

U O W

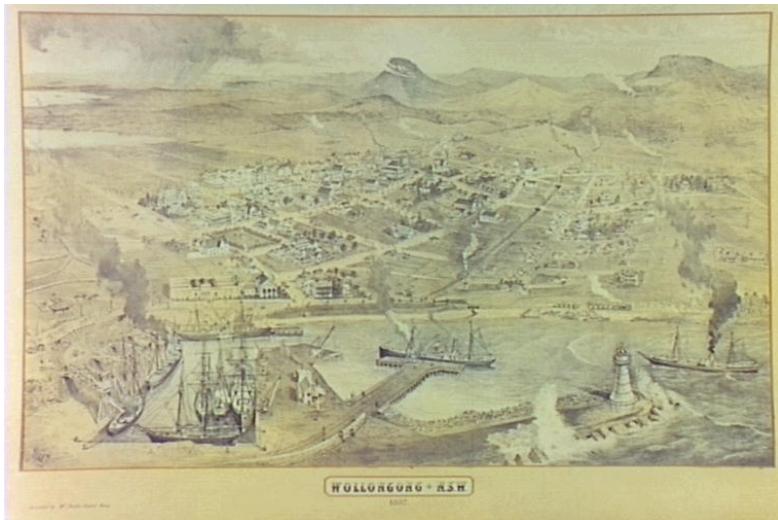
The deeper community context: can the medical history of a rural LIC community transform a wider community of practice?

Kathryn M Weston, Louella R McCarthy



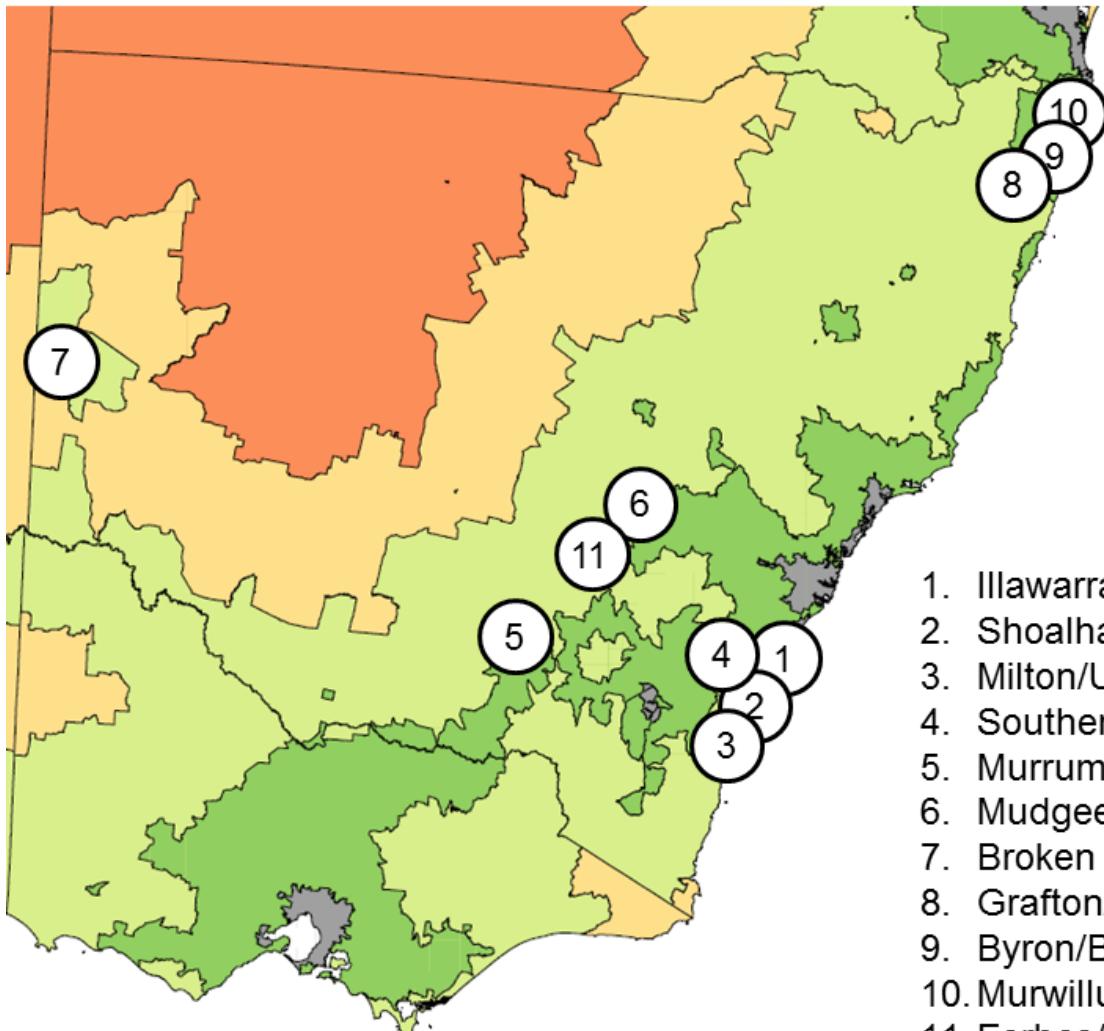
UNIVERSITY
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A medical school for rural & regional NSW



