljana in 2017.

www.zmok.si







Slovenia

Population: 2 million

Number of OMFS: 25

Number of Trainees: **5**

Number of EACMFS members: 19

Qualification and length for OMFS**: MD/DDS, 7 years**





Spain

SPANISH SOCIETY OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY, HEAD AND NECK

Bernardino Landete was a doctor in both Medicine and Dentistry with surgical vocation, who, during the first decades of the 20th century decidedly began the development of what later would be called "Maxillofacial Surgery". He had numerous disciples. Many dentists of that time (most with Medical and Dental Degrees) learned from Landete the principles and techniques that were applied to the maxillofacial patiens during the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War.

Bernardino Landete is regarded as the "father of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in Spain", and much later, he was the first Honorary Member of the Spanish Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery.

In 1952, the National Centre of Surgical Specialties was created at the University of Madrid, and within this was the first public Department of Maxillofacial Surgery. In charge was Dr. Victor Sada with the collaboration of José Ramón Alonso del Hoyo, Ramón Castillo and Ignacio Sierra. Victor Sada had previously completed his training in the Department of Surgery at the Queen Victoria Hospital in London (with Sir Terence Ward) and in the Foch Hospital in Paris, with Ginestet. It should be acknowledged that Victor Sada is at the origin of the recognition of the specialty and its dissemination throughout Spain.

The pioneers of our specialty in Spain, with Victor Sada at the head, understood the need for the Spanish Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (SECOM). When the objectives are shared, they get better by working together so **SECOM was constituted in 1965**. Its founding members included 33 medical stomatologists with training in Maxillofacial Surgery. The first elected President was Dr. Victor Sada, who was in charge of organizing the First National Congress. This was held in Madrid at La Paz Hospital, in 1967. The training period was three years (over the previous two of Stomatology).

Published on April 1st in 1977, the Royal Decree 1133/1977 affirmed the specialty of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in Spain. This official recognition of the specialty arose from the intense efforts of the SECOM and their first three presidents: Sada, Garcia Palao and Alonso del Hoyo. The latter was the President of SECOM at the time of the formal recognition of our specialty. Spain was the first European country to have this official title. A Royal Decree (R. D. 2015/78) that represented a major change in the regulation of the training of medical specialists was published in 1978. This recognized Maxillofacial Surgery as a medical specialty.

In 1980, Guillermo Raspall organized the 6th National Congress of the specialty in Palma de Mallorca. This was also

a joint meeting with the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons. In 1982, José R. Alonso del Hoyo was elected President-elect of the European Association of Maxillofacial Surgery (EAMFS), which brought the 8th European Congress in 1986 to Madrid. Alonso del Hoyo was the first Spaniard to hold a high international institutional position. In this Congress, the name of the European Association added the term "Cranio" on the proposal of Hugo Obwegeser, to be called the European Association of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery (EACMFS). Years later, in 2003 Guillermo Raspall was also elected President of the EACMFS and organized the 18th European Congress in **Barcelona in 2006.** Raspall is one of the Spaniards who has been most concerned about the international projection of our specialty.

In 1986, Carlos Navarro Vila was elected President of the Section of Maxillofacial Surgery of the UEMS (European Union of Medical Specialists). It should be noted that the recognition of the specialty at the European level occured in 1989 (12 later than in Spain) and the important role the Spanish representatives had in that recognition must be highlighted. Navarro together with the Italian Giardino, are considered two of the ultimate promoters of the specialty at European level. Prof. Navarro had also been President of the European Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery from 1994 to 1999, and again from 2007 to 2019. The international projection of SECOM culminated in the organization of the 21st World Conference of the IAOMS held in Barcelona in 2013 with Javier González Lagunas as President. In addition, Julio Acero was President of the International Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (IAOMS) in 2016-2017, and has been elected President of the EACMFS for the biennium 2020-2022, which will end with the 26th Congress in 2022 Madrid. SECOM celebrated its 50th anniversary in October 2015 with a joint meeting and gala dinner in Madrid. There was also an Anniversary Book and White Book of specialty published, edited and coordinated by Martín-Granizo, García Marin and Sastre Pérez.

Nowadays, the number of affiliates to SECOM is 852 and 640 of them are Full Active Members (certified oral and maxillofacial surgeons), 36 trainee members, and 76 associated members (mainly dentists).

There are **72 Departments of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in public hospitals in Spain,** and 32 of





SPANISH SOCIETY OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY, HEAD AND NECK

them are accredited for training. Recently the name of our Association incorporated "cabeza y cuello" (head and neck), so it will be renamed SECOMCyC to include this important competency. Thanks to our pioneers and those who followed them, over the last fifty years, we have ensured that Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery is a specialty consolidated in Spain, both in the National Health Service and in the private sector. It has enormous vitality and working capacity and is in constant progress. We have highly qualified professionals with a wide range of services that our residents learn thoroughly in prestigious hospital departments, offering tens of thousands of patients each year advanced solutions to problems often, of great complexity. I think we can say with pride, that Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in Spain is at the highest level.

Fernando García Marin



Number of EACMFS members: 115

Qualification and length for OMFS: MD, 5 years

Number of OMFS: **590**Number of Trainees: **32**

ABOVE. Victor Sada during the Opening Ceremony of the I National Congress of SECOM 1967 in Madrid as President of the Association. The flags show the international purpose of the meeting (Courtesy of Alonso del Hoyo).

ABOVE RIGHT. Emblematic picture of an audience with S.M. El Rey de España, D. Juan Carlos I in the Royal Palace of Madrid in 1980, to promote the specialty and the Association to the highest level. At his left side, Guillermo Raspall future President of the EACMFS in 2006. **ABOVE CENTER 1.** Concert during the opening ceremony of the 8th Congress of the EAMFS in Madrid 1986. In the presidential table, Alonso del Hoyo, the Queen Sofia and the Ministry of Health. **ABOVE CENTER 2.** Photograph in Casino of Madrid during the Gala Dinner of the 50th Anniversary of SECOM in October 2015. **BELOW.** Recent picture of the SECOM Past Presidents.

www.secom.org











Sweden

SWEDISH ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS (KKF)

The specialty of "Jaw Surgery" Oral Surgery was introduced in 1953. It was the second dental specialty that was introduced after Dental Orthodontic Orthopaedics, which was introduced in 1950. From the early 1990s the field of jaw surgery went through great clinical development and reflects more on current clinical activities at the time.

Until 1991, the association was called the Swedish Oral Surgery Association. In connection with this, the names of the Oral Surgery clinics around the country were changed to Jaw Surgery clinics. However, our specialty is still called Oral Surgery by the National Board of Health despite active and thoughtful work by the Association to get a name change. In 2013, the answer to the so-called Law Council's remit should determine the change of name.

According to the statutes, the Swedish Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (KKF) aims to promote science, education and clinics in the subject area, as well as to represent the specialty in contact with authorities and other organizations.

The Association organizes an Annual Meeting with the aim of stimulating development in the business area, and collaboration between clinics and members. Through the Scholarship Committee, grants are awarded annually to primarily more junior members for work within the speciality.

The association has about 170 active members (one jaw surgeon per 53,000 inv.), working in county councils, the state (dental colleges) or privately. In total, the association has about 260 regular and associated members. There are approximately 40 Jaw Surgery Clinics in the country.

To qualify as a specialist in Jaw Surgery, dental qualification is required and some years of employement before specializing. Thereafter, a minimum of 4 years of specialized service is required at 16 different training clinics in the country. The program includes about 30 months of jaw surgery and 18 months of medical training.

In 2015, we modernized KKF's profile and logotype. Now the website is also adapted to a more modern standard. It is easier for all of us to administer.

In 2016, the National Board of Health and Welfare began a project reviewing the target descriptions and changing adapting the ST programs to the needs of the future. In 2017, we worked on the new target description as requested by the National Board of Health and Welfare. The referral response has been submitted and the National Board of Health presen-

ted this in conjunction with the General Assembly in Älsjö in November 2017. The final version of the ST dentists' target description will be published at the beginning of 2016 and in mid-2018 it will be "launched".

Annual Meeting March 21-23, 2018 in Åre. The scientific program for this Annual Meeting Congress was developed by Stefan Lundgren and colleagues in Umeå. Lundgren is active in the SORG group and some lecturers come to Åre from this particular group, to participate in the congress.

KKF's Board of Directors:

Chairman: Christian Schaefer, Vice President: Olof Björnsson, Secretary: Sofia Lundgren, Member: Carina Kruger Weiner, Treasurer: Jonas Anderud, Christian Schaefer is the Councillor from Sweden in the EACMFS council.

Text from the website





ABOVE. Per-Ingvar Brånemark (standing) was a relevant Swedish orthopaedic surgeon that in the 50's accidentally discovered the concept of osseointegration and applied it to the maxillofacial rehabilitation with dental implants.

BELOW. Brånemark in his laboratory explaining in a skull the concept of the pterygoid dental implants during the 1950 decade.





SWEDISH ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS (KKF)

Sweden

Population: 10 million

Number of OMFS: 170

Number of Trainees: 30

Number of EACMFS members: **3**

Qualification and length for OMFS**: DDS, 5 years**





ABOVE LEFT. Brånemark (1929-2014) in his laboratory. He is considered "the father of modern dental implantology" and had a well-known Investigation Centre in Goteborg (Sweden).

AVOVE RIGHT. Per-Ingvar Brånemark (center) with Spanish maxillofacial surgeons Antonio Clavero (left, who was President of the Spanish Society SECOM from 1995 to 1997), Pedro Clarós and Vasconcelos from Brazil (right side) during an improvement visit to the Implantology Center in Sweden. This Swedish surgeon was elected as Honorary Member of the Spanish society SECOM (Courtesy of Antonio Clavero).

www.lkkf.ww



Switzerland

THE SWISS SOCIETY OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (SSOMFS)

Objectives of the Swiss Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

The SSOMFS is a specialist Association for oral and maxillofacial surgeons in Switzerland.

It was founded on June 8, 1973 as the "SGKG" (Swiss Society of Maxillofacial Surgery) in Basel and is an Association within the domain of Art. 60ff of the Swiss Civil Code. Since 2010, the Society has been officially referred to as the "Swiss Society for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery" (similar to the specialist societies in Germany and Austria).

Development of a specialist society in Switzerland

Hugo Obwegeser in Zurich and Bernd Spiessl in Basel, had a great influence on the development of this field in Switzerland. Despite the competition between their clinic both had a common goal to establish the field of Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS) as a surgical speciality discipline based on a dual qualification; this had already been achieved in German-speaking neighbouring countries.

At the inaugural meeting of the Swiss Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (SGKG), held on 8th June 1973 in Basel, it was therefore stated in the Articles of Incorporation that only persons who fulfilled the conditions of dual qualification would be admitted as full members.

The purpose of the Society is to unite Swiss OMF surgeons to work together on development and progress in their field. It also deals with issues of professional and political interests. The SSOMFS specialist Society regularly organises advanced training courses in the field of OMFS for its members and guests. The annual convention of the SSOMFS is held at changing locations, as a specialist Congress with national and international speakers and guests.

OMFS is a relatively young specialist discipline that grew from experience with serious facial injuries in the World Wars. At that time, surgeons and dentists recognised that they required knowledge of each other's field for complex reconstructions of the facial skeleton and the restoration of chewing, speech, swallowing and respiratory functions of seriously injured patients. Modern OMFS is a very demanding field that is rapidly opening up to new treatment options in the head and neck area as a result of rapid advances in high technology (3D and 4D imaging, navigation, tissue engineering, etc.).

In Switzerland, professional certification as a specialist OMFS requires dual qualification in Dentistry and Medicine, as is the case in many other European countries. Basic surgical examinations need to be completed before continuing with further training. As a rule, the entire course of training up to

specialist level, takes about 15 years (9 years study of Dentistry and Medicine, 2 years Surgery/ Anaesthesia / Iintensive Care, fouryears OMFS Surgery training).

Secure the future

"It's not dual study, but the applied foundations of modern surgery, which will ensure the quality and continuity of maxillofacial surgery", explained visionary Bernd Spiessl 20 years ago. And this is also the basis for a modern route to a successful future. In view of the major challenges in this field, the SGMKG now has the task of strengthening alliances with the related specialist societies of Neurosurgery, ENT, Plastic Surgery and Dental Societies, and networking the interdisciplinaru competences of these fields for the benefit of patients. Due to the close proximity of the organ systems of the head and neck, that are often combined in diseases and injuries, interdisciplinary cooperation is essential to our field of expertise and requires an integrative approach that demands a high level of social competence.

Raúl Verdeja



Picture in the 60's of Hugo Obwegeser (center left) with two of his senior staff, Milivoj Perko (left) and Emil Steinhauser (right) in the department of Maxillofacial Surgery in the University Hospital of Zurich (Courtesy of Bruce Macintosh).



Chapter 3 National Societies Switzerland

THE SWISS SOCIETY OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (SSOMFS)



Switzerland

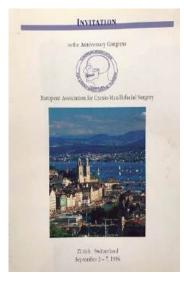
Population: 8'5 million

Number of OMFS: 50

Number of Trainees: 20

Number of EACMFS members: **62**

Qualification and length for OMFS: **MD+DDS**, **9+2+4 years**





ABOVE. Hugo Obwegeser during the opening ceremony as President of the 2nd Congress of the EAMFS celebrated in the Congress Center in Zurich in September 1974 (Courtesy of Emil Steinhauser).

BELOW LEFT. Invitation flyer to the 13th Anniversary Congress (Jubilee Congress) of the EACMFS celebrated in Zurich in September 1996. **BELOW RIGHT**. The moment of the delivery of the diploma of Honorary Mmember of the EACMFS to Gerhard Pfeiffer from Germany (center) during the 12th Congress celebrated in The Hague (The Netherlands), escorted by Hermann Sailer (Swiss Elected President) (left) and Paul Stoelinga (President of the EACMFS). (Courtesy of Paul Stoelinga).

www.sgmkg.ch



The Netherlands

DUTCH ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (SSKMKA)

The Great War had a major impact on the development of Cranio Maxillofacial Surgery, due to the tremendous need in the treatment of facial artillery shrapnel wounds and fractures of the craniofacial skeleton. In this context the pioneering and maxillofacial surgeon "avant-la-lettre" Johannes Esser has to be mentioned. After finishing his medical training in Leiden 1903, he also obtained his dental degree in Utrecht. In 1914, he undertook a course in war surgery in Paris, although he never gained a Dutch degree in General Surgery. Rejections from both the French and British army medical services brought him to Brünn (currently Brno, Czech Rep.) and then to Vienna in 1915 as an Austro-Hungarian war surgeon. In 1917, Esser was invited to Berlin were he developed the pedicled "biological" flaps especially on the temporal vessels, for which he was much respected, and obtained an Honorary Degree. After the World War I, considering himself a "structive surgeon", he tried in vain to create a "structive surgical republic" somewhere in Europe to treat all the craniofacial casualties of war. Unfortunately, he died lonesome and impoverished from heart disease in Chicago 1946.

Due to the independence of The Netherlands in World War I, the specialty of Maxillofacial Surgery started in 1919, when the ENT-surgeon Hendrik de Groot was appointed as the first lecturer on 'oral diagnostics and oral surgery' at the only Dental School of the Netherlands, in Utrecht. The surgeon Jeremiah Tjebbes succeeded him in 1932 and was appointed professor of Oral Surgery in 1948. He proved a gifted surgeon especially in the field of cleft surgery, treating 3 new cleft cases a week. However, he failed in training successors, being convinced that oral surgeons should hold a dual degree.

In 1928 in Groningen, a completely different development of the specialty took place when the dentist Martin Hut began a collaboration with the Department of General Surgery. Hut is also considered the founder of Dutch academic dentistry because by his recommendations, Dutch law acknowledged the academic status of Dentistry in 1947. In 1948 he became Head of the Department of Oral Surgery in Groningen. This also acquired a second school of dentistry because of a shortage of dentists in the post-war Netherlands. Hut was facing frictions with the "stomatologists" who, at that time, were medical specialists and whose register had been closed by the Dutch Medical Association. Together with Cees Merkx and Paul Moolhuysen, they established the Dutch Association of Oral Medicine and Surgical Prosthetics on the 26th of July 1956. Hut became its first President. Immediately after its establishment, the Association fared well with a quickly growing membership within a few years. Dutch training capacities for oral surgeons with a dental degree expanded

with the opening of three more dental schools, one in Nijmegen in 1959, and two in Amsterdam in 1960 and 1968. The specialty was initially mainly focussed on dento-alveolar, orthognathic and preprosthetic surgery. In the early seventies, the UEMS section meetings on harmonisation of OMFS training coincided with the increasing pressure that members of the Dutch Association felt from neighbouring medical specialists, trying to limit their activities to the oral cavity. The Dutch Association adopted a new name in 1975, the Dutch Association of Oral Diseases and Maxillary Surgery. Meanwhile, the appointments of the founding Members of the EAMFS, Peter Egyedi in Utrecht 1972 and Hans-Peter Freihofer, in Nijmegen 1979, who were both disciples from the Zürich-School of Hugo Obwegeser, expanded the Dutch oral surgeon's scope into the fields of Maxillofacial Oncology and Craniofacial Surgery. This dictated an increasing demand for dual degree OMF-surgeons working in the Dutch Academic Hospitals. It was not until the "guidelines" formulated by the IAOMS in 1992 that the Dutch government required both a medical and dental degree, to enter the register as a Oral and Maxillofacial specialist Surgeon. Since 2000, the dual degree has been mandatory for registration in The Netherlands. As a result, the Association renamed itself in 2007 the Dutch Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. The specialism has now widened its scope to all aspects of both craniofacial and head and neck oncological surgery as well. Meanwhile, interested dentists now cover parts of dento-alveolar treatments such as periodontal surgery and implantology. Although not involved in its establishment, the Dutch Association always held warm feelings for the EACMFS. Paul Stoelinga (1992-94) was the Dutch President who organised the 12th congress in The Hague and Hans-Peter Freihofer was Editor-in-Chief of the European Journal of CMF-Surgery from 1980 to 1992.

At present, the Dutch Association has just over 300 active members of which 20% is female, for a population of 17,2 million. There are eight University Departments and eight General Hospitals involved in the training of 60 residents for a period of four years. This means an inflow of around 14 trainees each year of which more than half is female. The Dutch training programme now covers all aspects of the profession and Trainees keep an e-logbook that needs to meet a list of

Chapter 3 National Societies The Netherlands



DUTCH ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (SSKMKA)

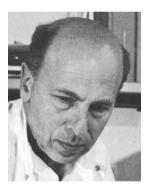
minimum demands as required by the Association. In the first year, the 'Basic Surgical Examination' that is organised by the 'Dutch College of Surgical Specialties' and which is required for all surgical specialties, has to be passed. In the next 3 years, Presidents have to follow a twice yearly two-day course dealing with various topics of the specialty. This is followed by an examination, which has to be passed successfully. Recently the Association also introduced the application of the Entrustable Professional Activities (EPA's), a framework for teaching and assessing competencies. There is no Dutch exit-examination, however the European Board examination is highly recommended. Head and Neck oncologu in The Netherlands is limited to 8 University Hospitals and 7 large Regional Hospitals. To become a registered head and neck Oncological Surgeon, a fellowship of another two years is mandatory. Although the treatment of craniofacial and cleft deformities is also limited to 8 University Hospitals and 5 large Regional Hospitals, no fellowship in this field is mandatory yet. In 2013 the Association's Commission on "aesthetic facial surgeru" was established. This initiated a European

MSc educational program on aesthetic facial surgery.

The Dutch association organises scientific meetings held twice a year, and preferably, every five years in conjunction with another country. It is mainly the University Hospitals that execute research on various oral and cranio-maxillofacial topics, now producing an average of 5 theses per year.

