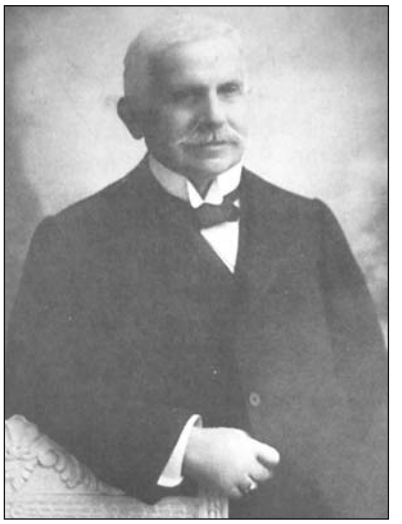
even today there are many who are grateful to him for honing their papers to his own high standards.

After his retirement he maintained a keen interest, especially in hip surgery. He continued to attend meetings and conferences. He studied French to enliven his contacts with friends in France and Belgium, and to give lectures in the native tongue. At the same time he devoted himself to the care of his ailing wife Honor, often taking her in her wheelchair for holidays abroad. She died in 1981.

In later life Nissen himself was severely handicapped by peripheral neuropathy, but in spite of increasing difficulty in walking he remained active, through sheer determination. His enquiring mind and the wide scope of his interests led him to a deep study of the genetic basis of osteoarthritis and the early history of Man. He hypothesized on the manner in which early migrations of tribes carrying genes that marked specific skeletal disorders are reflected today in the world distribution of such disorders as congenital dislocation of the hip and osteoarthritis of the hip and knee.

Karl Nissen loved people. His hobby was conversing with colleagues, juniors, or even total strangers. He was always kind and notably generous, with a happy twinkle in his eye. For many years after retirement he made a practice of entertaining two or three sixth-formers from Sherborne School to tea on Sundays, and doubtless added significantly to their education from his enormous store of general knowledge and anecdotes. A few months before his death he gained particular pleasure from being able to travel to Aberdeen for the annual meeting of the British Orthopedic Association, at which he was given a standing ovation after accepting an honorary fellowship.



George C. NOULIS

1849–1919

George C. Noulis was born in the village of Paracalamos of Pogoru, Ioannina, Greece. He received his elementary and high school education at the famous Zosimea School in Ioannina, from which he graduated with honors in 1866. He was admitted to the University of Athens School of Medicine as an exceptional student, where he earned his medical degree with honors in 1871. He was granted a scholarship to pursue postgraduate study at the University of Paris Faculty of Medicine. Noulis studied in Paris for 5 years, receiving further training in internal medicine and general surgery.

On May 3, 1875, Noulis defended his thesis, "Sprains of the Knee," before a committee at the University of Paris School of Medicine, which included many prominent professors. In his doctoral thesis, Noulis described precisely the role of the cruciate ligaments of the knee and how to test their functional integrity. The method Noulis described in his thesis is identical to that used in the Lachman test. The article, "How New is the Lachman Test?"[1] cited the observations Noulis made 117 years before, and credited him with being the first to describe the physical finding.

Noulis returned to Greece in 1876, where he practiced medicine in Ioannina, which at that time was still a part of the Ottoman Empire. Because of his ability, Noulis was elected to be one of five physicians designated as physicians of the poor. He also became the chief surgeon of the local hospital. In this position he had a large practice,

which included prominent individuals in the region.

In 1895, Noulis moved with his family to Athens, and 2 years later moved on to Constantinople (Istanbul), where he spent the rest of his life. He became a member, and later president, of the Committee on Biological Sciences, and actively participated in and contributed to the medical life of the city. He numbered the Sultan Hamit's son and one of the sultan's wives among his many patients.

Reference

1. Pawssler HH, Michel D (1982) How New is the Lachman Test? Am J Sports Med 20:95–98



Don Horatio O'DONOGHUE

1901–1982

Don H. O'Donoghue was born in Storm Lake, IA, where he attended the local schools, including Buena Vista College, from which he obtained a BS degree in 1920. He studied medicine at the University of Iowa and received his medical degree in 1926. He studied orthopedics at the University of Iowa Hospital under the aegis of Arthur Steindler. O'Donoghue spent time in the general practice of orthopedic surgery in Oklahoma City before joining the university faculty as chief of orthopedics. In this role, he united the free-standing orthopedic programs in the city into one program centered at the university.

Beginning in 1950, O'Donoghue began aggressively to address the problems of ligament injuries in college athletes. Instead of pursuing a conservative style of treatment consisting of prolonged immobilization in plaster dressings, which was the standard of the day, he advocated early operative repair followed by a focused rehabilitation program. In addition to reporting his success in the orthopedic journals, he summarized his ideas in a book, *Treatment of Injuries to Athletes*, which was published in 1962.[1] In the introduction to the book, O'Donoghue expresses his philosophy regarding the treatment of athletes.

O'Donoghue's work has affected the treatment of injuries in athletes throughout the world. The results obtained by the aggressive approach to open exposure and repair of ligamentous injuries are far superior to those of the conservative approach. Don O'Donoghue truly was one of the founders and pioneers of the field of sports medicine.

Reference

1. O'Donoghue DH (1962) Treatment of Injuries to Athletes. Philadelphia, WB Saunders