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UOW Graduate Medicine hub locations



Remoteness Area class

- Major Cities of Australia
- Inner Regional Australia
- Outer Regional Australia
- Remote Australia
- Very Remote Australia



<http://overlapmaps.com/>



BACKGROUND

- Rural medicine is unique, challenging, and confronting; rich in personal stories of triumph and humanity.
- We have already embraced the role of the community in training the next generation of medical practitioners
- This project contextualises medical training in the historical experiences of medicine in the community
- It aims to transform both the School's understanding of the communities with which it works, and the community's awareness of its own history.



BACKGROUND

- What did medical practice look like 100 years ago, 50 years ago, 25 years ago?
- How did it look from the perspective of the practitioner, from the patient, from the community?
- And most particularly, did it look different depending on where you were located physically, geographically?



The Country Doctor Museum

Home About Us Education Exhibits Digital Collections Resources

Educational Programs

Education is the primary mission at the Country Doctor Museum. We are dedicated to instilling an appreciation and understanding of rural health care, chronicling the evolution of health, medicine, and the medical profession, empowering educators, and improving the overall health of the public. The museum is committed to developing public support and meeting the needs of the community through its educational programs, services, and resources.

We believe that the value of medical history, specifically rural health care, is to remind us that today's medicine has been built over the centuries with each succeeding era witnessing important additions to the body of medical knowledge. We believe that medicine is still a balance of art, developing interpersonal skills, and science, incorporating the newest technological advances to enhance patient care.

We believe that modern health care professionals, to some extent, are descendants of the ethical country doctors who met the challenge to heal, care, comfort, and respect patients within their communities without the advantages of modern communication, knowledge, or technology. Lastly, we believe that the Country Doctor Museum is a unique resource to view the evolution of the United States as a country and people through the lens of rural health care.



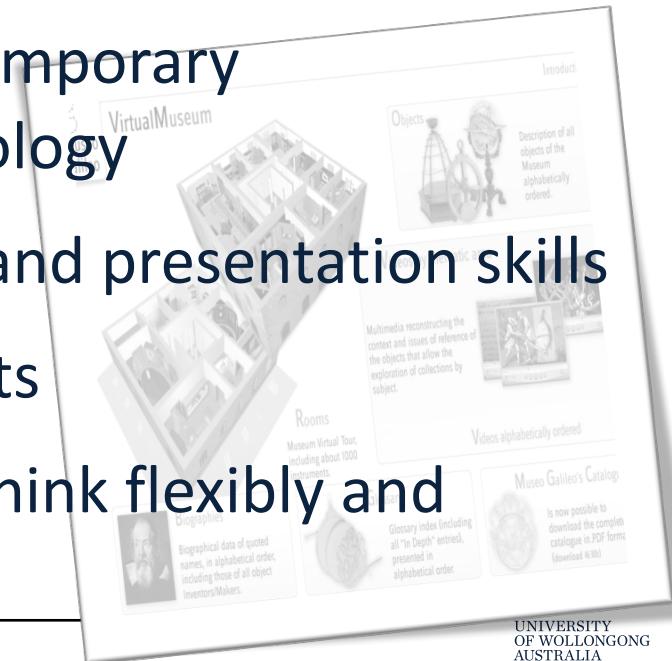
The Country Doctor Museum

7089 Peele Road Bailey, Bailey, NC 27807
<http://www.countrydoctormuseum.org/index.cfm>



A virtual museum

- draws on the characteristics of a conventional museum, allowing visitors to explore rich and diverse content through computer technology. Develops interpretations and narratives of the historical developments.
- University-community partnership
- provides new, meaningful, and contemporary opportunities to learn skills in technology
- helps participants gain investigative and presentation skills
- helps establish citizen science projects
- offers participants opportunities to think flexibly and creatively.





People power: how citizen science could change historical research

Crowdsourcing research by 'non-specialists' could help historians investigate big-data archives, and in the process make everyone an expert

Geoffrey Belknap

Tuesday 26 April 2016 16.45 AEST

Citizen science is a digital method, which has been applied to a range of big-data scientific problems. The Zooniverse is a key player in this; having first sought the help of the crowd in classifying galaxies almost a decade ago, it now boasts 47 different projects with well over a million users. The projects hosted on their site have been bringing to the forefront concerns over who exactly is allowed to participate in science.