To date, the specialty participates in reseach alliances with various scientific centres, covering all new developments in Medicine such as genetics of developmental disorders, biomarkers in head-neck oncology and customized treatments in regenerative medicine, producing almost 300 scientific publications per year.

Robert J. Van Es







The Netherlands Population: 17'5 million Number of OMFS: 314 Number of Trainees: 52 Number of EACMFS members: 80 Qualification and length for OMFS: MD+DDS, 4 years









la.edmua.www



Turkey

ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY SOCIETY OF TURKEY (AÇBID)
TURKISH ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (TAOMS)

The first School of Dentistry in Turkey was established in Istanbul in 1908 and started education in 1909 during the last years of the Ottoman Empire and the first years of the newly found Turkish Republic. Halit Sazi Kosemihal as the founder of this School, was known to be the first official oral surgeon at this School. However, it was not until 1928 when a regulation on "Implementation in the Art of Medicine and Dentistry" was introduced and modern Dentistry became a discipline.

As a result of this period, the College of Dentistry in the Faculty of Medicine of Istanbul University and the Department of Jaw and Face Surgery was established along with three other departments. Kazım Esat Devrim, who was educated in Europe, was invited and assigned as Professor for lecturing in Oral Diseases and Surgery classes in 1930. He made several enhancements to the School and also officiated as the director of the Dental School.

Before the beginning of the World War II in the 1930's, a number of foreign scientists and doctors migrated to Turkey from Europe and were appointed to different dental and medical schools in Istanbul until the end of the war. Among these, Alfred Kantorowicz from Germany was invited personally by Mustafa Kemal. He operated on maxillofacial tumors, cleft lip and palate, and maxillo-mandibular deformities together with Rudolf Nissen. Ziya Cemal Büyükaksoy and Dr. Sevket Tagay were the other Professors who also worked together in the OMFS Department in Istanbul University. Kantorowicz served as the Director of Education and the Chair of Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery until 1946 and returned to Germany after the end of the war.

Although several female dentists graduated from the Dental School from 1926, Necla Timoçin was credited as the first female OMF surgeon in 1964, with her thesis on the fixation methods of mandibular fractures.

On July 11th, 1964, the College of Dentistry separated from the Faculty of Medicine and was converted into the Faculty of Dentistry of Istanbul University. On the other side, two dental schools under Hacettepe University in 1963, and Ankara University in 1964 were established in Ankara as the following first two Dental Faculties after İstanbul. With the leadership of Cihat Borçbakan, a 10-bed OMFS ward was opened in Ankara University School of Dentistry. This was the first OMFS ward established within a Dental School in Turkey.

The dental occupational courses were increased to 8, and

the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery was recombined in 1969. According to the regulation of the Council of Higher Education in 1982, the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery was to be included into the Department of Clinical Sciences in Dentistry Faculties, following the university reform in 1981. More recently, OMFS has been recognized as a dental specialty directly under the supervision of the Ministry of Health, with an article added to the Law. in 2011.

The Turkish Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (TAOMS) was established in 1985 and is an active member of EACMFS and IAOMS. It is under the Presidency of Mustafa Türker with a group of pioneer OMF surgeons and covers the whole community. Subsequently, the relations with EACMFS began. In 1988, Christos Martis, president of EACMFS began lectures in the 1st meeting of TAOMS. In 2007, during the 15th International Congress of TAOMS, Hugo Obwegeser was invited as a lecturer and the TAOMS Honorary Membership had been tendered to him; TAOMS has organized more than 35 scientific events which are mostly supported by EACMFS.

The Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Society of Turkey (AÇBİD) was established in 2006, and was recognized by EACMFS in 2013 and affiliated to IAOMS in 2017. AÇBID had held several National Symposiums, Courses and Workshops as well as 14 Annual International Congresses thus far, the last being a partnership with EACMFS in 2019.

The first branch hospital in Turkey was founded in 2011, serving with 15 beds in the Oral and Maxillofacial Hospital of Erciyes University, Faculty of Dentistry, in Kayseri.

There are 822 OMFS and 319 trainees in the country.

Over half a century, the progress of OMFS in Turkey has been animated. Despite facing some challenges, it promises success with the up and coming educational programs and evolving education centres. Thanks to our pioneers and the successors, we have managed to present OMFS as a recognized specialty in Turkey, progressing with highly qualified professionals and residents learning thoroughly.

Hazan Tuz (ACBID) and Mustafa Sancar Ataç (TAOMS)



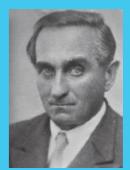
Chapter 3 National Societies Turkey

ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY SOCIETY OF TURKEY (AÇBID) TURKISH ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (TAOMS)











AÇBID

ABOVE LEFT. First Dental School building in Beyazıt. **ABOVE RIGHT.** Kazım Esat Devrim; Ord. Alfred Katorowicz; and Cihat Borçbakan.

BELLOW LEFT. 13th International Congress of ACBID in april 2019 in Antalya (Turkey) with EACMFS endorsement. From left to right: Timucin Baykul (President ACBID), Julio Acero (Senior President Elect EACMFS), Rafael Martin-Granizo (Executive Advisor EACMFS), Gabrielle Millesi (Vice- President IAOMS), Ash Gulati (Media Officer EACMFS), Hakan Tüz (Councillor from Turkey AÇBID), Nick Kalavrezos (Secretary General EACMFS) and Manlio Galie (Junior President Elect EACMFS).



Turkey

Population: 82 million

Number of OMFS: 971

Number of Trainees: 319

Number of EACMFS members: **39**

Qualification and length for OMFS**: DDS, 5 years**

TAOMS

ABOVE LEFT. Mustafa Türker and Ergun Yücel together representing TAOMS in Innsbruck for EACMFS Congress with Hugo Obwegeser in the middle.

ABOVE RIGHT. 15 th International Congress of TAOMS, in 2007, Antalya, (Turkey): (from left to right) Mustafa Türker, founder of TAOMS, presenting Hugo Obwegeser as Honorary Member; John Lowry during his lecture; Orhan Güven, was the first Councillor (TAOMS); Julio Acero during scientific session and Mustafa Sancar Ataç (Current President of TAOMS) speaking with Hugo Obwegeser in the Welcome Reception.



www.acbid.org www.taoms.org.tr



United Kingdom

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS (BAOMS)

Prior to 1948 and the establishment of the State funded National Health Service (NHS), consultant appointments to hospitals were determined locally and there were very few dentally qualified surgeons who held such positions. Of those who did, a significant number were also medically qualified. It was from this group that the first organisation to produce a coordinated professional body arose in the guise of the Oral Surgery Club of United Kingdom (Founded 1937). It was, and still is today, a club which individuals are invited to join. Rupert Sutton Taylor, who qualified in both Medicine and Dentistry, was a Consultant at the Westminster Hospital, London and was both founder and leading light. Nothing occurred without his approval, and as a body, the members of the club were those who led the profession at the time; they were a true "tour de force".

The British Association of Plastic Surgeons (Founded 1946) encouraged these early oral surgeons to attend their meetings but they failed to incorporate them into an active role within the Association. This led to a certain amount of disillusionment and eventually the desire for their own specialist society. The rapid post-war development of the dental based speciality of Oral Surgery, combined with an increasing number of capable and ambitious surgeons provided an early catalyst for change.

Two of these members, John Hovell and Norman Rowe, decided to approach colleagues about the costs and feasibility of establishing a British Association of Oral Surgeons. They invited a small group to dinner at the Royal Society of Medicine on March 27th 1961 to form a working party. It was as a result of this, that the decision was made to set up the British Association of Oral Surgeons (BAOS) in 1962, some 25 years after the formation of the Oral Surgery Club. The steering group proposed Terence Ward CBE as the first President and he was elected unanimously.

This newly formed Association, whose inaugural meeting was held after the closing ceremony of the First International Conference of Oral Surgery on July 4th 1962, was a major stimulus to the development of the specialty and it went on to forge links with like-minded Associations around the world. As a constant reminder of these close links, the Presidential Badge of Office of BAOS, was donated by the American Association and is still in use today. A continuing mark of this link is the ex-officio award of Honorary Fellowship of the American Association to the President of the British Association during his or her period of office, an honour which is reciprocated.

The first clinical meeting of this new Association was held in East Grinstead on October 5th–6th, 1962.

It is of interest to note that within the records of BAOS, the desirability of medical training is mentioned as early as

1966. In 1977, a formal proposal was made for the adoption of a dual degree (Dentistry and Medicine) for all future trainees. However, it was not until 1981 that this proposal was put to the full membership who voted in favour the following year to make a dual degree mandatory after a period of 10 years, for anyone aspiring to a consultant position. The need for dual qualification was debated by the Association again in 2017 after a 12 month consultation period. The overwhelming opinion was that the future of the specialty included qualifications in both Dentistry and Medicine.

The alteration in the name of the Association from BAOS to BAOMS came about in 1984, when the members voted for this as a more appropriate reflection of their scope of practice and also to counter aspirational claims of other specialities who had added 'head and neck surgeons' to their title.

1984 also saw the introduction by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh of specialty based fellowship examinations including the FRCS (OMFS), which was first awarded in 1985. Prior to this, the FRCS was considered a 'general' surgical qualification but pressure from the specialty Associations led to change. Eventually, all four Royal Colleges combined to arrange the Intercollegiate Specialty Examinations which, combined with satisfactory completion of an accredited training programme, qualify surgeons for listing on their Specialist Register and allow them to apply for a Consultant post.

Within the UK, training programmes were initially organised around the main general hospitals, rather than the university teaching hospitals. This is where the majority of secondary care in the NHS is provided nationwide including the management of trauma, which, then as now, constituted a large element of the work of the specialty.

Today, the UK has 150 trainees in 15 rotational programmes under the control of a Central Committee for Higher Surgical Training and its OMFS subcommittee (Membership of the CCHST is constituted from within the four Surgical Royal Colleges and the specialist Associations). Specialist training in OMFS lasts for five years in common with other surgical specialities, as agreed between EU member states. The rotations enhance experience, and are inspected regularly to ensure conformity with agreed standards.

There has been a noticeable change in the diversity of the specialty, both by gender, demography and type of first degree obtained in line with the



Chapter **3**National Societies United Kingdom

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEONS (BAOMS)

diversity of the UK population. In the last decade of the 20th Century, there was a single female specialist. In the 5 years from 2015-2020, 25% of those joining the specialist list will be female, with Maire Morton already having served as our first female President. Traditionally, OMFS in the UK was always a 'dental degree first' specialty; those with a 'medicine first' background could be counted in single figures. However in 2015-2020 the numbers of trainees with a 'medicine first' pathway has reached over 50%. This change has been helped both by the recognition by surgical trainees that OMFS is the specialty for head and neck surgery and reconstruction, and also because of the enlightened approach to undergraduate education by some universities making available shortened 3-year second degree courses. To support these Trainees on their path towards specialty training, BAOMS provides mentorship and supervision through its 'Junior Trainee Programme' giving access to the resources available to those in full time specialist training following their second degree.

The British Association has seen and survived the UK entering and leaving the European Union, with a similar amount of uncertainty surrounding both events. Despite all the developments that have occurred surgically over our history, some of our past challenges continue to stretch out before us. The problems of funding of health care in the UK, funding of Trainees through two undergraduate degrees, and streamlining the whole training pathway to name just a few, remain constants in a sea of change.

History has shown it is the inner drive and dedication of individuals, often against the odds, who are then drawn together into an Association with common goals that has weathered and even thrived in these adverse conditions. Current OMFS specialists should always remember that we are all 'standing on the shoulders of giants' who preceded us. It is always worthwhile looking back over our own shoulders to see where the specialty has come from in the last 75 years. There is no reason why the future should not see continued growth and development of the British Association of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgeons.

Robert Banks

www.baoms.org.uk



United Kingdom

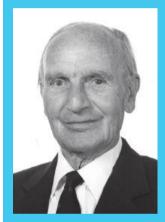
Population: 66,5 mill.

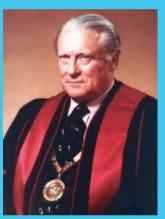
Number of OMFS: **400**

Number of Trainees: 150

Number of EACMFS members: **196**

Qualification and length for OMFS: **MD+DDS**, **7 years**







ABOVE. Terence Ward, 1962, and Norman L. Rowe, 1969.
CENTER. BAOMS Council 2018. Front row (left to right):
Robert Banks, Sat Parmar, Ian Martin, Austen Smith, David Mitchell. Next row: Ian Holland, Ian McVicar, Bhavin Visavadia, David Keith, Kaveh Shakib, Emma Woolley, Robert Bentley, Patrick Magennis, Alexander Hilla. Next row: Kathy Fan, Sarah Durham, Ambika Chadha, Vinita Shekar. Back row: Steve Dover, Cyrus Kerawala, Ian Sharp and Alistair Smyth

BELOW. The BAOMS President Badge.



Ukraine

UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CRANIO-MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (UACMFS)

In 2019, the Department of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery of Bogomolets National Medical University celebrated its centennial, its 100-year anniversary. However, the science of Maxillo-Facial Surgery dates back to 1901, when the first Head of the Department, M. Shapiro, went to Berlin to study jaw surgery for 4 months.

In 1992, the previous president of EACMFS (1990-1992), Rudi Fries (Linz, Austria), visited the Kyiv Medical Institute and the Department of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery (Headed by Bernadskiy Yu.). He presented two lectures about Maxillo-Facial Oncology and the management of cranio-facial and Maxillo-Facial Surgery in Europe and the world. In September 1992, the delegation, represented by Bernadskiy Yu., V. Malanchuk and V. Zhyvoglyad, participated in the 11th EACMFS Congress, which was held in Innsbruck, Austria. V. Malanchuk was elected Councillor of the EACMFS Board and represented Ukraine.

On the 23rd of June, 1993, Rudi Fries headed the First Meeting of maxillo-facial surgeons from Ukraine that concerned the foundation of a professional community in Ukraine. It was held in Kyiv at the Bogomolets National Medical University and he dedicated a progression and to move forward with Maxillo-Facial Surgery in Ukraine. There were 36 people at that time. The Organising Committee consisted of Bernadskiy Yu. (Head), Vovk Yu., V. Malanchuk (Secretary), and Trainee V. Klimenko (Technical Secretary). On the same day, they agreed to the memberships of V. Malanchuk, V. Kutsevlyak and L. Harkov for the 10th EACMFS Congress Team (Hague, Netherlands).

In 1994, V. Malanchuk offered personal information to the General Secretary about 18 people regarding their membership of the Association. He also reviewed the Ukrainian educational program for oral and maxillo-facial surgeons, which were published in a White Paper for the adoption and the customisation of national documents, and for the standards of Europe. In the same year, Ukraine achieved an agreement for the Fellowship of Maxillo-Facial Surgeons in European countries.

In 1995, the Department of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery released a new educational programme for students in higher medical institutions. Based on the European requirements, it had 15 basic topics and chapters on such topics as artery flaps, microvascular surgery of the maxillo-facial area, distraction osteogenesis, trauma, oncology, reconstructive surgery, etc. In 1998, this program was approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. It became an obligatory regulation document for all medical academic institutions in the country. Later, in 2006, the educational program was reviewed by EACMFS once more.

On the 12th of January, 1996, the 2nd Scientific and Organising Conference was held, where the Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery Department Heads, the Heads of Clinical Departments, famous professors, young scientists, and PhD students were present. The conference agreed on the Foundation of the Ukrainian Association of Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery. MD, DMD, V. Malanchuk was nominated the President of the Association, L. Harkov, the Vice-President, and Bernadskiy Yu., the Honorary President.

In order to correspond with the requirements of the world's professional Society, the first 5 surgeons trained and underwent fellowships in European clinics. Ukrainian surgeons started subscribing to foreign corresponding journals and books, with them being invited to future and upcoming congresses, events, and workshops. Members of the Association took part in the commissions of two air disasters: in Spitsbergen (Norway, 1996) and in Thessaloniki (Greece, 1997). At each EACMFS Congress, the department's team were participants.

Two volumes of a textbook (3rd and 4th edition) were published in 1998-2003. They were edited by Bernadskiy Yu. The second book contained a chapter entitled, "Basics of Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery", for the first time, including the last achievements from abroad, as well as national scientific information.

The most famous practical and scientific achievements were obtained in 1985. The Department widely used distraction-compression methods for the treatment of defects and the deformations of jaws. In 1986, the team performed the first operation (the first inventor certificate of the USSR in the world was published), bringing together the autologous metatarsophalangeal joint's complex and replacing it in the injured temporomandibular joint of the patient, a girl, by loosening the ankylosis

On the 25th of September 1995, in collaboration with neurosurgeons, the first operation of removing a benign tumour from the base of a skull was performed. Since that association, the members have provided a wide practice of treatments, and they have had great opportunities to work with ENT, ophthalmologists, orthopaedics, neurologists, cardiologists, anaesthetists, and so on.

In 2000, the Department discovered a sixth new unknown type of stem cell for osteogenesis were localised in the lower jaw.

After graduating from the dental faculty, young





UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CRANIO-MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (UACMFS)

doctors usually go on to study as postgraduates for 2 years and for 4 years as PhD students. It takes a total of 11-13 years to become maxillo-facial surgeons.

Nowadays, the Department holds 25 scientific and practical events annually in spring and, almost 20 Congress of Association and thematic conferences biannually.

The UACMFS includes around 250 maxillo-facial surgeons. There are approximately 1,150 oral surgeons for the 41 million population of Ukraine. Among all of them, there are 40 specialists who are members of EACMFS.

Despite the difficulties of Maxillo-Facial Surgery, the Department is working on implementing new technologies, such as 3D printing and computer matching (the finite element method), gene markers for diagnostics in oncology, new materials for osteosynthesis, diagnostics of connective tissue diseases and their relationship with the maxillo-facial area. The Department would like to thank everyone for their contributions, time, and efforts, by serving EACMFS and developing a new generation of maxillo-facial surgeons, while supporting the Foundation and the Development of the Ukrainian Association. The Department appreciates your belief in the valuable projects, the progressive fellowships, and the collaborations for oral health in the near future.

Vladislav Malanchuk





Ukraine

Population: 41 million

Number of OMFS: 450

Number of Trainees: 45

Number of EACMFS members: **38**

Qualification and length for OMFS: DDS, 5+6 years

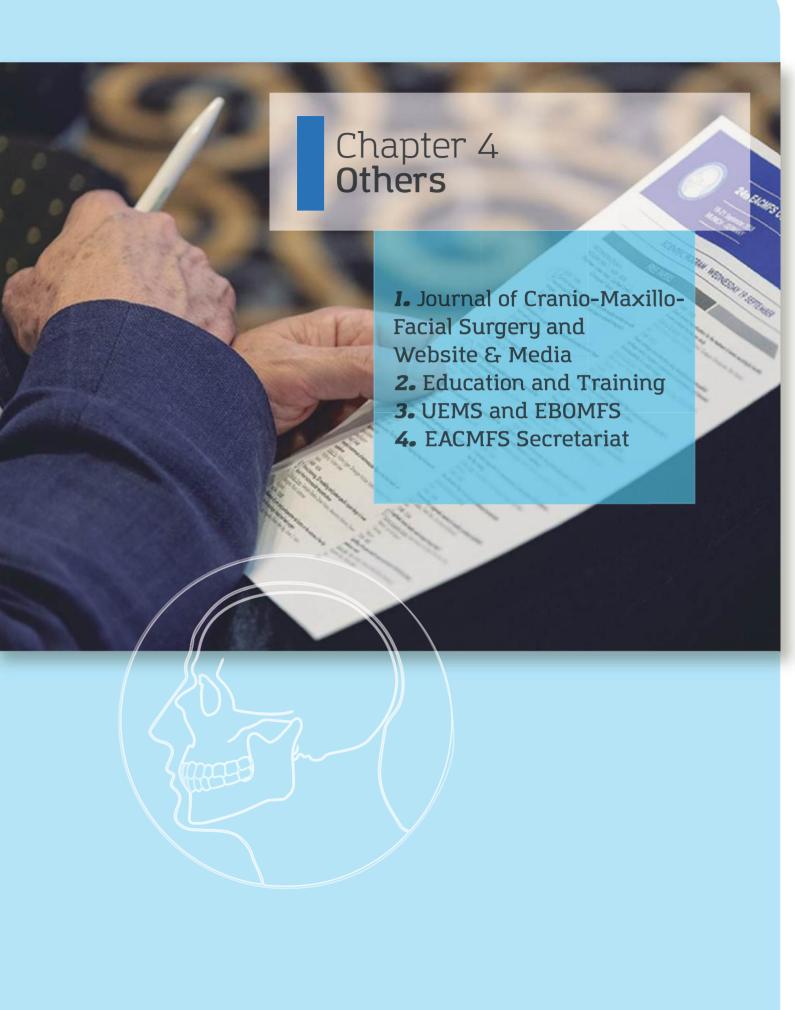


ABOVE LEFT. After EACMFS Board Meeting (Bologna, Italy, 2008). General secretary, J. Lowry (Great Britain), V. Malanchuk (Ukraine) and President of EACMFS (2006-2008) L. Clauser.