Even though the hierarchical structure of professional science still remains within most citizen science platforms (with the exception of the extreme citizen science movement), they have had the result of giving everyone access to the raw data of research, and an opportunity to demonstrate and develop expertise.

The methods of citizen science are now starting to be used for humanities projects. Citizen Humanities is opening up the vast archives of history to the public. A repercussion of this development is that it leads to questions as to who gets to participate in researching history,



Why virtual?

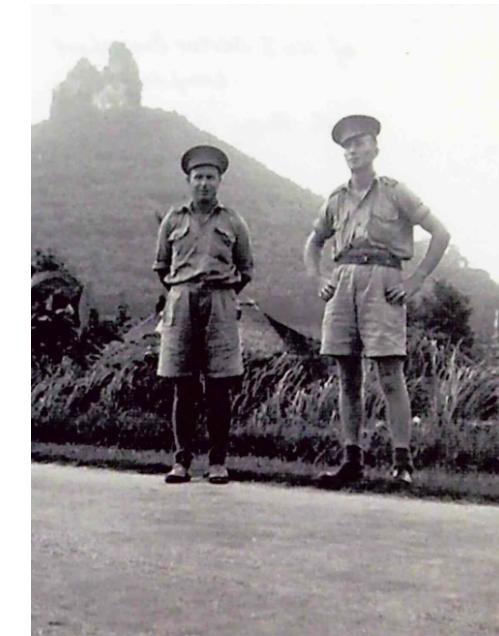
A virtual museum has accessibility opportunities denied to museums in real space.

This is a vital issue given the distances involved in our medical school.

By being virtual the museum becomes readily accessible to its creators but also to visitors from other hubs and beyond.

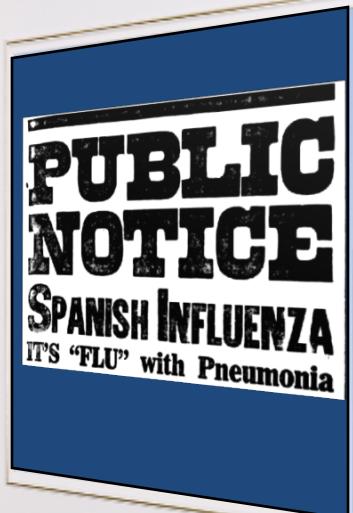
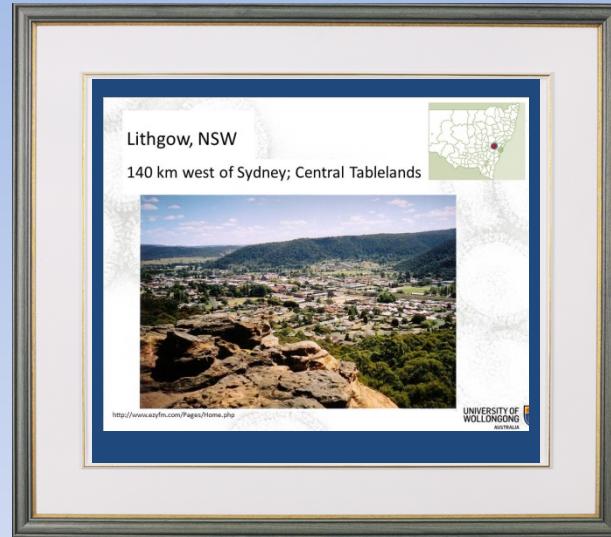
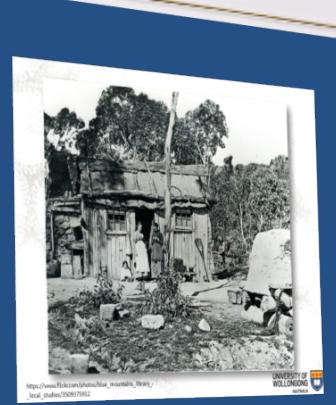


Building a People's (Local) History of Medicine



Name of Museum

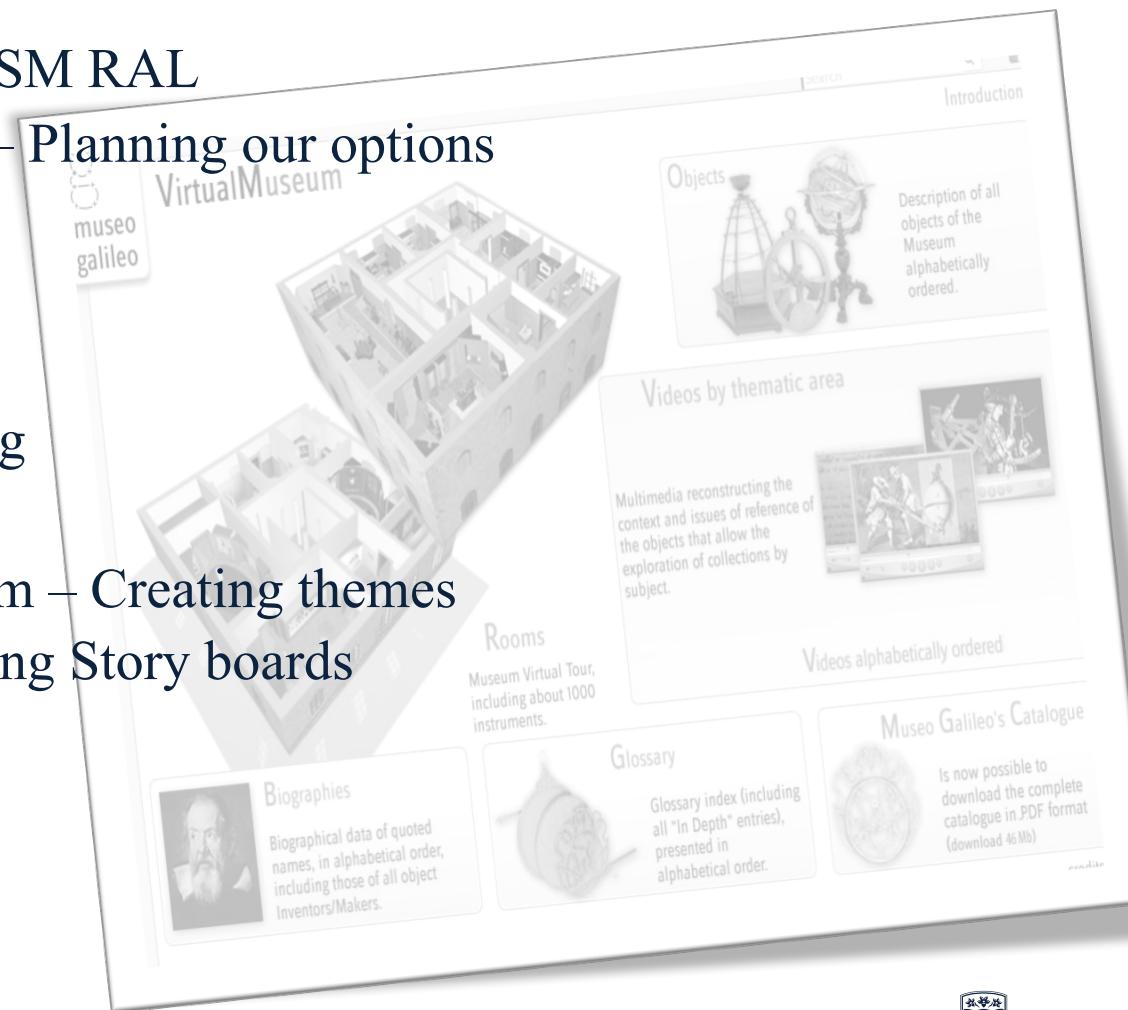
Lithgow Spanish Flu 1919



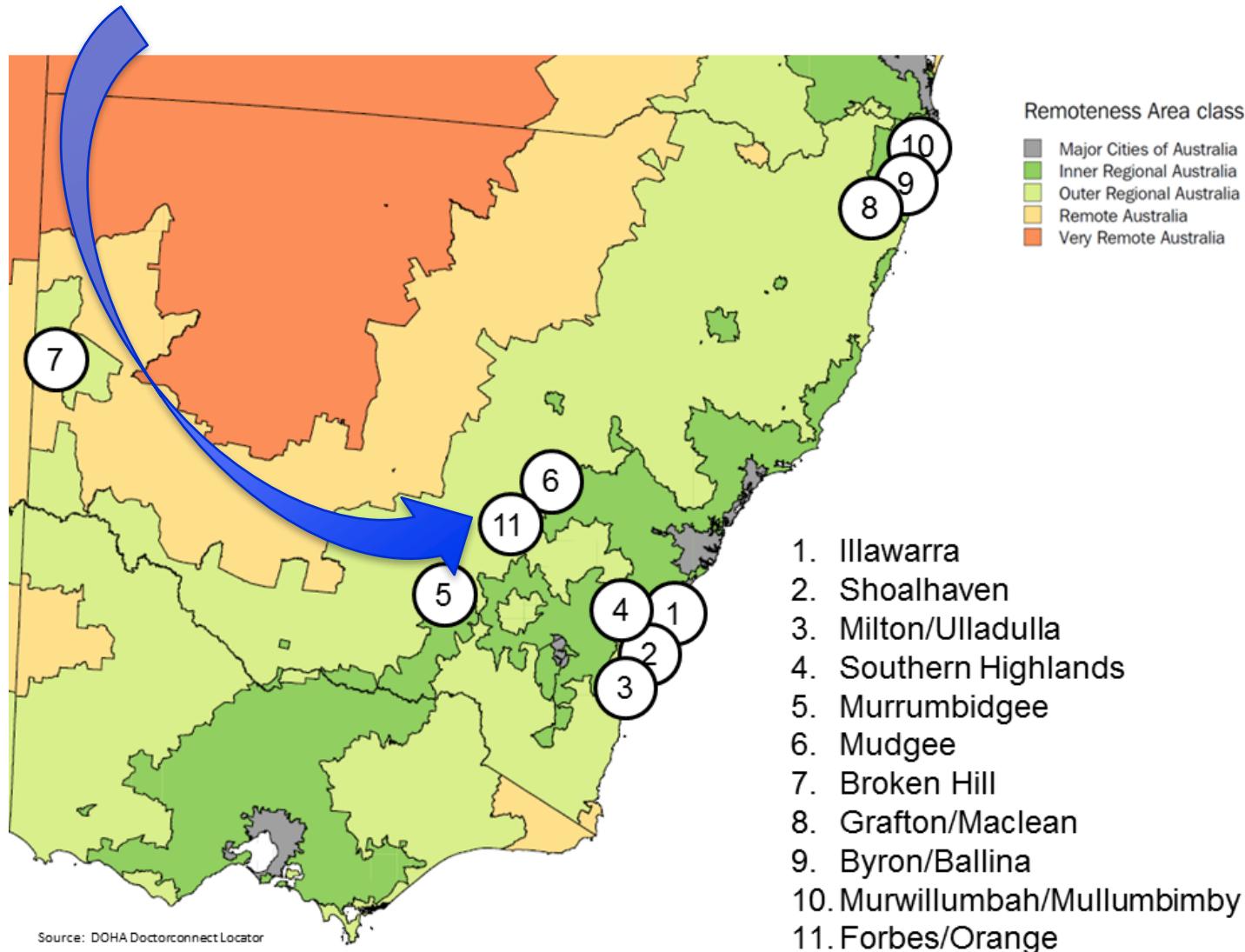
Back to Lobby

The process:

- 1) Identify Pilot community
- 2) Create ‘team’ FHS and GSM RAL
- 3) First Community Forum – Planning our options
- 4) Media blitz ☺
- 5) Town meeting
- 6) Talking with the town
- 7) First (collection) gathering
- 8) Narrative Follow up
- 9) Second Community Forum – Creating themes
- 10) Virtual planning – Creating Story boards
- 11) Developing the exhibits



Forbes



Forbes



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IVAN MCLEAN

MB MS

Practised from 1921 to 1951

Ivan Alexander McLean (known to his patients as 'Dr Mac') was born at Cambewarra, NSW on 10 November 1897. Ivan McLean's father, Alan a teacher was posted to various small one-teacher schools including the Shoalhaven area and Benlomond near Armidale.

The young Ivan's secondary education was at Fort Street Boys School in Sydney and he was elected the School's Captain in 1915.

McLean progressed to Sydney University in 1916, enrolling in Medicine and graduating Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in April 1921.

Following his graduation, Dr McLean took up the role as Resident Medical Officer at Sydney Hospital in Macquarie Street from 1921 to 1923. His final city posting was as Resident Medical Officer at Crown Street Hospital from 1923 to 1924.

There was always a desire to be a country doctor and in April 1924, Ivan McLean purchased the practice at 12 Harold Street from Dr Henry E.M. Delohery, which was a one-doctor practice. The practice was a busy one and following World War II, Dr Jim Delohery (son of Dr Henry Delohery) joined the McLean practice.

Shortly after moving to Forbes, Ivan McLean married Lucy Lovett from Warren. (Lucy's father had a legal practice in Warren - Lovett & Green). The couple were married at the Presbyterian Church in Orange, NSW in November 1924. Ivan and Lucy had met at Sydney Hospital, Lucy having graduated Nursing at that hospital in April 1922.

As was common at the time, the home was the family home and thus Dr McLean was always 'on'. A member of the family was required to be always present to answer the telephone and attend patients calling at the practice. Patients accessed the surgery via a side gate path that led directly to the waiting room.

Unlike today, appointments were not necessary and it was simply 'first come, first served'. In 1946, a patient was charged 7 shillings 6 pence (or \$23.36 in 2012) for a consultation.