BELOW LEFT. Organization Committee of Foundation UACMFS, January 1996. (1st line) V. Malanchuk, Vovk Yu, Bernadskiy Yu, O. Rybalov and V. Kutsevlyak. (2nd line) V. Tsentilo, G. Rusin, V. Protsyk, L. Yakovenko and E. Babov.

ABOVE RIGHT. Members of Department of OMFS and the Dean Dental Faculty of Bogomolets National Medical University (2019).







1. Journal of Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery and Website & Media

Journal of Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery

The Journal of Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery (JCMFS) was launched as the Journal of Maxillo-Facial Surgery in 1973 by Hugo L. Obwegeser, as the official publication of the European Association of Maxillo-Facial Surgery EACMFS. In 1987, the journal received the name that it has at present.

The Journal of Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery always had strong competitors: The Journal of Oral Surgery (founded in 1943), the British Journal of Oral Surgery (founded in 1962) and the International Journal of Oral Surgery (founded in 1972). However, based on the European tradition of double qualification, the focus of the Journal of Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery differed from that of the other journals. From the beginning it empha



sized that our specialty is involved in the treatment of pathologies that potentially extend beyond the facial skeleton and involve skull base and cranium. This aspect is especially relevant in the treatment of trauma, malformations and tumors. Consequently, the first issue in March 1973 was dedicated to cranio-orbito-facial malformations.

In the editorial to this first issue, Obwegeser introduced the important and still valid guiding principle that the journal is meant to dissiminate experiences and new ideas concerning the multifaceted challenges and problems within the specialty, and to communicate recent developments to interested colleagues in related fields. Already at this time, Obwegeser had identified interdisciplinary collaboration as an important means of constant development and the improvement of Medicine, and in particular Surgery. Therefore, not only those specialized in craniomaxillofacial surgery, but also colleagues from neighboring specialties were, and still are invited, to contribute articles to the Journal. Until today, regardless of the topic the article focuses on, the most important point is that it is of the highest scientific quality.

Volume 1, 1973, started with 259 pages and 40 papers. The number of pages and papers remained constant over the first decade of existance of the Journal. In it's second decade, the Journal delivered approx. 400 pages per year. With Volume 42 (2014) 'the page count was 1,000 for the first time. At Volume 46 (2018) has more that 2,200 pages with over 300 articles published. These numbers reflect the significant development of scientific activities within cranio-maxillo-facial surgery.

Up to now, six editors-in-chief have been responsible for the Journal. Together with their section editors, the editorial board and the *ad hoc* reviewers, they positioned the Journal on the market in a way that made it highly attractive to authors. Today, the annual submissions of articles as risen to approx. 1,000.

1200 1000 800 400

PAPER FLOW Jan 1, 2007 - Dec 2017

However, as a consequence of a strong commitment to high quality, the rejection rate of papers is 70 percent. This strategy seems to be appreciated by readership and is reflected by more than 400,000 annual downloads of electronic papers.

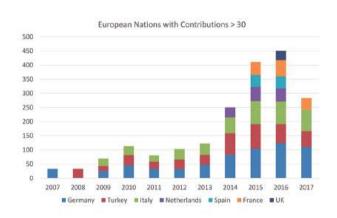
The result is an attractive impact factor, that in return, has led to submissions from all over the world.

Obviously, the key to success of the Journal has always been the focus on complex cranio-maxillo-facial surgery. This aspect distinguishes the Journal of

Journal Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery

Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery from all other major competitors and secures its rank as one of the most prestigieous journals in the field. Of course, it is important to stress that the unique development of the Journal over five decades, would not have been possible without the joint endeavours and never-ending motivation of authors, reviewers, and the editorial staff that ensure its successful future development.

Emeka Nkenke and Jörg Wiltfang





GRAPHICS.

TOP RIGHT. The number of submitted articles (accepted and rejected) and rejection outcomes over the last 5 years including non completed 2020 (updated September 2020).

TOP LEFT. European nations with contributions.

BELOW. Impact factor (IF) of the most important journals of the specialty during the last 5 years. Note the ranking of the JCMFS in the Medicine and Dentistry journals, included in the 3rd quartile.

Submitted Manuscripts & Editorial Outcomes















Historical Editors-in-Chief

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT. Hugo L. Obwegeser, Editor-in-Chief 1973-1978; Hans-Peter Freihofer Jr, Editor-in-Chief 1979-1992; Emil Steinhäuser, Editor-in-Chief 1993-1997; Karsten K. H. Gundlach,



1. Journal of Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery and Website & Media

Website & Media

Website. The way an Association communicates with its members is extremely important to fulfil its aims of promoting education and encouraging scientific collaboration. With this in mind, it is imperative that technology must be utilized in an appropriate manner and constantly updated.

Following the introduction of the EACMFS website "www.eurofaces.com" in 2001, it has since undergone a complete redevelopment and revamping process. This is key as the website forms the face of the association in the era of web-based communication. With close cooperation from the new IT partners (Torres Pardo) and months of hard work and contributions from all especially, Jill McFarland, the new website was launched on 9th of July 2015 with the following domains:

www.eacmfs.org www.eacmfs.eu www.eurofaces.com

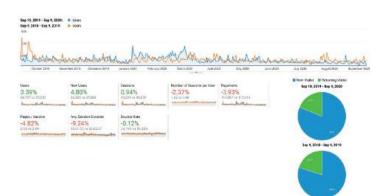
The key features of the website design were:

- Modern and user-friendly interface with ease of navigation to key areas.
- Provide a platform for sharing web-based education.
- Provide a continuously updated calendar of educational courses.
- Highlighting the courses on the EACMFS Rolling Programme and associated benefits.
- Promotion of prizes/awards/scholarships offered by EACMFS to Trainees.
- · Promotion of the biennial EACMFS congresses.
- · Linking in of social media updates on home page.
- · Promoting key messages to members.

The introduction of the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) on 25th May, 2018, meant another important update that was performed in time to ensure that the website was compliant with the latest regulations, as well as ensuring the safety of user data. A further cosmetic update was launched in December 2018 with dynamic tabs, static menu bar and a cleaner, more modern, fresh look. The website continues to experience year on year growth with an increased number of visitors. The changing demographics of the website users also demonstrate the truly global appeal and reach of the EACMFS as demonstrated above on the website analytics.



Welcome page to www.eacmfs.org.



Website data of users, sessions and pages during the last two years.



Comparative website data by countries during the last two years.

Another feedback constantly received was that the new member application process may be putting off new members from joining. The process previously involved a new member application signed on paper by 2 existing members including the national councillor and a vetting process by the association. As part of the new website launch, I was

Website & Media

keen to update this process to a paperless one and upload the necessary documents online. The application form then gets electronically verified by the national councillor and secretariat via the new Membership Management System (MMS). Feedback from this process has been excellent and we have seen an increase in EACMFS membership.

Key features:

- · Launched alongside new website in May 2015.
- · Intuitive layout of key member functions.
- Ability of members to contact each other with protection of personal information.
- Different levels of access for Councillors, Executive Committee and Members based on requirements.
- Provision of a portal for sharing of documents related to Association, Council and Executive Meetings.

White book (Training Pathways). As one of the objectives of the EACMFS is to ensure that specialist training in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery is based on a solid foundation, the EACMFS maintains a record of training pathways across Europe. In these challenging times for the specialty, details of how the training in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery is delivered across Europe can help strengthen the case for national/regional debates as well as provide a valuable source of information for colleagues. With the help of National Councillors, who are able to update their respective countries' information online via the MMS, the updated database is easily accessible on the website

Blue Book (Teaching Centres Network). Another database that is maintained by EACMFS is one that lists units across Europe that are willing to provide training opportunities to colleagues. Similar to the White Book, the database is readily accessible on the website. EACMFS members wishing for their unit can access an online form via the members' section on the website, which gets verified by the Education Officer and Secretariat.

Further Developments. Online application forms for various EACMFS prizes and awards.

Social Media

- · Promotion of educational courses.
- · Providing key EACMFS updates.
- Twitter [@eacmfs_org].
- · Facebook.

Webinars (Online Education). In 2019, the European Association launched an online education program based in web-lectures included in the European Lecture

based in web-lectures included in the European Lecture Series with great success. It is coordinated by Satheesh Prabhu and these lectures are programmed every first Thursday of the Month at 7 p. m. UK time. The only requirement is an internet connection. These are live lectures lasting 30 minutes with the opportunity to interact with the speakers via a live messaging portal immediately after the lecture. Registration is made through the Secretariat with a link in email messages and in the website. Topics cover every area of the specialty and well-known lectures are invited to participate as speakers. The 2020 first set of webinars includes:

- 3rd October, 2019. Oral Cancer-Epidemiology, presentation & management. Ash Gulati, UK.
- 7th November, 2019. Facelift How I do it. Jean-Paul Meningaud, France.
- 5th December, 2019. Facial Reanimation Part-1. Federico Biglioli, Italy.
- 9th January, 2020. Facial Reanimation Part-2. Federico Biglioli, Italy.
- 6th February, 2020. Distraction procedures in OMS. Emeka Nkenke, Austria.
- 5th March, 2020. Reconstruction of the midface. Julio Acero, Spain.
- 2nd April, 2020. Reconstruction of the mandible. Valentino Valentini, Italu.
- 7th May, 2020. How I manage dental implants in oncologic patients. Rafael Martin-Granizo, Spain.
- 4th June, 2020. Flap selection in oral cavity defects. Nicholas Kalavrezos, UK.
- 2nd July, 2020. Maintaining perioral function and reanimation. Satheesh Prabhu, UK.
- 6th August, 2020. Surgical decompression in thyroid eye disease: Guidelines and current evidence. Manlio Galie, Italy.

Aakshay Gulati



Samples of Social Media platforms.



2. Education and Training

Education

The European Association for Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery acts today as a global leader in Europe in the promotion and advancement of knowledge, training and innovation within the scope of cranio-maxillo-facial surgery. EACMFS is above all, a scientific society aiming to facilitate access to education at all levels of experience (from trainee to qualified specialist), to provide a portfolio of educational courses, to promote exchanges between units and to bring together colleagues to share and advance clinical expertise.



Julio Acero (with tie) in the operating area with doctors and nurses of the Department of Maxillofa cial Surgery during the first Course of East Educational Program Iasi (Romania) 2003.

The role of the Education & Training Officer is of paramount importance inside the Association as he/she is responsible, in coordination with the President, Secretariat and Executive Committee, for the affairs related to Education and Training and to encourage the highest possible standards in educational activity.

In 1982, Jacques Levignac, became the first Education Officer and was already building an increasingly complex Rolling Programme of educational courses. Bernard Devauchelle took over the post in 1994 continuing the development of the Rolling Programme. This was linked to the preparation of the European Board Examination. During Devauchelle's period as Education Officer, a compilation of the Departments offering educational exchange in our specialty throughout Europe became the "Blue Book" of European Centres, which was further completed during the period of Julio Acero as the EACMFS Education and Training Officer.

Julio Acero started his career as Education and Training

Officer in 2002 at the European Congress in Münster (Germany) when Bernard Devauchelle started his position as the EACMFS President, and Luigi Clauser became Junior President. In those years, Julio had the responsibility of representing Europe at the Education Committee of IAOMS as well, becoming the



Assistants and professors during the 2nd Course of the East European Program held in Craiova (Romania) October 2009, in the Dentistry Faculty of the Craiova University.

Chairman of this global Committee between 2005-2011. The long inspirational EACMFS Educational journey started in 2003 in Chantilly where a group of visionary people (Acero, Lowry, Devauchelle, Thuau) understood the role of education for the progress of our discipline. The Eastern Europe Educational Programs developed during the Office of Julio Acero has represented a significant part of the history of the Association, probably contributing to the change in situation of the specialty in terms of training and postgraduate education in many Eastern European countries. It also aided in enhancing the links between trainees and specialists throughout the whole continent opening a new world, specially to many young colleagues. They found incredible opportunities to interact "face to face" with prominent educators and leaders of the specialty visiting their countries or to travel to attend courses or to visit foreign departments due to the EACMFS scholarships.

The Eastern Europe Educational programs started in 2003 in Iasi, Romania with the local director Gogalniceanu and the coordinator G. Mihalache. The beginning of this amazing project faced many difficulties such as a lack of financial resources, difficult connections, and the necessity of building a European panel of volunteer lecturers able to travel for free and cover the different topics. Thanks to the enthusiasm and leadership of the local organizers and the European lecturers, all of them prominent colleagues covering the whole spectrum of the specialty according to the necessities and the

Education

preferences of the local hosts, 35 different courses were organized in cooperation with the EACMFS in Eastern Europe between 2003 and 2014. Sixteen courses were organized in 3 different phases in Romania with the collaboration of the Romanian Association, playing an important role in the development of the project Bucur, Creanga and Mihaela and Grigore Baciut among others.



The Nov. 2009 Course in the University of Warsaw with Julio Acero, Zygmunt Stopa, Miso Virag, Frank Holtze and Ricbourg. This was the 5th Course of the EACMFS in Poland.

The second EACMFS program in Eastern Europe started in 2006 in Warsaw. Seven courses were held in Poland, the local director being H. Wanyura and coordinator A. Kaminski. Seven courses were organized in Skopje (Popovski, Iliev), 2 in Bulgaria (Djorov, Yanev). Two further courses were organized in conjunction with National Conferences in Russia (Tarasenko) and Belarus (Pohodenko-Chudakova). Beside the forementioned program of courses, the EACMFS Education Officer



The delegates attending the Romania International Course, April 2010, with Clauser and Galiè among the professors.

during that period supported and attended many other scientific national events throughout Europe (Italy, France, Spain, Germany, Czech Republic, Croatia, Serbia, Greece, Turkey, etc). They also continued to expand and structure the Rolling Program of Courses and the Blue Book of European Educational Centres and to introduce the role of EACMFS as a guest Society in the most

important international events like the ICOMS and the IAOO Congress. The support of the National Associations



Julio Acero (in the center)
with the group of speakers
and assistants to an
Educational Course in
Bulgaria in 2011.

to these projects in collaboration with the EACMFS was critical for the programs success, and it is impossible to mention the many colleagues involved in the courses as organizers or lecturers. Our deep recognition to the EACMFS Secretariat, the great and tireless work of Jill McFarland and the support of John Lowry and Henri Thuau and the different EACMFS Presidents during that period, was one of the keys to the success. It has been very impressive to see how young trainees attending the EACMFS courses at that time became leaders of the specialty in their countries introducing the most up-to-date knowledge in the treatment of their patients.

Manlio Galie took over the post of Julio Acero in 2014 during the Congress in Prague. He played a critical role in maintaining and growing the Education Programs of the EACMFS and also represented Europe in the different international scenarios, being a great ambassador of the "European Spirit" of Education in Oral and Cranio-maxillofacial Surgery. The benefits of being involved in this very comprehensive educational Programme have been: the opportunities for teaching, the chance to learn from attendees, also enhancing our own education, inter-countries exchange of experiences, meeting with many colleagues, meeting enhancing our own education meeting with different cultures, cities, habits, political environments, background, meeting old friends and making new international connections, the feeling of having citizenship of Europe and of the world and reinforcing the European Spirit as an EACMFS Member.

After the landmark 22nd EACMFS Congress in Prague in 2014, we were left out with the feeling that the next few



years would be crucial for our Association and that we would have to face great change. In those years, the new website was the first substantial step to help us face the changes in training and approaches, and to smoothen out generational differences. The success of conventional and new e-learning education relies, however, on a delicate equilibrium and social interaction, and physical contact continues to play a vital role in the life of the Association. The EACMFS Education Programme continued to be recognized as a landmark. Supported meetings from November 2014 in Turkey (ACBID), Croatia (Croatian Congress), Tirana (Albanian Congress), in 2015 in CIALACIBU Lima Perú, ACBID Antalya Turkey, SECOM Oviedo Spain, SICMF Rimini Italy, IAOO Sao Paulo Brazil, ICOMS Melbourne Australia, ICMFS Cyprus and FACE Ferrara Italy. In 2016, Russian Federation St. Petersburg, Ramón y Cajal Madrid Spain, Minsk Belarus, AFCF/SICMF Capri Italy, SILPS Bologna Italy, Albanian Congress Tirana, 10th World Cleft Chennai India and MOIP Cyprus. In 2017, ICOMS Hong Kong, IAOO Bangalore India, TAOMS Bodrum Turkey, Kosova Association Pristhina Kosovo, CIALACIBU Buenos Aires Argentina, SFSCMFCO Marseille France, AOMSI Nagpur India, BAMS Ljubljana Slovenia and 1st Trainees Conference Tirana Albania. In 2018, ICPF Leipzig Germany, BSOMFS Varna Bulgaria, NAOMSI-AOMSI/MIDCOMS Kathmandu Nepal, PARIN'S NAME Minsk Belarus, ACBID Antalya, Turkey, SECOM Ibiza Spain, Polish Association Poznan Poland, Albanian Congress Tirana, ACOMS Taipei Taiwan and the 2nd Trainees Conference Pristhina Kosovo. Finally, in 2019, Ramon y Cajal Madrid Spain, AzOMFS Baku Azerbaijan, ACBID Antalya Turkey, ICOMS Rio de Janeiro Brazil (with EACMFS session),



This Lobster Couse In Brugges (Belgium) in year 2004 was one of the first in the Rolling Programme of the EACMFS. It was organized by Maurice Mommaerts and his team with Julio Acero as invited speaker.

SICMF Lecce Italy, SECOM Seville Spain, IAOO Rome Italy and Croatian Congress in Zagreb.

The EACMFS Rolling Education Programme includes courses that are linked to the EBOMFS examination **curriculum** covering all aspects related to the specialtu. The most relevant courses of this Programme were the Eastern Europe Programme, the Munich/Aachen/Bochum Programme, the Madrid Ramon y Cajal Programme and the "Lobster" Brugges Courses. EACMFS Prizes and Awards were designed to provide educational support and also to allow the opportunity for Trainees and Junior Trainee Undergraduate Students (JTUS) to present their research and work in international or national meetings. This last category of associates was incorporated into the statutes of the EACMFS during the General Assembly in London, September 2016. These awards recognize excellence and Trainee achievements in communication and research.



The Committee for Helene Matras Trainee Award in Tirana (Albania) 2016. From left to right, Julio Acero, Manlio Galié and Aakshay Gulati.

EACMFS trainee prize session. These prizes are awarded too the best scientific presentations during dedicated EACMFS Trainee Sessions scheduled in International or National Conferences or Meetings of high interest for the Association.

Helene Matras trainee prize session. This special award was part of the Eastern European Countries educational program.

Many young trainees from across Europe were awarded and supported in their studies and research with special awards and scholarships. Starting from the institution of the prizes, 34 trainees were awarded (2016-2019) plus the 4 Merit Certificate, from different Countries (Albania, Kosovo, Italy, Turkey, Poland, Bulgaria, Spain, The Netherlands...). Moreover, thanks to the generous contribution of partner companies and the support of the EACMFS for travel, 9 trainees from Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Greece, Kosovo, Slovenia, Northern Macedonia, Albania attended the Advanced Cadaver Lab Course Programs in different European cities.

Education

The EACMFS continued its scientific support in order to improve the growth of the OMFS discipline in South-East Europe. The focus of this Pprogram was to provide a didactic overview of the specialty of OMFS with special attention to selected topics requested by the colleagues of that Region. The first course of this continuous program was in Tirana in December 2014, with the topic: "Oro-Maxillo-Facial Surgery in Albania and Abroad" with speakers from Eastern Europe and other European nations. The second course took place in June, 2016, focusing in "Reconstructive Surgery of Bones and Soft Tissues in OMF Region". The third course was in Prishtina, Kosovo on June, 2017, with the topic: "Contemporary Treatment of Dentofacial Deformities". In December 2017, inspired by this great cooperation with EACMFS, the trainees of this Region decided to organize the first International Conference of OMFS for Trainees "The Future of OMFS" with a great participation in Tirana. The last courses of the program were in Tirana (Albania), June 2018, and the 2nd Conference and Oral And Maxillo-Facial Trainees in Prishtina. Kosovo. December 2018. That educational program covered all the aspects of reconstructive surgery of the face, highlighting trauma, congenital deformities, cosmetic surgery and facial reconstruction including surgical hands-on sessions. Recently, the EACMFS started an Educational Program of web-lectures dedicated to the members. Speakers of European and International fame will be featuring in these monthly lectures. These live weblectures will be interactive and will be a great opportunity for the members to update their knowledge from the comforts of their chairs. Last but not least, the EACMFS listing of European Departments offers opportunities to foreign colleagues, mainly as observers, during short periods. This is a catalogue which aids our trainees and young specialists awarded with an EACMFS Prize to select a host centre thus facilitating the educational exchange throughout Europe.





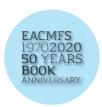


Authorities after the opening ceremony of the III Ramon y Cajal International Symposium celebrated in Madrid (Spain) in the year 2016, part of the Rolling Program courses sponsored by the EACMFS. First left Fernando Garcia Marin, councillor from Spain, first right Manlio Galie, Educational Officer and next to him Julio Acero, President of the Symposium.



Lecturers of the EACMFS guest society session focussed in reconstruction techniques during the 23rd ICOMS Congress in 2017 in Hong Kong. From left to right: Gulati, Martin-Granizo, Galie, Wolff, Meningaud and Kalavrezos.

Group of attendees in the cadaver lab during the 2nd Hispanic-Italian Course Cadaver Dissection in Verona, Italy, 2019. Professors included Julio Acero, Manlio Galie and Francesco Da Ponte.



2. Education and Training

Training (Trainees)

Every maxillo-facial surgeon has his "first day" of training, and it is probably similar for everyone: "I didn't know anyone, I had absolutely no sense of what I was supposed to do all day, and I only saw my boss for a total of about 10 minutes (and that's a generous estimate)". Even if it is a distant memory, that day was the beginning of every sparkling career. If we look at that day and the months that followed, it appears quite clear that the training period is important to build not only a skilled surgeon, but also a future professional in every aspect of his or her life.

During training, we learn the surgical accesses to the face, but we also test our strengths and weaknesses, discovering those abilities that make us relatively superior or inferior to others in performing certain tasks or activities. Training is the period in which we develop a network of professional relationships that sometimes evolve into real friendships. These relationships surely benefit from the use of social media, which have opened up countless opportunities to network with maxillo-facial surgeons and health professionals all around the globe. Yet, training is also the time in which we learn how to use such media in a proper and responsible way, acknowledging the potential consequences of our online life, including how it could impact negatively on our reputation among patients and colleagues.

Amongst the biggest challenges young surgeons must face, are problems engendered by today's high-volume, regulatory, financially oriented healthcare environment. Facing these problems in the correct way is very important because an over-exposition to a complicated bureaucratic system may lead professionals to make more errors, provide lower-quality care and receive lower patient satisfaction. In particular, streamlining hospital activities through an efficient management system can greatly decrease stress levels associated with the day-to-day hassles of working at a rather hectic pace.

A special discourse can be made for the role models young surgeons should be inspired by. In the past, one was brought to believe that a single-minded devotion was the most desirable attitude in a surgeon. This was particularly stressed when speaking about female role models, who were often described as having a single-minded dedication to their careers.

Their lasting impression on Medicine was in fact

attributed partly to this. The concept of single-minded devotion is, however, outdated. Today's physicians are, instead, facing the challenge of being passionate about their careers, family, and personal interests, thus striving for success on many levels. Leaving behind a role model that pushed them to neglect their personal lives – something that was particularly problematic and, we might say, unfair, to young female surgeons – physicians should acknowledge the fact that a fully realized person is surely going to be a better, less stressed and more open-minded professional.

Finally, a big problem for young maxillo-facial surgeons is the fact that, despite the European directives, there is not a formative uniformity in the European continent **yet**. There are countries, such as Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Belgium and the UK, where dual qualifications in Medicine and Dentistry, are needed to practice. On the other hand, in other countries, including France, Italu. Spain, Hungary and Portugal, access to the training program is based only on a Medical Degree. A unified Europe needs to have shared rules in order to foster the international circulation of surgeons, and to offer the same quality of care in every country. The future of Medicine and the development of our specialization will pass, unavoidably, through wider connections and cooperations. The new generation of surgeons are growing up in a Europe with no frontiers and with a communication system that is significantly reducing the distances between places and people. For these reasons, the EACMFS encourages Trainee Members to travel to other countries to enhance their education and training.

In 1983, it was decided to award educational prizes and during the Congress of EACMFS, which took place in Madrid in 1986, the first prize was announced: it was "The First Walter Lorenz Award". Afterwards, The Leibinger Prize (first one 1988 to Ioannides) and The Hugo Obwegeser Travelling Scholarship (the Endowment Committee considered in 1988 making an eponymous scholarship in the name of Hugo Obwegeser to acknowledge his great contribution), were designed to support a period of targeted education and training away from the host program for the successful candidates. The Helene Matras Award has been rewarding, since 2006, the Trainee Members of EACMFS from the Eastern European Countries. In 2016, **The Helene Matras** Congress Scholarship was created to support future surgeons from Eastern Europe in their participation in the biennial European Congress.

The John Lowry Congress Scholarship, open to all Trainee Members, pursues the same goal since 2008.

Training (Trainees)

The spirit of inclusiveness has been well represented over the years by John Lowry. In 1992, John Lowry became Councilor for the English-speaking countries and from 1996 onwards, he was acting as Councilor for the UK. In 1992, he was also elected Assistant Secretary of the EACMFS and, when John Williams was elected President of the EACMFS in 1998, he became Secretaru General. Those were years of great change in Europe, and John Lowry applied his boundless energy and enthusiasm for education and training to the rising connection with the maxillo-facial centers in the Eastern European States. He promoted exchanges of trainees with Western European centers of excellence; and subsequently, he took part in developing training programs within some of the Eastern European countries, notably, Romania, Hungary and the Balkan states, for which he was rightly rewarded with an Honorary Doctorate by the University in Iasi, in Romania. He also gained and Honorary Membership of the Associations in Hungary, Croatia and Serbia with Montenegro. He was equally well-known and in high demand as a speaker in countries as far away as Egypt, South Africa, Malaysia and Japan.

The history of the Trainee Meetings in the current format including a scientific session, a business meeting and a party is that strictly linked with Julio Acero. After the nomination in 2002, as Education and Training Officer, Julio noticed that the trainees did not have a good meeting during our congresses. In Tours, his first EACMFS Congress as the Education Officer, there were a few meetings with the Trainees only to chat about their poblems without any formalities.



First "John Lowry Trainee
Session" took place in Brugges
2010. After the scientific program
in Concertgebouw, the Ttrainees
Party finished in the beach with a



Trainee session during the first day in 2014 Prague Congress.

The topic was "From Pitfalls to Disaster". New technologies allow sharing scientific information after recording.

Whilst talking to them, Julio realised that they would enjoy a structured meeting with a scientific session and one British trainee suggested having a party at the end. In 2006, in Barcelona, Julio formalized the idea of a structured Trainees Meeting with the full support of John Lowry. This was the first Trainee Meeting with a definite format: Scientific session, business meeting and party. The topic was: "Error Avoidance in Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery". Two years later, in 2008, in Bologna the Trainee Scientific Session was focused on traumatologu. In Bruges in 2010 the Executive Committee of the EACMFS decided to dedicate the Trainee Session to the memory of John Lowry in recognition of his great support to the Trainees. So, the topic of the John Lowry Educational Session was: "Intermaxillary Fixation Techniques in Reconstructive, Trauma and Orthognathic Surgery". In Dubrovnik in 2012, the John Lowry Trainee Session focused on "How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper and on Skin Cancer". Here, a special session on "Skin Cancer" was dedicated to John Lowry. In Prague, the focus of the Trainee Meeting was on "Complications in Maxillofacial Surgery". Barrie Evans was another keu figure in the spirit of education and also contributed to many Trainee study activities.



Hands-on Workshops provided and sponsored by the industry help a lot to the Trainees where they can touch and understand technological innovations.





Past Trainee Representative, Michel Bila (left) receive recognition from the new ones, Francesco Lemma (center) and Martin Rachwalski (right) during the John Lowry Session in the 24th Congress of the EACMFS in Munich 2018.

The John Lowry Education Session gained popularity over the years and in London 2016, the Meeting focused on "Milestones of Cranio-maxillofacial Surgery & Reconstruction". It was attended by over 130 Trainees across Europe. Finally, in Munich 2018, the focus of the



Trainees parties after scientific sessions are the perfect place to share friendship among different nationalities and have a close contact with the lecturers, as this during Prague 2014 Congress.

meeting was "Future Talent" and in Paris, 2020, it will be "Next Generation and the Future of Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Reconstruction".

In recent years, very formative Hands-on Workshops, took place in the morning, prececting the session. During the sessions, some of the best-known professors and professionals who deal with maxillo-facial surgery are invited to speak. The topics covered are the most common and important for the training of future maxillo-facial surgeons, including facial reconstruction, cleft palate, oral cancer and orthognathic surgery. After each intervention, the discussion on the topic opens and all participants are invited to take part in the debate.

A special moment is the European Trainee Business Meeting: usually, this is the occasion for the Trainee members of EACMFS to elect the next Trainee Representative among those who submitted the application. The Elected Trainee will be a Councilor for the next 4 years and will have the opportunity to organize the John Lowry Education Session for the next European Congress.

But the most awaited and amusing moment, a moment that no Trainee worthy of the name would like to miss, is the Trainee's Party, that takes place at the end of the day. It represents an additional opportunity to meet other Trainees and fruitfully exchange opinions and experiences. We can talk about our difficulties and habits, our desires and perplexities, and it is a magnificent moment to bring our subjective humanity to mix with the others.

Continuing on this path, we would like the mission of our Association for the next fifty years to be the promotion of knowledge-sharing and the growth of generations of great healthcare professionals, able to be inclusive not only in the health sector but also in civil society. It is a demanding challenge, but, as they say, "high achievement always takes place in the framework of high expectations".

Francesco Lemma and Martin Rachwalski



Nowadays, EACMFS Congresses join professionals from every continent. The Next Generation should benefit from interchanging scientific information and maintaining personal relations among people all over the world. Brazilian trainee Erika Ramos talking with a young colleague during the Munich 2018 Congress.











ABOVE LEFT. Speakers invited to the John Lowry
Educational Session for Trainees of the 22nd EACMFS
Congress in Prague 2014 under the topic "Complications
in MFS". From left to right: Barrie Evans (UK), Miso Virag
(Croatia), Daniel Hrusak (Czech Republic, President of the
EACMFS) and Julio Acero (Spain, Educational Officer).

ABOVE RIGHT. Michel Bila (Past Representative Trainee)
in the center, with a group of young fans during the
Trainee Party after the John Lowry Educational Session of
the 24th EACMFS Congress in Munich 2018.

CENTER LEFT. Free oral comunications are an ideal place
for Trainees and young specialists to start their scientific
life, to gain experience in public speaking and to increase
their curriculum vitae. Also is a moment to interchange

experiences and doubts, as here in an oral session in the 23rd Congress in London 2016.

CENTER RIGHT. Free papers in poster format are a fast way to communicate short studies or case reports otherwise not adequate for lectures. In Munich 2018 Congress, there was a specially adapted place to check

them properly.

BELOW. In every Congress of the EACMFS there is a place to award young specialists and Trainees for their work. Here in the 22nd Congress in Prague 2014, Andreas Pabst receives the Reader's Choice Award from the Educational Officer, Manlio Galie.



3. UEMS and EBOMFS

The European Union of Medical Specialists (UEMS) is the oldest medical organisation in Europe; it celebrated its' 60th anniversary in 2018.

With current membership from 40 countries, it is the representative Organisation of the National Associations of Medical Specialists in the European Union and its' associated countries.

Its' structure consists of a Council that is responsible for and working through 43 Specialist Sections and their European Boards'. They address training in their respective specialties and incorporate representatives from Academia (Societies, Colleges and Universities).

UEMS represents over 1.6 million medical specialists in all the different specialties. It also has strong links and relations with European Institutions (Commission and Parliament), the other independent European Medical Organisations and the European Medical/Scientific Societies.

The UEMS sets standards for high quality healthcare practices by its' agreed documents that are transmited to the National Medical Associations, and authorities and institutions of the EU. These stimulate and encourage them to implement its'recommendations.

The EBOMFS was created in 1994 as a working group of the UEMS Section of Oral-Maxillo-Facial Surgery of the initiative of the UEMS General Secretary Robert Peiffer. Carlos Navarro Vila and Wolfgang Busch visited the American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in Chicago to gather information about its functioning. Subsequently, the Section elected the first Executive Committee of the EBOMFS with Carlos Navarro Vila as President, Wolfgang Busch as Secretary and Blaise Kovacs as the Treasurer.

It was decided to organize an assessment in two parts: 1-Evaluation of the CV and log-book of the candidate by the Executive and the Scientific Committee

2-An Multiple Choice Questionary (MCQ) examination and an oral assessment by a jury of 3 examiners. The President coming from the same country as the candidate, the two other examiners from distinct countries.

For practical reasons and at the suggestion of Hermann Sailer (President of the EACMFS), it was decided to hold the first assessment at the venue of the EACMFS Congress in Zürich in September 1996.

Since then, the EBOMFS assessment has been held at the location of the European Congress every second year. Year, place, number of fellows and number of examiners: 1996 Zürich (81/68)

1998 Helsinki (23/23)

2000 Edinburgh (33/10)

2002 Münster (29/32)

2004 Tours (23/19)

2006 Barcelona (40/34)

2008 Bologna (69/29)

2010 Bruges (45/26)

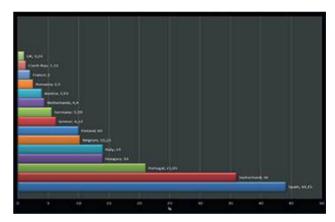
2012 Dubrovnik (56/27)

2014 Prague (47/23)

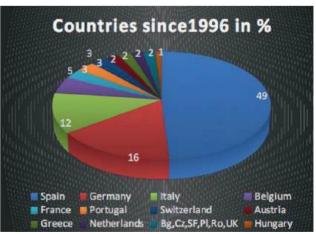
2016 London (65/24)

2018 Munich (88/33)

So far, 589 candidates have successfully passed the assessment and obtained the title of Fellow of the European Board of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery. The majority of the fellows come from Spain (49%), followed by Germany, Italy and Belgium. In Spain 44% of all the maxillofacial surgeons now have the title of FEBOMS. A few things have been modified since 1996, such as the eligibility criteria, the choice of languages for the oral assessment (initially all European languages, now only English, German, French, Spanish and Italian are allowed). Since 2012, the term "Head and Neck Surgery"



has been added to the title on the diploma.



ABOVE. Percentage of FEBOMS by countries. **BELOW.** Number of FEBOMS in percentage of the whole number of OMFS by countries since 1996.

Executive positions were held over the last 14 years by: Wolfgang Busch, Carlos Navarro Vila, Blaise Kovacs, Risto Kontio, Peter Leopard, Bernd Gattinger, Joseph Schoenaers, Rudolf Reich and Adrian Creanga.

Some positions were added to the Executive Committee, and today are:

President: Blaise Kovacs (Belgium).

Vice-President: Paolo Coelho (Portugal).

President of the Scientific committee: Henri Thuau (Switzerland).

Secretary: Risto Kontio (Finland).

Honorary Chair: Carlos Navarro Vila (Spain).

Liaison Officer: Frank Hölzle (Germany).

Carlos Navarro Vila and Blaise Kovacs have remained from the beginning of the Boards Executive Committee.

It was decided to keep and reinforce the link between the EACMFS and the EBOMFS to give the image of a strong, well-organized and efficient OMFS community in Europe. The future plans include an update in the organisation of the assessment, to comply with UEMS (CESMA) guidelines, the development of the European In-Training Formative OMF Assessment (EIOMFA), and to generate a European Training Requirement (ETR) document for OMFS.

Blaise Kovacs and Carlos Navarro Vila



Wolfgang Busch, Blaise Kovacs, Bernd Gattinger, Joseph Schoenaers, Risto Kontio, Carlos Navarro Vila, EBOMFS Executive Meeting in Malta 2004.





Wolfgang Busch and Robert Peiffer, Brussels 2002.



The EBOMFS examiners in London 2016.



Carlos Navarro Vila, Alejandrina Millón and Rudolf Reich during the Awards Ceremony after Board Examination (EBOMFS) in Prague 2014.

Carlos Navarro Vila, Blaise Kovacs, Joseph Schoenaers and Rudolf Reich, Evaluation of CV and Log-Book in Jaen, Spain 2012.



4. EACMFS Secretariat

1980s

A change of title of the Association to include 'Cranio' was presented in Paris 1984 and formally approved by General Assembly in Madrid, 1986.

"The European Association for Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery" (EACMFS).

The title of the Journal was also changed at the same time(Journal Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery).

New Posts-Executive Committee:

A new position of "Assistant Secretary" was formulated in 1986. John Williams was the first incumbent in this post. At the same time the Secretariat expanded following the acknowledgement of the need for an Aadministrative Assistant for the Association. Jill McFarland has been holding this position since that time.

1990s

The formal Association ties were introduced and are still very popular today!

Journal publisher:

Financial reasons precipitated a change of Publisher. On 24th October 1990 a letter from Rudolf Fries, President and John Sowray, Secretary was sent to Georg Thieme Publishers to terminate the contract at the end of 1991.

Churchill Livingstone took over thereafter from the beginning of 1992 with the agreement to pay EACMFS 10% royalties.

Further changes were introduced in 2002 when Elsevier Health Sciences became the Publisher of the Journal. Elsevier has held this position to date.

A Confederation of European National Associations (1991- June 1995) providing representation of regional opinions was introduced. However, after a change in the Constitution, the Confederation was disbanded and the newly developed Council comprised of representatives of numerous National Associations.

Secretariat Office/Headquarters:

At the suggestion of ohn Williams and the subsequent agreement of the existing Executive Committee it was agreed that EACMFS should have a headquarters office in the UK. The first office of EACMFS took shape in 1995 in Midhurst, West Sussex, England, where it has

been based ever since and run by Jill McFarland to date.