The working day commenced at 9.00 am with visits to the three Hospitals in Forbes - District, Criminal, and Brethren - along with home visits until luncheon. Then there would be a short break before the next hospital and/or home visits that might be necessary. Evening surgery commenced at 7.00 pm. The length of evening surgery sessions was dependent on the number of patients attending.



Dr McLean's prescription for Cough Mixture



Part of the Medical Display at Forbes & District Historical Museum
Image and translation courtesy of Forbes & District Historical Society Inc.



Brian Alexander McLean
Image courtesy of the McLean Family

The appointment as the Honorary Government Medical Officer for the town was taken up by Dr McLean following Dr Broadbent's resignation. This appointment was in accordance with tradition, given to the longest serving doctor, and included certifying causes of death following post mortem examinations.

Forbes did not have a resident veterinarian for many years. So an emergency, Dr McLean was often called on to minister to injured priests and animals, and his sons, Daughters Elizabeth recalls, "I remember him operating on a greyhound in the backyard, with Dr stout giving the anaesthesia!"

In 1925, a year after his arrival in Forbes, Ivan McLean became a member of the Forbes Bowls Club and was its President between 1934 and 1946. He was made a Life Member of the Club in 1959.

Playing Lawn Bowls was another favourite pastime. In 1953 he was made a Life Member of the Forbes Bowling Club. He regularly watched local football matches and was on call to attend to any injuries on an honorary basis.

His life long passion however was horseracing and at various times he owned three racehorses with Neil MacPhillyan, 'Raven', 'Gold Finch' and 'Western' raced around local race circuits. 'Gold Finch' and 'Western' were successful racehorses and both won the Forbes Picnic Races Cup trophy to him. This honour was only afforded to racehorse owners who had been successful with multiple Cup wins.

Ivan McLean suffered a severe heart attack in 1955. There were no heart attacks in those days and retirement was the only option. He was forced to resign all his posts and Dr McLean and Dr John Dent purchased the practice in Harold Street.

In 1956, Ivan McLean was honoured with the new maternity wing at Forbes District Hospital being named "The McLean Maternity Wing" in recognition of more than 30 years voluntary service to the Forbes District Hospital.

McLean brought many babies into the world and at the ceremony, President of the Hospital Board, Mrs. Jessie Bremer commented, "We all know that McLean has at least as many babies in Forbes as he does in his home". Many laughs! An ex Lady Mayoress added, "Oh, we are all glad you are here". One assumes they were referring to Dr McLean delivering their babies.

Neil MacPhillyan paid tribute to his friend saying, "he had succeeded in all fields in which he had entered - if one excluded punting".

Ivan and Lucy McLean spent their married life in Forbes and raised three children, Pamela who trained as a Kindergarten teacher and married Greville Somerville, Pamela lives in the same property "Glenview", Greville Donald married Rosalie Price in 1958 and they have owned the property "Colosian" at Bundara, NSW. Elizabeth trained and worked as a physiotherapist in various places and now resides in Forbes.

Dr Ivan McLean a settlement doctor, made sure priorities were his wife and children and the care of his patients. Both his peers and the Forbes Community held him in high regard.

Ivan Alexander McLean passed away on 28 January 1959. He was cremated in Orange, where his ashes are interred. Lucy died on 23 February 1978, she too was cremated, and her ashes interred in Orange.

JOHN DENT

MB BS

Practised from 1951 to 1997

John Arthur Sherbon Dent was born in North Sydney on 23 March 1923. His Father was an established chartered accountant and businessman who had offices in Bligh Street, Sydney.

John Dent's secondary education was at the Sydney Church of England Grammar School, North Sydney 1934-1940. The Headmaster of the School said of the young John Dent "He is diligent and interested in his work and should do well in the future".

After completing his schooling John enlisted in the army, however his father firmly believed his son could best serve his country with a profession in medicine. In 1941, John Dent enrolled in medicine at Sydney University and graduated in 1947 Bachelor of Medicine Bachelor of Surgery.

Following graduation his first position was a Resident Medical Officer at the Western Suburbs Hospital. He then followed with positions as Resident Medical Officer at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital for 18 months between 1948-1950, The Women's Hospital, Crown Street, Sydney in 1950-1951, and finally at The Children's Hospital, Camperdown.

In 1951, as an approach by Dr Jim Delohery to find a replacement for his practice, Dr John Dent, who had retired from general practice due to ill health, John Dent moved to Forbes and settled in Forbes. While not familiar with country life, his wife Anne had taught him well with numerous girls including Dr McLean's daughter, Pamela.

John Dent's hospital experience with children with children's diseases proved fortunate for Dr Delohery's young son, who was suffering from mениengitis. He diagnosed the boy with the potentially fatal disease, meningitis.

In 1956, Dr John Dyce joined the Harold Street practice following the retirement of his partner, Dr Vout. Thus began a remarkable working relationship between Dr John Dent and Dr John Dyce, which would span over 50 years.

For many years attracting new doctors to a country town was very difficult. Surgery consultations, rounds at the hospital, theatre, hours working as well as attending of the night deliveries and emergencies made up the 50-60 hour working week.

In addition, John Dent shared weekend "on-call" work with John Dyce, having only every second weekend free.

The late John Dyce in his memoirs wrote of their friendship and of the man:

"John Dent retired from practice in 1997, with our partnership having lasted some 41 years. This may be something approaching a record for a medical partnership in this country, certainly nobody I have spoken to can recall any other as enduring as ours as associations go."

"John Dent retired from practice in 1997, with our partnership having lasted some 41 years. This may be something approaching a record for a medical partnership in this country, certainly nobody I have spoken to can recall any other as enduring as ours as associations go."

Throughout the whole of that time we never had a difference of opinion. He was able to tolerate me, I suppose, which speaks volumes for his forbearance. Natural caution kept any impetuosity on my part in check, and his analytical approach to problems had certainly made me a better doctor.

Through our partnership lasted 41 years, our friendship spanned 52 years from 1956 to 2008.

Long before it was fashionable John Dent undertook post-graduate courses continually updating his anaesthetic skills and expertise.

He was highly regarded as an anaesthetist and this lead to many visiting surgeons working at the Forbes District Hospital to the extent they did.

John Dent's spare time was taken up satisfying his inquisitive mind, he was affectionately known as a "gadget man".

If confronted with anything new he didn't rest until he had dissected it to satisfy himself as to the secrets of its operation. He enjoyed fixing up all things mechanical.

His great love was motor vehicles, particularly Jaguars. He was always keen to show his latest acquisition off to his family, to whom there were many caravanning holidays, water skiing and fishing. He enjoyed photographing and one stage fitting his own dark room together with processing equipment.

Jamming on his harmonica and jamming was his hobby, it also satisfied his love of gadgets having owned many quality Hi-Fi systems over the years.

He was also quite a competent woodworker who loved tools and built a sailing dingy on the back verandah of his first home.



John Arthur Sherbon Dent
Image courtesy of the Dent Family

In his later years he enjoyed sailing catamarans on the weekend and relaxing at Lake Gerringong with his family and close friends.

John Dent held the position of the Honorary Medical Officer at the Forbes District Hospital for some 25 years before the State Government decided a more appropriate role for visiting Medical Officers.

In 1957 John Dent formed a committee with John Dyce and local bank manager Clive Haslingden and others to found a pre-school kindergarten for the town. They secured a land grant (in Bogin Street), a building was given by the government and raised enough money to erect the pre-school building. It opened in 1958 and he held the position of Chairperson from 1957 to 1965.

The committee's fundraising activities also contributed to the purchase of the ambulance and the addition of new amenities to the hospital.

Dr Katherine Somerville who joined the practice in 1969, working part time during the early days, has fondly told us that from 1964 recall "he was known as 'JAS' much loved and totally dispensable". John Dyce looked on him as the brother he never had".

John Dent retired from Hospital practice in 1991 after 39 years of General and General Practice in 1997 having spent over 45 years in the Harold Street practice. His share in the practice was purchased by Dr Sadie Somerville in 1992.

Sadly, dementia became a part of John Dent's later years and the doctor eventually lost his memory of his wife and friends.

He was lovingly supported by his family, medical colleagues and staff at the Forbes District Hospital.

John Arthur Sherbon Dent died in Forbes on 6 June, 2006 aged 82 years.

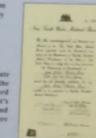
He was survived by his wife, Helen and their son, John Jnr, together with the children from his first marriage, Phillip, Jane, Richard and Andrew.

The late John Dyce in his eulogy at John Dent's funeral described him as "A gentle man, reserved with patients - which dispensed an image of shyness. His approach to every medical problem was deliberate and thoughtful".