Membership:

In 1995 the membership numbers were scrutinised whilst Churchill Livingstone were responsible for collection of membership fees. It was found that the overall membership had dipped to less than 700 rather than the perceived 1,000 members. A further complete review of 'current' members took place in 1997.

The membership fees were initially in Swiss Francs and remained unchanged for 25 years!

In the year 2001, the membership fees were changed to 100 euros for Active and Associate and 50 euros for Trainees. From 2003, onwards the fees were increased to 150 and 50 euros. However, for East European countries the fees remained as in 2001 though it was decided to phase out these reduced fees by 2020 to bring all countries in line.

Simultaneous translation for all oral presentations ceased due to increasing costs of running the congresses.

Change in Secretariat Executive Officers:

In 1998, John Williams became President of EACMFS. His position of Secretary General was taken by John Lowry, Henri Thuau became the Assistant Secretary.

IAOMS (International Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons):

In 1998 a closer co-operation between IAOMS and EACMFS was established with Hermann Sailer being the first invitee to attend the IAOMS Executive Board meeting as the EACMFS representative.

Secretariat Activity:

During 1998-2000 the activity in the Secretariat peaked with the planning for the Edinburgh Congress 2000.

2000s

UEMS European Guidelines for Speciality Training in Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery:

With input from Paul Stoelinga, John Lowry and Dr. John Williams, the European Guidelines were revised and finalised in 2002.

Membership Fees:

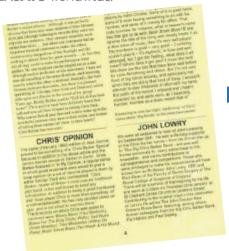
In 2005, there was a significant change in the method of collection of membership fees. A new system for inhouse collection of fees was developed and managed by the Secretariat via a new designated membership program provided by E-Smiths.

Website:

In 2005, the website development was managed by Hans-Peter Howaldt and the eurofaces website was launched-www.eurofaces.com.

John Lowry:

The tragic demise of John Lowry shocked members of EACMFS worldwide.



John
Lowry's
tribute by
Chris
Barber.

Association Branding:

In 2009, Maurice Mommaerts developed EACMFS branding together with a new Journal cover.



First branded booth of the EACMFS in Bruges 2010.

Tenure:

A constitutional change for the election of Executive Officers was approved by the General Assembly in September 2012 with the Tenure of Executive Officers being restricted to 6 years.

Appointment of permanent Professional Congress Organisation (PCO):

In 2013 a tendering process began for a permanent profession congress organiser.

Torres Pardo, Barcelona was subsequently appointed as

core PCO, 2018-2022 with Boeld Communication responsible for local organisation in Munich 2018.

Website:

In Spring 2015 a new website designed by Torres Pardo was launched with an integrated membership management system and a stripe payment gateway for membership fees.

London Congress 2016:

Activity within the Secretariat peaked once more with the preparation of the London Congress in September 2016 under the Presidency of Ian Martin with a record attendance of 2,000 delegates.

Jill McFarland and Nicholas Kalavrezos



Bologna 2008. Jill McFarland during the Congress Dinner in Ferrari's Factory in Maranello (Italy).



Ian Martin, Nick Kalavrezos and Henri Thuau during
Executive Meeting in Prague 2014.





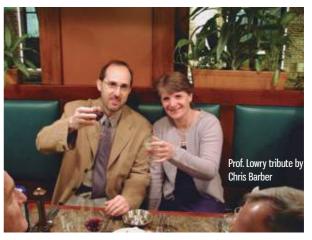
Mrs. and Mr. Williams with Jill in Prague Congress 2014.



Jill McFarland and John Lowry in Congress Office during Barcelona (Spain) 2006 Congress (18th).



The General Assembly is the most important meeting in the Association's life. It runs during the EACMFS Congress and votes take place if needed. The President, Secretariat, Treasurer and Officers inform of the management of the Association. Also, new Applicants are ratified. Here in 22nd Congress in Prague 2014.



Henri Thuau and Jill McFarland in 1990 preparing the 20th Congress in Brussels (Belgium).



John Lowry, Mike Farrly and John Williams at a UEMS Meeting in Brussels.



Meetings of the EACMFS Council are done once a year in the venue of the next Congress. Here a very crowded meeting during the 2014 Congress in Prague with the National Councillors, members of the Executive Committee and Secretariat listening to the explanation of the President of the IAOMS, Piet Haers. All the matters related with the Association are discussed during these meetings after a report of every Councillor and the Executive Members, before the General Assembly.



During every EACMFS Congress, several meetings are organized. In this case in Munich 24th EACMFS Congress, a meeting of the European Post-Graduate Education College was proposed and conducted by Manlio Galié the Educational Officer, where training and educational matters were discussed.



Every March a very intense meeting of the Executive Committee and PCO members is usually held in Brussels to prepare for the next meeting with the Council in September in the venue of the Congress. Also, joint meetings with the UEMS representatives and Board Committee are organized. In Brussels 19, from left to right: Pardo (Torres Pardo), McFarland (Secretariat), Kalavrezos (General Sec.), Meningaud (President), Martin-Granizo (Executive Advisor), Torres (PCO Torres Pardo), Galiè (Educ. Officer), Testelin (Research Officer), Höltze (Exe. Advisor), Wolff (Past President EACMFS) and Prabhu (Assistant Sec.).

Statutes of the EACMFS in 2020 (Summary)

* Available in www.eacmfs.org

Title & legal status. The name of the organisation is the European Association for Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery. The Association was founded on 19th March 1970 in Zurich, Switzerland, where it is registered.

Objectives. The objectives of the Association are to promote Cranio-Maxillo-Facial surgery in theory and practice and to attempt to establish uniform training requirements for this in Europe and encourage these worldwide. This Association continues to support the need for the acquisition of professional registerable qualifications in both Medicine and Dentistry, followed by core and specialist surgical training as stipulated within EU Directive 2005/36/EC, and its Annexes. The training should comply with the prevailing standards published from time to time by the UEMS for Oro-Maxillo-Facial Surgery. Academic and Professional Authorities within Member States should be encouraged to take into account prior learning obtained during the acquisition of the first professional qualification, either Medicine or Dentistry, and make an assessment of the educational credit to be given toward the second degree. Given the substantial overlap between the syllabi for undergraduate courses in Medicine and Dentistry, this Association believes that this should normally enable the second course to be shortened by two years.

Organization. Active Members shall be those persons working in the field of cranio-maxillofacial surgery normally residing in Europe; the territorial limits of which shall include those countries listed within the regulations of the World Health Organisation. The official language shall be English. French and German shall be supplementary administrative languages.

Government. Legislative and governing authority shall reside in the General Assembly which will consist of the Officers, Honorary Members, Founders and Active Members present. Administrative authority shall reside in the Executive Committee and the administrative work as required shall be carried out by the Secretary General. The Council shall be an advisory body which includes all the EACMFS Officers and also delegates known as Councillors from the National Associations which represent cranio-maxillofacial surgery in the various countries of Europe. The Councillors may be the Presidents or representatives elected by the National Associations. Ideally Councillors will be individual members of the EACMFS. There should be provision for an elected representative of those Members holding trainee status within EACMFS to serve on Council. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the President, the Immediate Past President, the Senior and Junior Presidents Elect, the Secretary General, the Treasurer, the Editor-in-Chief, the Education & Training Officer, the Media Development Officer, the Assistant Secretary and up to three elected Executive Advisers...



Officers. The President, the Immediate Past-President, the Senior President Elect, the Junior President Elect, the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretary, the Treasurer, the Editor-in-Chief, the Education & Training Officer and the Media Development Officer.

Responsibilities. The President shall preside over the General Assembly, the Congresses, the meetings of the Council and the Executive Committee. The Immediate Past-President shall preside in the absence of the President. The Secretary General shall be responsible for the administrative office and the direction of all administrative duties. The Assistant Secretary shall in the absence of the Secretary General or at his request perform the duties of the office and shall assist the Secretary General in the performance of the duties in such a manner as the Secretary General shall direct. The Treasurer shall be responsible for all financial business of the Association and shall submit a report to each meeting of the Executive Committee, the Council and the General Assembly at each Congress. The Editor-In-Chief shall be responsible to the Council for the overall policy of the Journal and an Editorial Committee shall be formed to assist the Editor with at least one member from each of the three main language groups. The Education & Training Officer shall be responsible for the promotion and co-ordination of postgraduate courses for the Association. The Media Development Officer shall be responsible for the maintenance and progressive development of the educational and other facilities offered electronically by the Association. Executive Advisers shall have a responsibility to make recommendations to the Executive Committee in relation to the Objectives of the Association.

Congresses. The Congress, which will be held every second year, shall be composed of a Scientific Meeting, a General Assembly and at least one meeting of the Council. The organisation of a Congress shall be entrusted to a Local Committee who shall elect a Chairman. The President, Secretary General, Treasurer and Congress Coordinator shall be entitled, if they so wish, to attend meetings of the Local Committee and to have a vote upon the proceedings. The Local Committee shall adhere to the general instructions of the Council and prepare a detailed programme which shall be submitted for approval. At the conclusion of a Congress it shall be the responsibility of the President of that Congress to obtain professionally audited accounts showing the detailed income and expenditure, profit or loss and to forward these to the current President, the Secretary General and the Treasurer not less than twelve months prior to the next Congress. The Association shall be responsible for the costs involved in the preparation of this Audit.

Financial. The Association receives finance from Members' subscriptions, contributions by Friends of the Association and other benefactors, income associated with the Journal of the Association, monies received from organising committees of biennial Congresses of the Association, income from investments made by the Treasurer on behalf of Members of the Association and income from miscellaneous sales.

Membership. The members of the Association shall be classified as: Founder Members, Honorary Members (shall be limited to twenty-five at any one time and be practitioners of great eminence who have made major contributions to cranio-maxillo-facial surgery), Active Members (shall be persons undertaking the major part of their work in a range of cranio-maxillo-facial surgery and have satisfied the Education & Training requirements of this for the country in which they practice and they shall have had at least five years of postgraduate training including one year in general surgery or related surgical specialties of which not less than four years should have been in cranio-maxillo-facial surgery), Specialist Trainee Members (their application should be supported by their Head of Department and the Councillor for their region), Junior Trainee and Undergraduate Student Members (JTUS) (any medical or dental graduate aspiring to become a specialist in cranio-maxillo-facial surgery), Associate Members (graduates working in cranio-maxillo-facial surgery or related fields), Provisional Members and Retired Members. Only Officers, Founder and Active Members shall have the right to vote. When signing the application for Active, Trainee, JTUS or Associate Provisional Membership the applicant will promise to support the objects and aims of the Association and will endeavour to promote cranio-maxillo-facial & oral surgery as an independent specialty. A list of applicants applying for membership shall be provided by the Secretary General for all voting members at the General Assembly during each Congress. On acceptance by the Executive Committee on a provisional basis or following election by the General Assembly each person shall pay an initial annual subscription. Active Members are normally expected to attend at least one out of three consecutive Congresses of the Association. Membership shall ordinarily be terminated in the case of a failure to fulfil this obligation without an adequate reason, but the final decision shall rest with the Council.

Friends. Persons or organisations who support the objectives of the Association with contributions. Court of Patrons shall be persons not necessarily medically or dentally qualified who have rendered exceptional and outstanding service to the Association.



EACMFS Membership totals

* Current only and updated to Jannuary 2020.

- Retired non paying
 Active
 Associate
 Retired
 Specialist Trainee
 Honorary
 Honorary
 Honorary
 No union Trainee and Undergraduate Student
 No current membership

Count of MemberType	Member Type											
Country	Member Type	2	3	8	9	10	11	14	98	99	N I	Grand Total
County	1	1	3		,	10	11	14	70	,,,	2	3
Albania		2	2		5			5			-	20
Algeria		0						2				20
Argentina			1					-				1
Armenia		8	1		2			1				12
Australia	2		7					- 1				9
Austria	2	24	1	1	7			1	1			40
Azerbaijan	,	12	1	1	- /			1	1			13
Belarus					2					-	-	11
		6		,	3			12			-	
Belgium	4	45		- 1	31			13			-	94
Bosnia and Herzegovina		6								_		9
Brazil			4									4
Bulgaria		12	5	1	6			6				30
Canada		1	3									4
Chile			2									2
China			3									3
Croatia		6			7			1				15
Cyprus		5										6
Czech Republic		5			9			1				15
Denmark	1	8		1	4							14
Egypt			3									3
Estonia		8	1	1	6							16
Finland	1	4	2	1	2			1				11
France	3	40			8		3	4				61
Germany	17			4			1	15				228
Greece	3	36			7							46
Hungary		12			5							18
India		1	13		1			3			1	19
Indonesia		<u> </u>	3	1								3
Iran		l	1									
Iraq		l	1 A	1								1
Ireland		4	4	1				2				4
Israel			2					- 1				0
		3			1			1			_	/
Italy	4	90		_	37			27				166
Japan			3	- 1							_	4
Jordan			1									1
Kenya			1									1
Kosovo		8	3		9			1				21
Kuwait			1									1
Latvia		3			2							5
Lithuania		8	1		2							11
Luxembourg	1											1
Malawi			1									1
Malaysia			2									2
Mexico			1									1
Moldova			4									4
Morocco		1						1				2
Nepal		1										1
New Zealand		1	2.									3
Nicaragua		·	1									1
Nigeria			3								_	3
North Macedonia	1	2	1		3							7
Norway	1	11	1		5						\rightarrow	17
Pakistan		- 11	2		,							2
Pakistan Poland		32	3		28			7				75
		10			17			4				32
Portugal		10	1		17			4				32
Qatar		 	- 1	-	.	1		-				1
Reunion					20			12				
Romania		46			25 35			13				94
Russia Soudi Asobio		21	32		35			7				95
Saudi Arabia			-		-							1
Serbia		8			2							13
Serbia and Montenegro		3		_								3
Slovakia		7		_	10							20
Slovenia		14	3		2							19
South Korea			7									7
Spain	2	67	3	2	36		1	4				115
Sweden		3										3
Switzerland	7	39	3		11			2				62
Syria		1										1
Taiwan			13									13
The Netherlands	3	64		3	10							80
Tunisia			1		2			2				5
Turkey		15		_	13			5				39
Ukraine		15			6			10				38
United Arab Emirates			3									3
United Kingdom	22	79		_	54			29				196
United States	6	7.5	24					2.9				34
Uzbekistan		,	1							_		1
Venezuela		-	- 1									
		- 1	-			-						1
Yemen		0.00	2				_	100			- 2	2 1940
Grand Total	87	941	236	25	473	0	5	169	1	0	3	1940

* In blue those 40 European Associations Members of EACMFS.



Chapter 5 **Honorary Members**





EACMFS Honorary Members



1970 Paul L. Tessier † 1972 Karl Schuchardt † **1974 Hugo Obwegeser †** (President 1972-1974) **1978 Norman Rowe †** (President 1974-1976) 1986 Wolfgang Koberg † **1992 Robert Peiffer †** (President 1988-1990) **1992 Rudolf Fries †** (President 1990-1992) 1992 Hans-Peter Freihofer † **1994 Gerhard Pfeiffer †** (President 1980-1982) **1996 Jean Delaire** (President 1982-1984) 1998 Jacques Levignac † **2004 Camillo Curioni †** (President 1976-1978) 2006 Emil W. Steinhäuser † 2006 Jose R. Alonso Del Hoyo (President 1986-1988) 2008 Bernard Devauchelle (President 2002-2004) 2008 Hans-Georg Luhr † 2014 Helene Matras





Paul L. Tessier



Paul L. Tessier attended Medical School at the Ecole de Medecine in Nantes (France), and received his Doctor of Medicine in 1943. From 1939 until 1941, he was in Military Service. He continued his work in the surgical profession by going to Paris and joining the Paediatric Surgery Service with Hue at Hospital St. Joseph in 1944. Later that year, while Paris was under german occupation, he became an Assistant at the Center of MaxilloFacial Surgery of the Military Region of Paris in Hospital de Puteaux. Monsieur Tessier was a giant in the medical community, creating a new surgical specialty and helping many who had severe facial deformities that had previously been untreatable. For him, it was not enough that patients should "look better than they did before we started". Tessier believed that "if it is not normal, it is not enough". Furthermore, the revolutionary techniques he devised for the treatment of craniofacial birth defects have been successfully extended across geographical and generational boundaries into the seemingly disparate arenas of craniofacial cancer surgery, trauma and facial aesthetic surgery. Tessier was finally able to join the Paediatric Service and Plastic Surgery at the Hospital Foch in Paris in the mid 1950's. At about this time, he started visiting Britain regularly to watch the "fathers of Plastic surgery", Sir Harold Gillies and Sir Archibald McIndoe, where he learnt many new techniques. Tessier organized a milestone symposium in Paris in 1967 where he presented his revolutionary techniques to distinguished International Peers, inviting their critical appraisal before continuing Anthony Wolfe, Miami, and Henry K. Kawamoto, Los Angeles, are universally recognized as Paul Tessier's direct successors. In 1973, he carried out the first craniofacial procedure in Britain at the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, which he continued to visit for 25 years. His habitual answer to a challenge was "Pourquoi pas?" (French for "Why not?") which became an international motto. Tessier's contribution to the EACMFS has been of the utmost importance. There is no doubt that it is due to his quidance that the Society has taken a giant step up from being OMFS to its more prestigious current title of Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery. Tessier was one of the Founding Members and an Honorary Member. In 2000, he was given the Jacobson Innovation Award by the American College of Surgeons and was awarded the French Legion of Honor (2005). Tessier's legacy will be passed on to future generations of surgeons. During the 25th EACMFS Congress in Paris 2020, a tribute exhibition coordinated by Silvye Testelin will be organised to show many of this personal drawings, notes, instruments and videos.







LEFT. Paul Tessier scrubbing before a surgery (Courtesy of Zoilo Nuñez Gil).

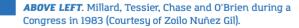
CENTER. Paul Tessier discussing a case with a group of colleagues.

RIGHT. Paul Tessier with Murray exploring a patient operated of Crouzon's syndrome some days after surgery (Courtesy of Luigi Clauser).







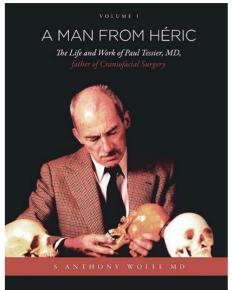


ABOVE RIGHT. Cover of a book of Paul Tessier's figure published by one of his best friends, the North-American Plastic Surgeon, Anthony Wolfe.

CENTER LEFT. Three giants of Surgery. Paul Tessier (FR), Fernando Ortiz-Monasterio (MX) and Hugo Obwegeser (SZ). **CENTER RIGHT.** A consultation with Luigi Clauser in Boulogne, Paris in February 2004.

BELOW LEFT. The 19th Congress of the EACMFS celebrated in Italy was dedicated to the memory of Paul Tessier, who was the first nominated Honorary Member of the EACMFS.

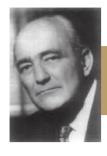
BELOW RIGHT. Paul Tessier the day he received the Legion d'Honor in Paris the year 2005.