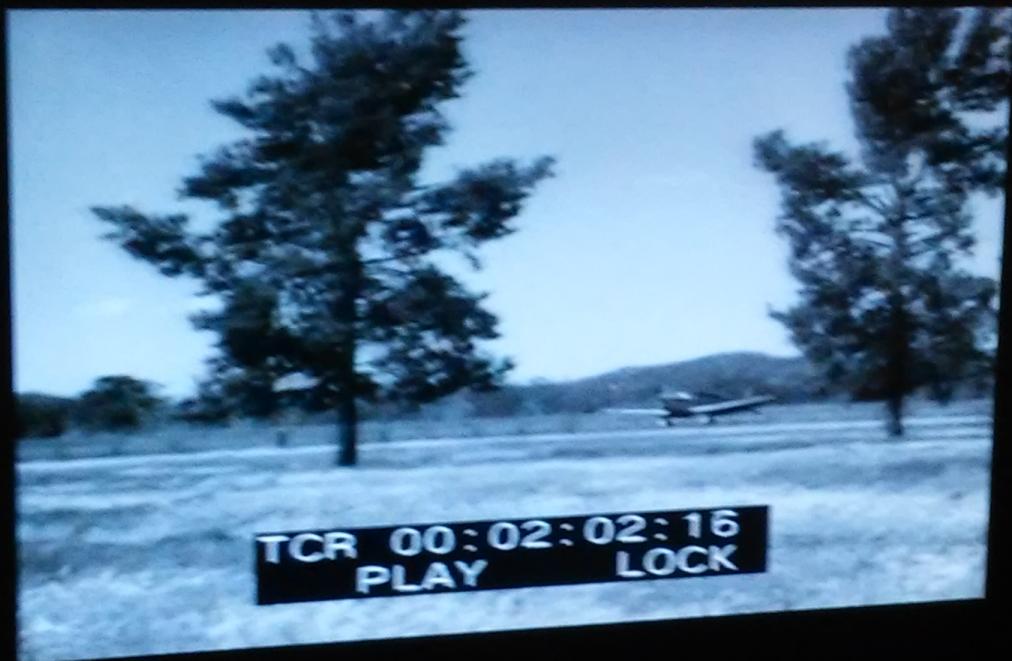
John Dent's
Medical Degree from
University of Sydney

Practicing Certificate
Issued by the
Medical Board
with Australian
Registration
Number and
Signature











DR. I. A. MCLEAN

"WYOMING"
HAROLD STREET

PHONE 10

Forbes,

3. 1. 1945

Hours:
9-11 a.m.
1-3 p.m.
7-8 p.m.
Sundays and Public
Holidays, excepted.

Mr W. J. Stewart

Ammon Carb. 211
Camphor. Co. xx
Dr. Senna x
To Burn Her 300
by Seneca w/ pp.
pp pp pp pp
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Stewart

COUGH MIXTURE

Ammonium Carbonate 4 grains

Camphorated opium tincture 20 minims

Tincture of squill 10 minims

Wild cherry syrup 1/2 a drachm

Infusion of Seneca to 1/2 an ounce



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Downtown Toronto Hotel Log In @ UOW Intranet Kathryn Weston - Outlook 'Virtual museum' to preserve Australia's rural medical history

media.uow.edu.au/releases/UOW219518.html

Apps Audio books library

About Jobs Newsroom Library Give to UOW People & Places Alumni Community

UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG AUSTRALIA STUDY AT UOW RESEARCH & INNOVATION

10/08/2016 Media Resources

'Virtual museum' to preserve Australia's rural medical history

History of rural medicine in New South Wales to be showcased in new online museum.

Medical historians are calling for images, objects and other items of interest for a new 'virtual museum' that will house stories of rural Australia's medical history.

Project leaders [Associate Professor Louella McCarthy](#) and [Dr Kathryn Weston](#), from UOW's Graduate School of Medicine, are working with the rural communities around New South Wales that support the School's dispersed teaching program to identify and collect medical stories and memories before they are lost.

From Byron Bay, Ballina and Grafton in the north, Murrumbidgee, Orange and Broken Hill in the west, to the Illawarra-Shoalhaven, Southern Highlands and South Coast in the south, each year UOW sends dozens of medical students to rural and regional settings around New South Wales to undertake a year-long clinical placement.

Designed to help address the critical shortage of medical practitioners outside the major cities, UOW's Graduate School of Medicine is the only medical school in Australia that provides opportunities for all its students to undertake such a long-term placement in a rural or regional setting.







Why does it matter?

- **Medicine is still a balance of art, developing interpersonal skills, and science, incorporating the newest technological advances to enhance patient care.**
- **Medical history, specifically the history of rural health - the mission of our medical school - can remind us that today's medicine has been built over the centuries with each succeeding era witnessing important additions to the body of medical knowledge.**
- **adapted from The Country Doctor Museum**
- **<http://www.countrydoctormuseum.org/index.cfm>**



Why does it matter?

- Community history is a means by which local historians are able to do their own teaching, to share their knowledge of the localities that constitute the School of Medicine's distributed network.
- Our community partners are empowered as the teachers



Conclusion

- Academics can take a cross-disciplinary approach to engaging LIC placement in a broader community of practice.
- University-community engagement can be transformative for both
- Opportunities for medical student humanities research
- By increasing our understanding of rural medicine in Australian history the project seeks to transform our knowledge of this field and provide a deeper understanding of the importance of rural medicine for communities, practitioners, academics and the students embraced by the community as legitimate partners in provision of healthcare.



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Questions



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