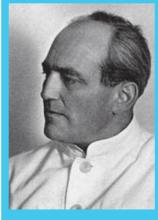


Karl Schuchardt



Karl Schuchardt, M.D., D.D.S., Dr. h. c., was born in 1901 in Itzehoe/Holstein (GE). He studied Medicine and Dentistry at the Universities of Freiburg, Kiel and Munich. He was a Rresident in General Surgery and Maxillo-Facial Surgery at the clinics of Axhausen and Wassmund in Berlin from 1928 to 1934. There, he directed the Maxillo-Facial Department of the St. Norbert Hospital, and was head of the department of Maxillo-Facial Surgery, with 450 beds, in the military hospital in Berlin during the whole of World War II. In Berlin, also, under Hofer, he wrote a monograph on "The tube pedicle flap in reconstructive surgery of the maxillo-facial area" which established his fame and formed the thesis for his "habilitation". At the end of the war, he transferred almost a thousand patients with maxillo-facial injuries to several of the large towns of Northern Germany. Their definitive rehabilitation was concentrated round Hamburg. Here, Schuchardt became Head of the North-Western German Clinic for Maxillo-Facial Surgery in the hospital Eilbek. At the same time, he obtained the open chair for dental, oral and maxillo-facial science at the University of Hamburg. For 12 years, he rebuilt the two clinics out of the post-war ruins under the most difficult conditions, until 1957. His 120 publications, 15 monographs and text-book chapters serve as an indication of his clinical and scientific activities. Many surgical procedures in Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery will forever be linked with Schuchardt's name. His dedication to his work and consequent achievements brought an abundance of honours. In 1951-52, he was Dean of the Medical Faculty, University of Hamburg, and, for four years, chairman of the Association of University Teachers for Dental, Oral and Maxillo-Facial Science. For 10 years, Schuchardt was President of the German Association of Maxillo-Facial Surgery and, after that, president of the German Association for Plastic and Reconstructive Sugery. The University of Helsinki awarded him an honorary Doctor's Degree in 1976. In 1968, he became senator at the Academy of Scientific Research "Leopoldina" in Halle. His work was very fruitful, he gave back a human face to countless patients. He clearly understood that for the future, only his concentrated energy could bring optimal results, although his inclination towards general plastic surgery was strong. Innumerable guests and scholarship holders have returned to their country stimulated and with a professional education from the Hamburg Centre for Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery. A Schuchardt club exists in Tokyo composed of his Japanese guests and students. (Modified from G. Pfeifer to Karl Schuchardt, M.D., D.D.S., Dr. h. c., Hamburg, on his 75th birthday. J Max Fac Surg. 1977; 5: 1-2).







LEFT. Karl Schuchardt (right) during the Second World War in the German Navy. CENTER. Photo of Karl Schuchardt in 1950. RIGHT. One of the last pictures of Karl Schuchardt (Courtesy of Zoilo Nuñez Gil).



Hugo L. Obwegeser



Hugo L. Obwegeser is one of the most influential figures in Oral & Maxillofacial specialty all over the world and especially in Europe. He was the soul and the engine of the Association from its foundation in 1970 until he passed away in 2017 being very active with the Association in his last days. He deserves a special tribute and therefore we reproduce part of the charming words that we heard during the closing ceremony in the EACMFS Congress in Munich 2018, by one of his nephews (Joachim) and one of his best friends (Robert Bruce) with amazing histories and anecdotes.

(The European view. Adapted from: Joachim Obwegeser. A tribute to Hugo L. Obwegeser. Closing Ceremony. 24th EACMFS Congress, Munich, 21st, September, 2018).

As a young lad, Hugo wanted to go to high school in Bregenz. His mother encouraged him in doing so despite the difficult economic situation at that time. He often told me that he was not a model student and for a while he was more interested in soccer than in learning. Only thanks to tutoring and a lot of diligence, he became a good student. Still in old age he spoke with great gratitude for his mother, who always supported him. During the war, he studied Medicine in Innsbruck and Freiburg with interruptions because he was called up to the Army and dispatched to the front, including to Narvik in Norway, where he served as a medical orderly. He told me about another lucky coincidence that happened to him during this time. He received the evacuation order to embark at the Wilhelm Gustloff. This was a huge ship which was considered to be absolutely safe and was used as a hospital ship and refugee boat at that time. On his uniform jacket a bottom was attached with wire. Another soldier falsely claimed Hugo that he had stolen this particular jacket from him. As a result, Hugo was penalized on an old warship. The falsely safe Wilhelm Gustloff was unfortunately torpedoed, and more than 9,000 passengers were killed. But Hugo Obwegeser made a safe crossing with the old warship. Immediately after the war, he completed six months of unpaid training in General Surgery in his hometown. During this time, he got to know his later wife Luise. It was not his intention from the beginning to become a maxillo-facial surgeon; he wanted to become an internal specialist or gynaecologist but there were no paid or even unpaid positions available. Therefore, he decided to go to Vienna and try to get a training job at the Institute of Pathology of the University of Vienna under the famous Hermann V. Chiari. He accepted him as on unpaid guest assistant "number ten". These were hard times. Finally, after a year he had his job. In retrospect he confessed that it was a hard time because of the food problems and the risk of the so called "Viennese disease" which meant tuberculosis, but it was

By chance Richard Trauner, first co-worker of Hans Pichler, the founder of Maxillofacial Surgery in Eastern Europe at the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery at the University Hospital of Vienna, came to him at the Institute of Pathology for some microphotographs of his histology slices of tumours for a publication. In those days the Institute of Pathology only could produce photographs of histology and it happened that Hugo Obwegeser was in charge of helping the clinicians in that matter. Trauner asked him about his plans for the future. He told him of his negative attempts at Internal Medicine and Gynaecology. Trauner informed Hugo that he had just been elected as director of the Dental School and Department of Maxillofacial Surgery at the University of Graz and that he was interested to get co-workers with extensive training in General Pathology and Microbiology. Hugo was pleased to get the offer of a paid position as an assistant at Trauner's Department of Maxillofacial Surgery and the possibility to simultaneously gain his dental qualification. That seemed to be the opportunity of his life. He could become a fully qualified dentist in a paid position. He was full of love and wanted to marry Luise. Because of this, he wrote a telegram to her with the following content: "Come home for engagement, if not desired, please telegram back". This finally



led to the marriage of the young couple.

His plan was, that after he had his Dental Degree he would stay on for a few more years at the Dental School for additional training in the various fields of Dentistry, in order to be fit to start a dental practice in his home town in the Western part of Austria. But, while working in the Section of Maxillofacial Surgery, he found this subject quite interesting and started to produce his own early innovations, such as the continuous loop wiring splint, circumferential wiring of the mandible, transoral open reduction of mandibular fractures and the sagittal split procedure. In 1953, Trauner organized the Annual Austrian Dental Congress. He was a man that was always full of new ideas and was very stimulating for his trainees. Trauner was eager to make his School internationally known. So, he organized pre- and post-congress demonstration operations for visitors, naturally free of charge. Indeed, the most eminent maxillofacial surgeons of Germany participated as visitors and so did Hotz and Schmuziger from the Zürich Dental School. While Hugo was demonstrating a submucous vestibuloplasty procedure, performed under sedation and local anaesthesia, several visitors were watching him, among them the two Professors from Zurich. Naturally they talked to each other in their Swiss-German dialect, which is very similar to our home dialect, as he had grown up only 2 km from the Swiss borders in Western Austria. When they asked him something in high German, he answered in a dialect, equal to theirs, to their great surprise. They obviously had the idea that Hugo should become a candidate to succeed Schmuziger, because he was professionally well trained and could communicate with Swiss patients for whom high German was often like a foreign language. They discussed their problem with Trauner, who agreed to send Hugo to Zürich for a year of probation. In the written contract. Trauner stated that by the end of that year the maxillofacial surgery department should have its own beds in Zurich. Otherwise, Hugo would have to return back to Graz. It was a very difficult time for Hugo Obwegeser as finances were problematic and the opposition from his new Chief made the situation unbearable.

In early 1956, Hotz, the Chief of Orthodontic Department, wanted him to correct a prognathic mandible in a 17-year-old private female patient from Belgium. As the young lady was from a foreign country she should be hospitalized and operated upon in a private hospital and under general anaesthesia. Up til then, Hugo had always operated on his patiens under local anaesthesia with some premedication. This was his first time to perform the sagittal split under general anaesthesia. Naturally he asked for nasal intubation. The anaesthetist had never managed a case like this before, and you can imagine how difficult it was to get an acceptable situation for the operation. Schmuziger was his main assistant plus a young dentist. Everything was strange to Hugo. He did not have any special instruments as we do today. No surprise, on one side he secured the lateral aspect of the ramus as a free fragment. He fixed it with a wire suture and finished his job. On the third postoperative day the girl's face was swollen like a balloon and she was blue all over. Hugo did not know how the case would develop and he visited the Monastery of Einsiedeln and prayed that hopefully everything would heal perfectly without complications. In his prayers he promised to never do another sagittal split osteotomy in case the healing will be complicated. His prayer seemed to help. After six weeks of intermaxillary fixation the patient had a very good result and it was the same 30 years later. As we know he kept on performing the sagittal split osteotomy and therefore I think that Hugo is still in negotiations with God.

Finally, with the support of professors of the Surgical Department of the University and Dental school, who wanted to keep him in Zurich, he became Extraordinarius ad Personam in 1962 and Chief of the Department of Maxillo-Facial Surgery with 6 patient beds. In 1970 he was promoted to Full Professor at the Medical faculty of the University of Zurich. Successively and quickly, Hugo Obwegeser expanded this Department to be the one of the most prestigious maxillo-facial departments worldwide.

After his retirement Hugo still had a strong connection to his profession. He kept on publishing until the last days of his life. He was a very critical and instructive observer in the operating room. He was often asked if he had no other interests in his life but his profession, as he had produced so many new ideas. The answer was always: "I enjoy many hobbies, altogether about five: hunting, fishing, skiing and antiquities. Number five I have forgotten as it was a hobby of my younger times".

(The American view. Adapted from: Robert Bruce Macintosh. Hugo L. Obwegeser: A memoriam. Closing Ceremony. 24th EACMFS Congress, Munich, 21st September, 2018).

Hugo Obwegeser changed everything in those last days of June 1966, when he charmed a stunned group

of American surgeons at a National Session at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington (USA). He spoke of maxillomandibular osteotomies, of the hard and soft tissue manoeuvres of pre-prosthetic surgery, of the management of cleft deformities, and of the intraoral approaches to ablation. He described a refinement of the LeFort I osteotomy, he reviewed the principles of segmental and sagittal ramus operations, he told us about intraoral skin grafting and bone grafting-maneuvers generally forbidden at the time-and about the temporal approach to the infratemporal fossa and even the beginnings of craniofacial surgery. In the tangible sense, Obwegeser did three things: Firstly, he exposed his audience to a series of techniques about which they knew essentially nothing; secondly, he spoke of experience in numbers of patients his audience could hardly imagine; thirdly, he did it all in English, overcoming traditional American impatience with information we cannot readily decipher. In the intangible sense, and perhaps even more importantly, Hugo Obwegeser installed a sense of confidence and encouragement in his American counterparts, demonstrating to them that with his European techniques and experiences they could do the things he did. They could progress, free of opposition from competing surgeons who could not grasp the seemingly acrobatic intraoral manoeuvres and clever extraoral approaches which he detailed.

Again, those days in Zurich were dynamic. Hugo Obwegeser lived robustly and was perpetually intrigued by new information or challenge. He was at times charming, or abrupt, or impatient, or even stubborn. He was never known to avoid arguments and sometimes inclined to start one. He was always demanding of detail, whether with the lowliest trainee, the chief of nursing, or the Maître' at the Hotel Ritz. But he was fair and was committed to courage, determination, and intellectual honesty. He brought these attributes to the foundation of the new Association and its Journal: Contributions for publication had to reflect either hard basic science, a truly new surgical technique or experience with significant numbers of established procedures. His principle for responsible authorship was simple: "If you can't prove or document it, don't write it or speak it". His insistence that maxillofacial surgical training be anchored in recognized formal medical and dental training met with some confusion and resistance in Europe, and certainly in the United States, where the Dental Degree had long been the only mandate. Fortunately, the issue of Medical Degree training has become essentially a non-issue in the United States, with both channels remaining open.

By 1970, an American had introduced the term "orthognathic surgery", to replace "surgical orthodontics", and the average American surgeon's operating room activity had increased ten and even twentyfold. By 1978, the American Society of Oral Surgeons had become confident enough to rename itself the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons. The Professor's recognition in the United States is reflected in his Distinguished Civilian Service Award, Department of the Army (for his training of American military residents); in the First Award for Excellence in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, from the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, being here presented by his long-time friend and colleague, Robert Walker. What would have happened to the American specialty were it not for Hugo Obwegeser? Who's to say? But it is undeniable that Obwegeser was the wind beneath our wings, and that he put more American oral and maxillofacial surgeons into the operating room than any individual before or since. It is further certain that there will not be a maxillofacial case operated on the western side of the Atlantic today, or any day, that does not carry directly or indirectly, the mark of Hugo Obwegeser. He was quite manifestly the most influential maxillofacial surgeon of our time.

His well-recognized resolve, energy, and intensity could occasionally become problematic. In 1978, Obwegeser took over as President of the German Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in Linz. Ordinarily in such circumstances, the incoming President receives the gavel, says thank you, sits down, and adjourns the meeting. Not so in Linz in 1978! For the first 35 minutes of his new presidency, Obwegeser, to the great displeasure of his fellows, listed all the imperfections of that organization and outlined the steps necessary to bring it into accord with his sense of improvement. Similarly, there are many in the audience here this evening who will recall instances in the sessions of this Association, in which resistance to Obwegeser's overflowing enthusiasm for what he considered appropriate courses of action resulted in his abruptly departing the meeting, maybe to return, maybe not.

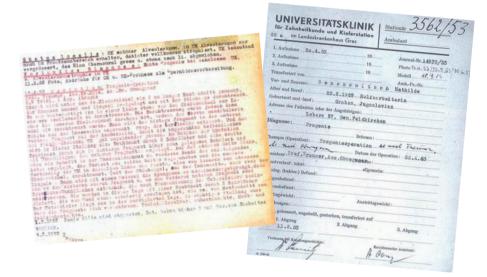
But this eagerness to prevail and excel much more often took a positive course. In preparations for his 50th Anniversary lectures in Washington, he was asked whether he would prefer a chair or a stool to sit on. He replied that he would need neither, and would simply stand; indeed, for the 35 minutes of his presentation he stood straight and erect at the podium, supported only by his 95 year-old legs and will power.



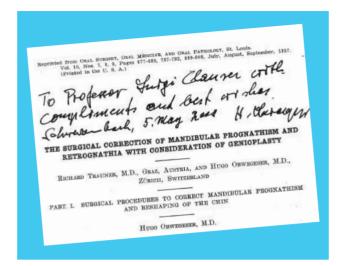
In another instance several years ago, following the completion of a series of exhausting presentations, he remarked that such preparations were getting to be too much for him, and he couldn't do it anymore. "Nonsense, Hugo", remarked his loving wife, Luise. "You will give another lecture, and you'll hear the applause, and then you will come home and prepare for the next presentation". **Training with Hugo Obwegeser was a continuous adventure. One was continually the target of his intellectual challenges and admonitions.** One instance remains indelibly in my mind, a case in which I seemingly could do nothing right. I laboured under a continuous tirade of, "Nein, nein, nein, Macky! Cut here, don't cut there; cut there, don't cut here; use that suture, don't use this suture; use this suture not that suture". At one point, I muttered something into my mask, and he immediately asked, "What did you say?", "I said maybe I'm just too old to learn this technique". "How old are you?" he asked. "I'm 31", I responded. At that, he laughed and laughed, and interrupted the surgery for a full minute while he wiped the tears from his eyes. Over the years since, I still occasionally hear, "Macky, nein, nein, nein". I hear it during the day, and it sometimes haunts me at night.

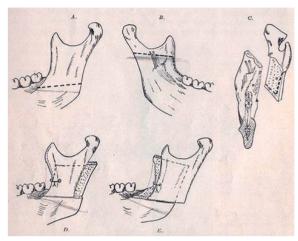






ABOVE LEFT. Social media announcement of the Obituary Session dedicated to the memory of Hugo Obwegeser during the closing ceremony of the 24th Congress of the EACMFS celebrated in 2018 in Munich (Germanu). **ABOVE RIGHT**. December 1967 at Foch Hospital in Paris (France) during a "Peer Review Committee" organized by Paul Tessier (first right). Young Hugo Obwegeser listening (first left) and from left to right, Roger Mouly, Blair Rodgers, Karl Schuchardt and Jack Mustardé. **BELOW**. Official report of the real first sagittal splitting procedures in April 22nd, 1953 by R. Trauner H. Obwegeser and K. Schuchardt (Courtesy of Renato Isufi).













ABOVE LEFT AND RIGHT. The first report in 1957 of one of the most popular surgical techniques in Maxillofacial Surgery, the sagital split technique

(popularly named "Obwegeser technique"), dedicated to Luigi Clauser, and the original drawings of this technique. Obwegeser also pattented several surgical instruments, most of them for orthognathic and graft surgery (Courtesy of Luigi Clauser).

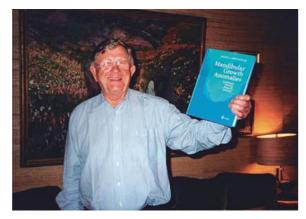
CENTER LEFT. The worldwide scientific community recognizes in Paul Tessier and Hugo Obwegeser the masters of our specialty. Picture in Paris mid 70's.

CENTER RIGHT. Obwegeser (in the middle) during the gala dinner of the 22nd Congress celebrated in 2014 in Prague. First left his nephew Joachim Obwegeser.

BELOW LEFT. Hugo Obwegeser as Head of the Department in the University Hospital in Zurich (elected in 1974) taking a look at a book in his office library.

BELOW RIGHT. Fishing was one of Hugo Obwegeser 's favorite hobbies (Courtesy of Luigi Clauser).















ABOVE LEFT. Hugo Obwegeser published several books. Here showing the "Mandibular Growth Anomalies" (2001).

ABOVE RIGHT. Obwegeser receiving the First Award for Excellence in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, from the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, from his long-time friend and colleague, Robert Walker. (Courtesy of Robert B. Macintosh).

CENTER LEFT. At a visit to the USA several years ago, social activities included a picnic. Here we see the hostess and some other participants (Macintosh left and Triaca in the middle) simply standing around while Obwegeser, the guest, prepares lunch! (Courtesy of Robert B. Macintosh).

CENTER. Obwegeser with his good friend Henry K. Kawamoto, plastic surgeon from the UCLA in California, taking a rest during the ORBIT2011 Congress celebrated in Ferrara, Italy. (Courtesy of Luiqi Clauser).

BELOW. Funny picture of Obwegeser during the Presidential Reception of the 20th Congress EACMFS, Brugges (Belgium), September 2010. Hugo was a charming person beloved by everyone.

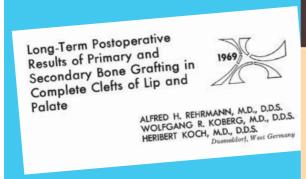
ABOVE THESE LINES. During the 19th Congress EACMFS, Bologna, September 2008, the President Luigi Clauser awards Hugo Obwegeser (Founder and Past President) after the session "A life dedicated to Cranio and Maxillofacial Surgery". Obwegeser was very active attending several activities and congresses of the EACMFS up to his last days.



Wolfgang Koberg



Since the day of its foundation in 1970 in Zurich, Wolfgang Koberg has served the EAMFS as Secretary General. After 16 years of untiring effort and conscientious work on our behalf, he resigned. In recognition of his invaluable contributions the General Assembly elected him to Honorary Membership during the 8th Congress in Madrid in 1986. In 1973, at the International Congress on Cleft Palate in Copenhagen, Wolfgang Koberg of the Rhinisch-Westphalian Technical College, Aachen (West Germany), renounced emotion and passion during discussion of early bone grafting. He promised to discuss it purely factually, fairly and tolerantly. His last paragraph was pithy: "The first, and unfortunately to date the only exact report on late results following primary and early secondary osteoplasty in the cleft alveolus was made on the basis of a large group of patients and confirmed with statistical data and presented in Houston in 1969 (Rehrmann, Koberg and Koch 1970)". Consequently, the most severe maxillary deformities are to be expected as late results of primary bone grafting, so that late secondary osteoplasty remains the only justifiable form of bone transplantation in cleft surgery. In 1973, Wolfgang Koberg of Dusseldorf reported on electronically analysed data on 1,033 cleft patients in Rehrmann's clinic. For the previous five years, speech had been evaluated by a speech therapist and maxillary growth investigated by the "Dysgnathia Index". Koberg summarized: "A direct linear relationship is existent between the age of operation and speech result. The measure of iatrogenic disturbance in maxillary growth depends on the technique applied in palatoplasty. Without any vital damage to maxillary growth, a relatively early but "atraumatic" palatoplasty at the age of 2-3 years can be achieved". He concluded with suggestions for type and timing of surgery.



LEFT. The cover of Koberg's University investigation study in rehabilitation of the cleft palate directed by Alfred Rehrmann.

CENTER. A paper published in 1969 by A. Rehrmann (his Chaiman) and Koberg (Assistant) in cleft lip repair, that was previously presented at the International Congress on Cleft Palate in Houston (TX, USA).

RIGHT. Drawing of W. Koberg printed in Millard's textbook (from Millard D. Ralph Jr., "Cleft Craft: The Evolution of Its Surgery-Volume III: Alveolar and Palatal Deformities" (1980)).









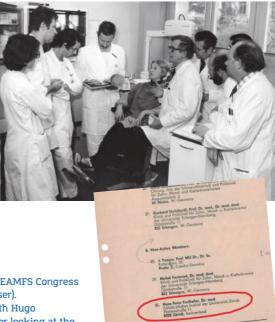
Hans-Peter Freihofer



The Netherlands

Hans-Peter Freihofer studied Medicine and Dentistry between 1955 and 1965 at the Universities of Genève and Zürich (Switzerland). His studies were interrupted when he served in the Swiss Army. He subsequently specialized in Oral and Maxillofacial surgery at the Department of Hugo Obwegeser in Zürich during 1968-1971, followed by one year of training in craniofacial and plastic surgery with professor Tessier in Paris (France). He became an "Oberatzt" after his training period and later a "Privatdozent" at the Department in Zürich. During this period, he already assisted H. Obwegeser with the management of the European Journal and was even Editor-in-Chief ad interim in the year 1979. That was also the year that he was appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery in Nijmegen (The Netherlands). Whilst he was in charge of a developing department, he took on the job of Editor in Chief of the European Journal for a twelve-year period until 1992. He was honoured with an Honorary Membership of the EACMFS at the end of that period. A few years later, he was also made an Honorary member of the Dutch Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. He brought many surgical techniques to Nijmegen. His favourite surgical topics were peri-orbital and secondary cleft lip and palate surgery. The results of his reseach were published in many of the 150 peer-reviewed articles of which he was first or second author. He was also responsible for the training of 25 residents. Together with Paul Stoelinga and Peter Egyedi, he was instrumental in achieving acceptance in The Netherlands of the need for a Dental and Medical Diploma in order to specialize in Oral & Maxillofacial surgery, which became mandatory in the year 2000. In 2020, he sadly passed away in the middle of the global COVID-19 pandemic.





ABOVE LEFT. H. P. Freihofer during the Opening Ceremony in the 2nd EAMFS Congress in Zurich (Switzerland) in September 1974 (Courtesy of Emil Steinhauser). **ABOVE RIGHT.** In Zurich, during a clinical examination of a patient with Hugo Obwegeser's staff. Hans Peter Freihofer can be identifyied in the center looking at the patients's clinical chart.

BELOW. Hans Peter Freihofer was a Founding Member of the EAMFS, enrolled in German- speaking and East-European countries as a non-active member as it is registered in the Original Statutes of the Association.



Jacques Lévignac



France

To deal with the man Jacques Lévignac and his part in the EACMFS is also to deal with the place of France in the European Association and with the place of Maxillofacial Surgery in France too. He was a rather original artist and surgeon with a great educational dimension which brought our Association ahead. Educated as a stomatologist in France, he quickly realised that he should complete his education in the United States because as he wanted to improve in surgery. His first year of training was in Canada and then he went to the United States. This allowed him to perform surgery which will always progress thanks to the numerous relationships he had with the ENT school of the Hôpital de Lariboisière in Paris. In fact, at that time in Paris there was a battle between two maxillofacial university principles: those who believed that stomatology is only devoted to oral surgery and the other from the first World War who believed that the whole facial surgery belonged to an inseparable anatomical unit. The numerous friendly relations of Jacques Lévignac (Paul Tessier, Jean Delaire, Jacques Dautry, Louis Merville) lead him to create the French Association of Maxillofacial Surgery and to be integrated into the EAMFS. As a facial surgeon, Lévignac learned a lot from discussions with both Hugo Obwegeser and also Delaire's quidance, who inspired his interests for his patients, always with the same principle that function and morphology are closely linked. His paper entitled "Construction of the face, aesthetism and perception, morphological dysrhythm sand eurhythms", perfectly embodied his philosophies and ethical behaviour. A great fan of African masks, drawing and sculpting, we remember the sculpture of the head of Paul Tessier in wires along with the unique textual explanation he created. Jacques Lévignac was Education Officer of the EACMFS until 1990. He had largely developed courses at the European level which were well-known even by senior surgeons like Tessier. These were repeated many times for the Trainees. When he retired, he left Paris to go Montpellier and then settled in the french Dordogne region. He still had a good relationship with his friend Emil Steinhauser who regularly visited him in his beautiful house by the Dordogne River. His character was elegant and discreet and his memories should be written on the Chauvet walls as prehistorical drawings.





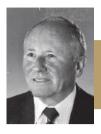


LEFT. "Paul Tessier, le conquérant", sculpture made by Jacques Lévignac.

CENTER. Jacques Lévignac speaking during a discussion in a Course in year 1994 with Peter Egyedi, Emil Steinhäuser and Roberto Brusati (Courtesy of Paul Stoelinga).

RIGHT. Picture of Jacques Levignac dedicated to Luigi Clauser (Courtesy of Luigi Clauser).





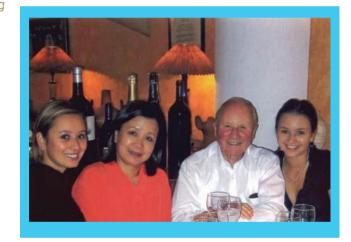
Emil W. Steinhäuser



Germany

Prof. Dr. med. Dent. Dr. med. Emil W. Steinhäuser, Professor Emeritus of Oral, Maxillofacial Surgery and Facial Surgery at the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg (Germany). After studying Dentistry and Medicine, he became a Dr. med. Dent. and in 1953 obtained a doctorate degree. From 1958 to 1963 he was an assistant physician in the Maxillofacial Surgery Department of the Dental Institute of the University of Zurich under the direction of Hugo L. Obwegeser. In 1964, with the support of a Fullbright Research Fellowship at the University of Texas, he was Research Fellow in the field of Plastic Surgery. From 1965 to 1969 he was again Chief Physician in the Maxillofacial Surgery Department in Zurich. From there he moved to the University of Minnesota in 1969 as an associate professor, where he worked until 1972. In 1972 he was elected Chief Physician of the Maxillofacial Surgery Department of the Cantonal Hospital in Lucerne (SZ), and in 1973 he followed the call to Erlangen to the ordinary chair for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, with orthodontic, pre-prosthetic, plastic and reconstructive surgery. His habilitation, which was awarded the Martin Wasmund Prize of the German Society for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, was published in 1968 on the topic "The reconstruction of

the lower jaw by intraoral bone grafts, the healing and influence by the function". His great experiences in orthodontic surgery were written by him together with I. Rudzki-Janson in the book "Andonorthopaic Surgery. An Interdisciplinary Task" Volume I and II. He supervised 9 graduates and numerous doctoral students; several of them achieved prestigious professional and scientific positions.





Emil W. Steinhäuser, R. Martin-Granizo and H. Obwegeser during the gala dinner in the 22nd EACMFS Congress in Prague (Czech Republic) in 2014.

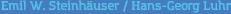


ABOVE. Emil and Miriam Steinhäuser and the two daughters Anna-Katharina and Stephanie (Courtesy of Luigi Clauser).

BELOW LEFT. Steinhäuser receiving the award as an Honorary Member of the EACMFS from Luigi Clauser (Bologna, 2008).

BELOW RIGHT. In the Department of Maxillo-Facial Surgery, Canton Hospital in Lucerne (Switzerland) in 1972 (Courtesy of Luigi Clauser).







Hans-Georg Luhr



Germany

The Haller Medal, the highest award of the Medical Faculty for a longtime, was granted for emeritus Director of the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery of the UMG, Prof. (em.) Dr. Hans-Georg Luhr, proven expert in the field of Oral Surgery, During his time as Head of the Department, he developed the smallest bone fixation system in the world. The so-called "Luhr Micro System" has a screw diameter of 0.8 millimeters. The development of plate osteosynthesis for the treatment of facial skull fractures and the therapy of congenital facial malformations, the so-called "dysgnathia", gave him great recognition from national and international colleagues. Hans-Georg Luhr was born on July 7th, 1932 in Homberg am Niederrhein (Germany) and studied Medicine and Dentistry in Marburg, Munich and Bonn. In 1958 he sat the medical exam in Bonn and got his doctorate in the same year. He passed his state dental examination in 1960 and then worked as a ship's doctor and led a dental station in West Africa. In 1969, he was habilitated at the University of Hamburg for clinical and experimental work for the field of Dentistry, Oral and Maxillofacial surgery, His appointment as Professor at the University of Hamburg took place in 1974. H. G. Luhr worked from 1968 at the Hamburg Clinic as Senior Physician for Surgery in the Dentistry Department. For Luhr, the main areas of work in the clinic and research were the dental surgeries, traumatology and tumour and reconstructive surgery. In 1969, he received the Martin Wassmund Prize of the German Society of Maxillofacial Surgery, In 1978, H. G. Luhr was appointed to the Chair of Maxillofacial Surgery at the University of Göttingen at the Department of the same name until his retirement in 2000. Because of his merits in the development of osteosynthesis of the skull, in 1997, H. G. Luhr held the "honorable Kazanjian lecture "of the American Society of Maxillofacial Surgeons.



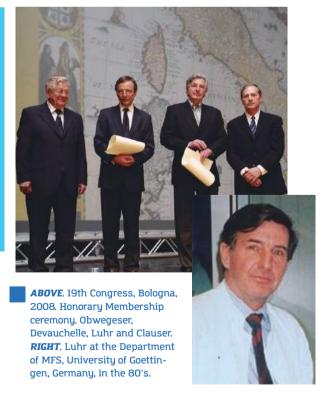
ABOVE LEFT. One of the original publications of the Luhr Microfixation System in the European J. Craniomaxillofac Surg. in 1988.

ABOVE RIGHT. Explanation of how the connection bars between the holes, allow a precise 3D modelling of the plate.

BELOW RIGHT. One of the first Luhr

CMF Modular System for craniomaxillofacial plating.









Helene Matras



Helene Matras studied A-levels in 1952 Matura Vienna, Austria. She undertook specialist training in Dentistry and Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at the University of Vienna, Austria, from 1952-1958. At the University of Dentistry, Vienna, Austria, in 1960, she obtained a licence to practice dentistry. Matras did her postgraduate studies at Georgetown University School of Dentistry (USA) in 1962. She went to the Department of Dental Prosthetics at the University of Dentistry, Vienna, Austria in 1962 and transfered back to the Department of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery at the Medical University of Vienna, Austria in 1963. In 1971, Helene gained the "venia docendi" (authorization to teach) in the field of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and obtained the professional title of Adjunct University Professor in 1979. She was Director of the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at the State Medical Institutions, Salzburg, Austria, from 1983 to 1995. Matras invented the Fibrin Glue-Tissucol. Since 1995, Matras has been in retirement. Her memberships include: Member of the Austrian Society for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, the Austrian Dentists' Association, the Austrian Society for Surgery and Traumatology, the Austrian Society for Plastic Surgery, the German Society for Maxillofacial Surgery, the European Association for Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery (EACMFS), Member actif etranger of the Association Française des Chirurgiens Maxillo-Faciaux, Member of the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina and Member of the German Society for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. She was President of the Austrian Society for OMFS from 1990-1994. She is an active collaborator of the EACMFS with an auspice of Congress scholarships for Trainees and young specialists (less than 3 years) from the Eastern Countries, that are granted every two years.





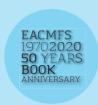


ABOVE LEFT. Helene Matras with a group of researchers in a practical course in the old historical library of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Wien (Austria) in 2016.

ABOVE RIGHT AND BELOW. Helene Matras receiving a recognition from the EACMFS President Daniel Hrusak in Prague 2014 during the Closing Ceremony, with the Education & Training Officer, Julio Acero and the General Secretary, Henry Thuau.

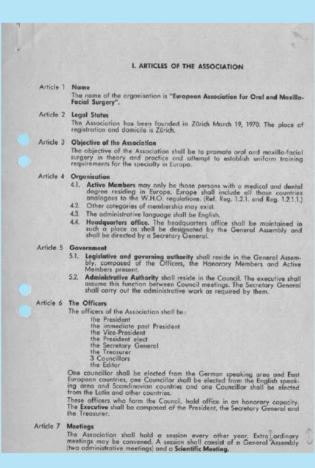
Honorary Members of the EACMFS who were also Presidents of EACMFS. (See Chapter 2, EACMFS Presidents & Congresses in chronological order of appointment).

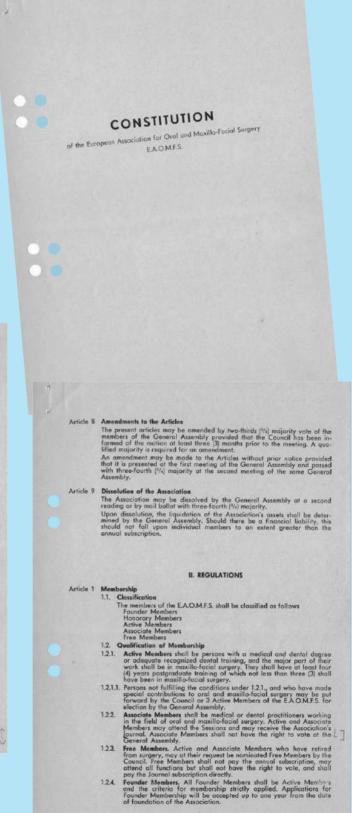




Addendum

This is the original document of the Constitution of the European Association for Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery (EAOMFS) signed and published on 19th March, 1970 in Zurich (Switzerland). It includes the nine articles of the Association and the seven regulations. that incorporated membership, friends, officers, committees, sessions, publications and amendments. In addition, there was a list of members, including the eight members of the Council (1970-1972), one honorary member (Paul Tessier) and all active and non-active members (a total of 57 members). They were divided into, fourteen from English-speaking and Scandinavian countries, sixteen from German-speaking and East-European countries and twenty seven Latin-speaking and other European countries.





Executive Committees of Council of the EACMFS

President: Frank Celesnik (YU)

Vice-President: Alfred Rehrmann (GE)

President Elect: Hugo L. Obwegeser (SZ)

Secretary General: Wolfgang Koberg (GE)

Treasurer: Jacques Dautrey (FR)

Councillors: there should be at least 3 councillors

1970-1972 (Members of the Council)

Councillors: there should be at least 3 councillors representing German-speaking area and east European countries; English-speaking area and Scandinavian countries; and Latin and other countries.

Mogens Glahn (DE), Giuseppe Rossi (IT), Jaroslav Toman (CZ)

1972-1974 (Members of the Council)

President: Hugo L. Obwegeser (SZ)
Immediate past President: Franc Celesnik (YU)
Vice-President: Charles Freidel (FR)
President Elect: Norman L. Rowe (GB)
Secretary General: Wolfgang Koberg (GE)
Treasurer: Milivoj Perko (SZ)
Councillors: Luis Calatrava (SP)
Mogens Glahn (DE)
Stefan Knapik (PO)
Louis Merville (FR)

1974-1976 (Executive Committee)

Giuseppe Rossi (IT)

Jaroslav Toman (CZ)

President: Norman L. Rowe (GB)
Immediate past President: H. L. Obwegeser (SZ)
Vice-President: Mogens Glahn (DE)
President Elect: Camillo Curioni (IT)
Secretary General: Wolfgang Koberg (GE)
Treasurer: Milivoj Perko (SZ)
Assistant Secretary: Ingolf Koblin (GE)
Councillors: Paul-E. Berger (BE)
Luis Calatrava (SP)
Stefan Knapik (PO)
Louis Merville (FR)
John Sowray (GB)
Jaroslav Toman (CZ)

1976-1978 (Executive Committee)

President: Camillo Curioni (IT)
Immediate past President: Norman L. Rowe (GB)
Vice-President: Mogens Glahn (DE)
President Elect: Stefan Knapik (PO)
Secretary General: Wolfgang Koberg (GE)
Treasurer: Milivoj Perko (SZ)
Editor-in-Chief: Hugo L. Obwegeser (SZ)
Councillors: Paul-E. Berger (BE)
Luis Calatrava (SP), Louis Merville (FR)
Gerhard Pfeifer (GE), Valerian Popescu (RO)
John Sowray (GB)

The first Executive Committee (1970-1972)



1978-1980 (Executive Committee)

President: Stefan Knapik (PO)
Immediate past President: Camillo Curioni (IT)
Vice-President: Norman L. Rowe (GB)
President Elect: Gerhard Pfeifer (GE)
Secretary General: Wolfgang Koberg (GE)
Treasurer: Milivoj Perko (SZ)
Editor-in-Chief: Hugo L. Obwegeser (SZ)
Councillors: José R. Alonso del Hoyo (SP)
Paul-E. Berger (BE)
Camillo Curioni (IT)
Jean Delaire (FR)
Stefan Knapik (PO)
Valle J. Oikarinen (FI)
Gerhard Pfeifer (GE)
Valerian Popescu (RO)
John Sowray (GB)

1980-1982 (Executive Committee)

President: Gerhard Pfeifer (GE) Immediate past President: Stefan Knapik (PO) Vice-President: Norman L. Rowe (GB) President Elect: **Jean Delaire (FR**) Secretary General: Wolfgang Koberg (GE) Treasurer: Hermann F. Sailer (SZ) Education Officer: Jacques Lévignac (FR) Editor-in-Chief: Hans Peter Freihofer jr. (DU) Councillors: José R. Alonso del Hoyo (SP) Camillo Curioni (IT) Jean Delaire (FR) Stefan Knapik (PO) Chistos Martis (GR) Gerhard Pfeifer (GE) Robert Peiffer (BE) John Sowray (GB)

1982-1984 (Executive Committee)

President: Jean Delaire (FR)
Immediate past President: Gerhard Pfeifer (GE)
Vice-President: John Sowray (GB)
President Elect: J. R. Alonso del Hoyo (SP)
Secretary General: Wolfgang Koberg (GE)
Treasurer: Hermann F. Sailer (SZ)
Education Officer: Jacques Lévignac (FR)
Editor-in-Chief: Hans P. Freihofer Jr. (DU)
Councillors: José R. Alonso del Hoyo (SP)
Peter Clarke (GB), Camillo Curioni (IT)
Jean Delaire (FR), Stefan Flieger (PO)
Chistos Martis (GR), Valle J. Oikarinen (FI)
Gerhard Pfeifer (GE), Robert Peiffer (BE)



1984-1986 (Executive Committee)

President: Iosé R. Alonso del Houo (SP) Immediate past President: Jean Delaire (FR) Senior President Elect 1988: Chistos Martis (GR) President Elect 1990: Robert Peiffer (BE) President Elect 1992: Rudolf Fries (AS) Vice-President: John H. Sowray (GB) Secretary General: Wolfgang Koberg (GE) Treasurer: Hermann F. Sailer (SZ) Education Officer: Jacques Lévignac (FR) Editor-in-Chief: Hans Peter Freihofer jr. (DU) Councillors: Mikko Aaltonen (FI) José R. Alonso del Hoyo (SP) Peter Clarke (GB) Camillo Curioni (IT) Stefan Flieger (PO) Chistos Martis (GR) Gerhard Pfeifer (GE) Robert Peiffer (BE)

1986-1988 (Executive Committee)

President: Chistos Martis (GR) Immediate past President: J. R. A. del Hoyo (SP) Senior President Elect 1990: Robert Peiffer (BE) President Elect 1992: Rudolf Fries (AS) President Elect 1994: Paul Stoelinga (DU) Secretary General: John H. Sowray (GB) Treasurer: Hermann F. Sailer (SZ) Education Officer: Jacques Lévignac (FR) Editor-in-Chief: Hans Peter Freihofer jr. (DU) Councillors: Mikko Aaltonen (FI) Iosé R. Alonso del Houo (SP) John Bowermann (GB) Jean Delaire (FR) Stefan Flieger (PO) Constantino Giardino (IT) Wolfgang Koberg (GE) Chistos Martis (GR) Robert Peiffer (BE)

1988-1990 (Executive Committee)

President: Robert Peiffer (BE) Immediate past President: Chistos Martis (GR) Senior President Elect 1992: Rudolf Fries (BE) President Elect 1994: Paul Stoelinga (DU) President Elect 1994: Hermann F. Sailer (SZ) Secretary General: John H. Sowray (GB)
Assistant Secretary: John Ll. Williams (GB)
Treasurer: Hermann F. Sailer (SZ) Education Officer: Jacques Lévignac (FR) Editor-in-Chief: Hans Peter Freihofer Jr. (DU) Councillors: Mikko Aaltonen (FI) josé R. Alonso del Hoyo (SP) John Bowermann (GB) Costantino Giardino (IT) Wolfgang Koberg (GE) Leszek Krust (PO) Chistos Martis (GR) Robert Peiffer (BE)

Francoise Souyris (FR)

1990-1992 (Members of the Council)

President: Rudolf Fries (AS)
Immediate past President: Robert Peiffer (BE)
Senior President Elect 1994: Paul Stoelinga (DU)
Junior President Elect 1996: Hermann F. Sailer (SZ)
President Elect 1998: Christian Lindqvist (FI)
Secretary General: John H. Sowray (GB)
Assistant Secretary: John Ll. Williams (GB)
Treasurer: Hermann F. Sailer (SZ)
Education Officer: Jacques Lévignac (FR)
Editor-in-Chief: Hans Peter Freihofer Jr. (DU)
Editor-in-Chief Elect: Karsten Gundlach (GE)
Councillors: José R. Alonso del Hoyo (SP)
John Bowermann (GB)
Costantino Giardino (IT)
Wolfgang Koberg (GE)
Leszek Kryst (PO)
Christian Lindqvist (FI)
Chistos Martis (GR)
Robert Peiffer (BE)
Francoise Souuris (FR)

1992-1994 (Members of the Council)

President: Paul Stoelinga (DU)
Immediate past President: Rudolf Fries (AS)
Senior President Elect 1996: Hermann F. Sailer (SZ)
Junior President Elect 1998: Christian Lindqvist (FI)
Secretary General: John Ll. Williams (GB)
Assistant Secretary: John Lowry (GB)
Treasurer: Hermann F. Sailer (SZ)
Education Officer: Jacques Lévignac (FR)
Editor-in-Chief: Emil Steinhauser (GE)
Councillors: José R. Alonso del Hoyo (SP)
Roberto Brusati (IT)
Irene Karabouta (GR)
Leszek Kryst (PO)
Christian Lindqvist (FI)
John Lowry (GB)
Egbert Machtens (GE)
Robert Peiffer (BE)
Francoise Souyris (FR)

1994-1996 (Members of the Council)

President: Hermann F. Sailer (SZ)
Immediate past President: Paul Stoelinga (DU)
Senior President Elect 98: Christian Lindqvist (FI)
Junior President Elect 2000: John Ll. Williams (GB)
Secretary General: John Ll. Williams (GB)
Assistant Secretary: John Lowry (GB)
Treasurer: Roberto Brusati (IT)
Education Officer: Bernard Devauchelle (FR)
Editor-in-Chief: Emil Steinhauser (GE)
National Councillors*

*from this date, a Councillor is elected representing each associated Nation

1996-1998 (Members of the Council)

President: Christian Lindqvist (FI)
Immediate past President: Hermann F. Sailer (SZ)
Senior President Elect 2000: John Ll. Williams (GB)
Junior President Elect 2002: Ulrich Joos (GE)
Secretary General: John Ll. Williams (GB)
Assistant Secretary: John Lowry (GB)
Treasurer: Roberto Brusati (IT)
Editor-in-Chief: Emil Steinhauser (GE)
Education Officer: Bernard Devauchelle (FR)
National Councillors

1998-2000 (Members of the Council)

President: John Ll. Williams (GB)
Immediate past President: Christian Lindqvist (FI)
President Elect 2002: Ulrich Joos (GE)
Secretary General: John Lowry (GB)
Assistant Secretary: Henry Thuau (GB)
Treasurer: Hermann F. Sailer (SZ)
Editor-in-Chief: Karsten Gundlach (GE)
Education Officer: Bernard Devauchelle (FR)
National Councillors

2000-2002 (Executive Committee)

President: Ulrich Joos (GE)
Immediate past President: John Ll. Williams (GB)
President Elect 2002: Bernard Devauchelle (FR)
Junior President Elect 2004: Guillermo Raspall (SP)
Secretary General: John Lowry (GB)
Assistant Secretary: Henri Thuau (GB)
Treasurer: Klaus Grätz (SZ)
Editor-in-Chief: Karsten Gundlach (GE)
Education Officer: Bernard Devauchelle (FR)
National Councillors

2002-2004 (Executive Committee)

President: Bernard Devauchelle (FR)
Immediate past President: Ulrich Joos (GE)
President Elect 2006: Guillermo Raspall (SP)
Junior President Elect 2008: Luigi Clauser (IT)
Secretary General: John Lowry (GB)
Assistant Secretary: Henri Thuau (GB)
Treasurer: Klaus Grätz (SZ)
Editor-in-Chief: Karsten Gundlach (GE)
Education Officer: Bernard Devauchelle (FR)
Education and Training Off. (designate): Julio Acero (SP)
Media Development Off. (designate): H.-P. Howaldt (GE)
National Councillors

2004-2006 (Executive Committee)

President: Guillermo Raspall (SP)
Immediate past President: Bernard Devauchelle (FR
President Elect 2008: Luigi Clauser (IT)
Junior President Elect 2010: Maurice Mommaerts (BE)
Secretary General: John Lowry (GB)
Assistant Secretary: Henri Thuau (GB)
Treasurer: Klaus Grätz (SZ)
Editor-in-Chief: Karsten Gundlach (GE)
Education and Training Officer: Julio Acero (SP)
Educational Trustee (Foundation): Ulrich Joos (GE)
Christian Lindqvist (FI)
Media Development Officer: Hans-P. Howaldt (GE)
National Councillors

2006-2008 (Executive Committee)

President: Luigi Clauser (IT)
Immediate past President: Guillermo Raspall (SP)
Senior Pres. Elect 2010: Maurice Mommaerts (BE)
Junior President Elect 2012: Miso Virag (CR)
Secretary General: John Lowry (GB)
Assistant Secretary: Henri Thuau (GB)
Treasurer: Klaus Grätz (SZ)
Editor-in-Chief: Jörg Wiltfang (GE)
Education and Training Officer: Julio Acero (SP)
Educational Trustee (Foundation): Ulrich Joos (GE)
Christian Lindqvist (FI)
Media Development Officer: Hans-P. Howaldt (GE)
Association Secretariat: Jill McFarland (GB)
National Councillors

2008-2010 (Executive Committee)

President: Maurice Mommaerts (BE)
Immediate past President: Luigi Clauser (IT)
Senior President Elect 2012: Miso Virag (CR)
President Elect 2014: Daniel Hrusak (CP)
Secretary General: Henri Thuau (GB)
Assistant Secretary: Nicholas Kalavrezos (GR)
Treasurer: Klaus Grätz (SZ)
Assistant Treasurer: Joachim Obwegeser (SZ)
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Education and Training Officer: Julio Acero (SP)
Educational Trustee (Foundation): Ulrich Joos (GE)
Christian Lindqvist (FI)
Media Development Officer: Hans-P. Howaldt (GE)
Association Secretariat: Jill McFarland (GB)
National Councillors



2010-2012 (Executive Committee)

President: Miso Virag (CR)
Immediate past President: Maurice Mommaerts (BE)
Senior President Elect 2014: Daniel Hrusak (CP)
President Elect 2016: Ian Martin (GB)
Secretary General: Henri Thuau (GB)
Assistant Secretary: Nicholas Kalavrezos (GR)
Treasurer: Joachim Obwegeser (SZ)
Editor-in-Chief: Jörg Wiltfang (GE)
Education and Training Officer: Julio Acero (SP)
Educational Trustee (Foundation): Ulrich Joos (GE)

Christian Lindqvist (FI)
Media Development Officer: Hans-Peter Howaldt (GE)
Executive Advisors: Karsten Gundlach (GE)
Carlos Navarro-Vila (SP)
Association Secretariat: Jill McFarland (GB)
National Councillors

2012-2014 Executive Committee)

President: Daniel Hrusak (CP)
Immediate past President: Miso Virag (CR)
Senior President Elect 2016: Ian Martin (GB)
President Elect 2018: Klaus-Dietrich Wolff (GE)
President Elect 2020: Jean Paul Meningaud (FR)
Secretary General: Henri Thuau (GB)
Assistant Secretary: Nicholas Kalavrezos (GR)
Treasurer: Joachim Obwegeser (SZ)
Editor-in-Chief: Jörg Wiltfang (GE)
Education and Training Officer: Julio Acero (SP)
Media Development Officer: Hans-Peter Howaldt (GE)
Research: Sylvie Testelin (FR)
Executive Advisors: Karsten Gundlach (GE)
Manlio Galie (IT)
Association Secretariat: Jill McFarland (GB)
National Councillors

2014-2016 (Executive Committee)

President: Ian Martin (GB)
Immediate past President: Daniel Hrusak (CP)
Senior President Elect 2018: Klaus-D. Wolff (GE)
Junior President Elect 2020: Jean P. Meningaud (FR)
Secretary General: Henri Thuau (GB)
Assistant Secretary: Nicholas Kalavrezos (GR)
Treasurer: Joachim Obwegeser (SZ)
Editor-in-Chief: Jörg Wiltfang (GE)
Education and Training Officer: Julio Acero (SP)
Media Development Officer: Hans-Peter Howaldt (GE)
Research: Sylvie Testelin (FR)
Executive Advisors: Karsten Gundlach (GE)
Manlio Galie (IT)
Association Secretariat: Jill McFarland (GB)
National Councillors

2016-2018 (Executive Committee)

President: Klaus-Dietrich Wolff (GE)
Immediate past President: Ian Martin (GB)
Senior President Elect 2020: Jean Paul Meningaud (FR)
Junior President Elect 2022: Julio Acero (SP)
Secretary General: Nicholas Kalavrezos (GR)
Assistant Secretary: Satheesh Prabhu (GB)
Treasurer: Joachim Obwegeser (SZ)
Editor-in-Chief: Jörg Wiltfang (GE)
Education and Training Officer: Manlio Galie (IT)
Media Development Officer: Aakshay Gulati (GB)
Research: Sylvie Testelin (FR)
Executive Advisors: Frank Hölzle (GE)
Rafael Martín-Granizo (SP)
Association Secretariat: Jill McFarland (GB)
National Councillors

2018-2020 (Executive Committee)

President: Jean Paul Meningaud (FR)

Immediate past President: Klaus-D. Wolff (GE)

Senior President Elect 2022: Julio Acero (SP)

Junior President Elect 2024: Manlio Galie (IT)

Secretary General: Nicholas Kalavrezos (GR)

Assistant Secretary: Satheesh Prabhu (GB)

Treasurer: Joachim Obwegeser (SZ)

Editor-in-Chief: Emeka Nkenke (AS)

Education and Training Officer: Manlio Galie (IT)

Media Development Officer: Aakshay Gulati (GB)

Research: Sylvie Testelin (FR)

Executive Advisors: Frank Hölzle (GE)

Rafael Martin-Granizo (SP)

Association Secretariat: Jill McFarland (GB)

National Councillors



The last executive Committee (2018-2020).



Coordinators

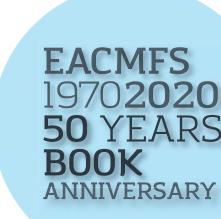
Rafael Martin-Granizo, MD, FEBOMS

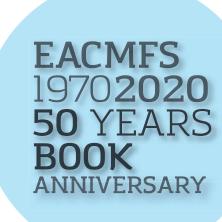
He was born in León (Spain) in 1963. He obtained his medical degree in the Universidad Autónoma of Madrid, Spain in 1987. His finished his training programme as an Oral & Maxillofacial Surgeon in 1997. He is Fellow European FEBOMFS since 2000. Since 1997 he is a staff member in Clínico San Carlos Hospital in Madrid, Spain. He actively participates in training programs with the Spanish government and is a member of the executive of FACME (Federation of Medical Specialties in Spain). He was president of SECOM (Spanish Association OMFS) from 2009-2011. Also, he is an active member of IAOMS, EACMFS & SECOM. Member of the European Society of TMJ Surgeons (ESTM-JS). In the EACMFS he was councillor for Spain (2010-2016) and is an executive advisor of the executive committee since 2016. He was director of Rev. Esp. Cir. Oral Maxilofac (2007-2011) and a member of the editorial board of european J Craniomaxillofac Surg. He is an editor of 3 editions of "The Manual of the OMFS Resident in Training" in Spanish and director and coordinator of 2 eds. of "White Book in OMFS in Spain and SECOM 50th Anniversary Book". His practice is focused on TMJ surgery (arthroscopy), orthognathic, microsurgery and usually he gives many courses & relationships mainly in South-America (BR, AR, VE, CO, PE, MX, CH).

Manlio Galiè, MD, DMD, FEBOMFS

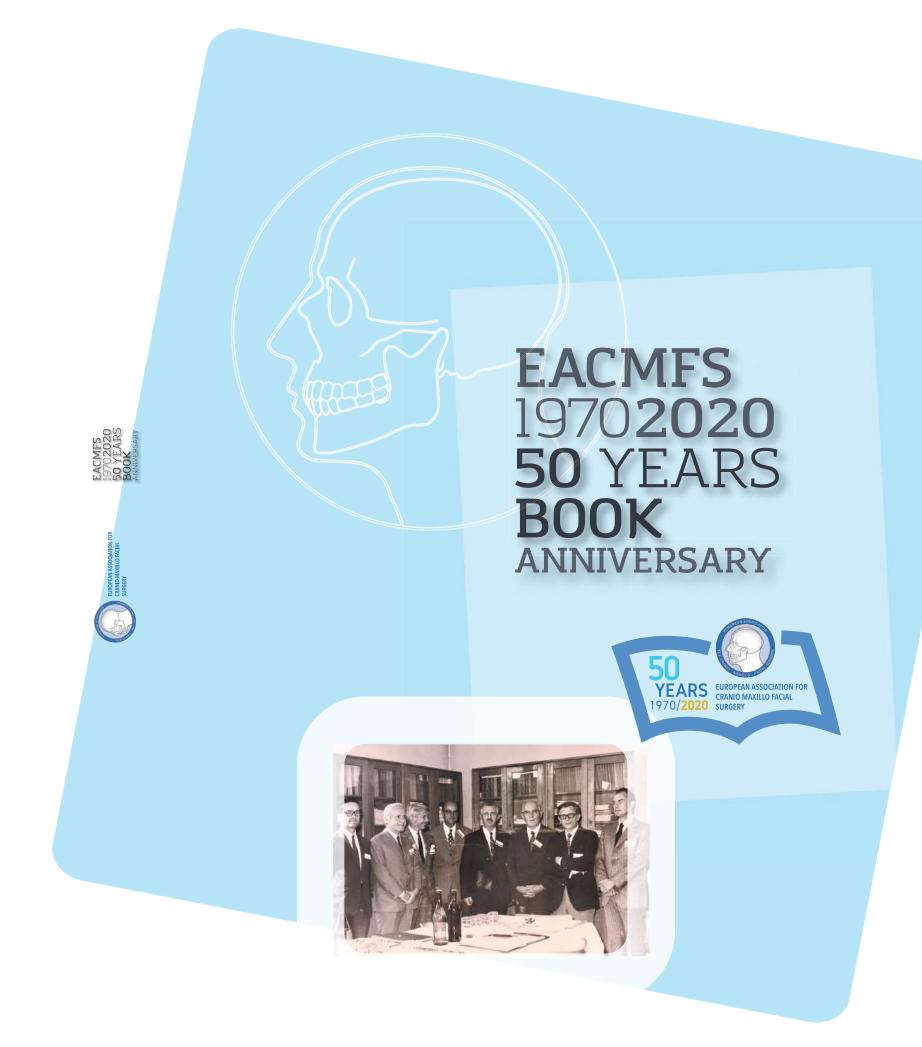
He is Clinical Professor at the St. Anna University Hospital of Ferrara (Italy), Head of the Department of Cranio Maxillo Facial Surgery-Center for Orbital Pathology & Surgery. He has completed formal training in both Medicine MD and Dentistry DMD. He specializes in Maxillo-Facial Surgery and in ENT Surgery. Manlio Galiè has lectured as invited speaker at numerous seminars, meetings, Roundtables and Congresses in Italy, Europe, and worldwide. Author of over 70 publications in national and international journals, he is a member of the Editorial Board of the J Craniomaxillofac Surg, of the J Craniomaxillofac Trauma Reconstruct and of the Annals Maxillofac Surg. International Fellow at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Craniofacial Center. Fellow of the European Board of Oro-Maxillo-Facial Surgery (FEBOMFS). Education & Training Officer of the European Association for Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery (EACMFS). Junior President Elect (2022/2024) of the EACMFS. Member of the European Clinical Network: EUROCRAN and ORPHANET. Member of the following Associations: EACMFS, SILPS, SICMFS (Member of the Executive Committee), IAOMS, ISCFS.











European Association for Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery (EACMFS) (1970-2020)

The European Association was founded in 1970 when Hugo Obwegeser felt that this emerging speciality needed the support of a strong professional body, after a meeting of 59 participants who acted as founding members. During these 50 years of life, this Association has organized 25 Congresses and had 25 different Presidents. A peculiarity is that in opposite to other associations, the President of the Association is the President of the Congress. This year in 2020, EACMFS celebrates its 50th Anniversary and the 25th Congress in Paris.

Nowadays, Europe is constituted by a variety of countries, cultures and languages that make this association crucial for an adequate professional functioning. Today, EACMFS is constituted by more than 40 National Associations and almost 2,000 individual members, including specialist in Oro-Maxillo-Facial Surgery as well as specialists in

The objectives of the Association are to promote Cranio-Maxillo-Facial surgery in theory and practice and to attempt to establish uniform training requirements for this in Europe and encourage these world-

EACMFS has several communication media, including the official Journal of Cranio-Naxillo-Facial Surgery with a high impact factor and the website www.eacmfs.org a modern tool for scientific interchange.

Many important events have occurred during these 50 years and this book tries to reflect, preserve and help to remember these relevant dates for future generations. The book includes a brief history of the Association, data of the Presidents and Honour Members, a report of the past, present and future of every constituting National Association and other interesting topics. It is also a tribute to those founding members and all the people that have made that our Association has become to its 50th birthday in very good health.



