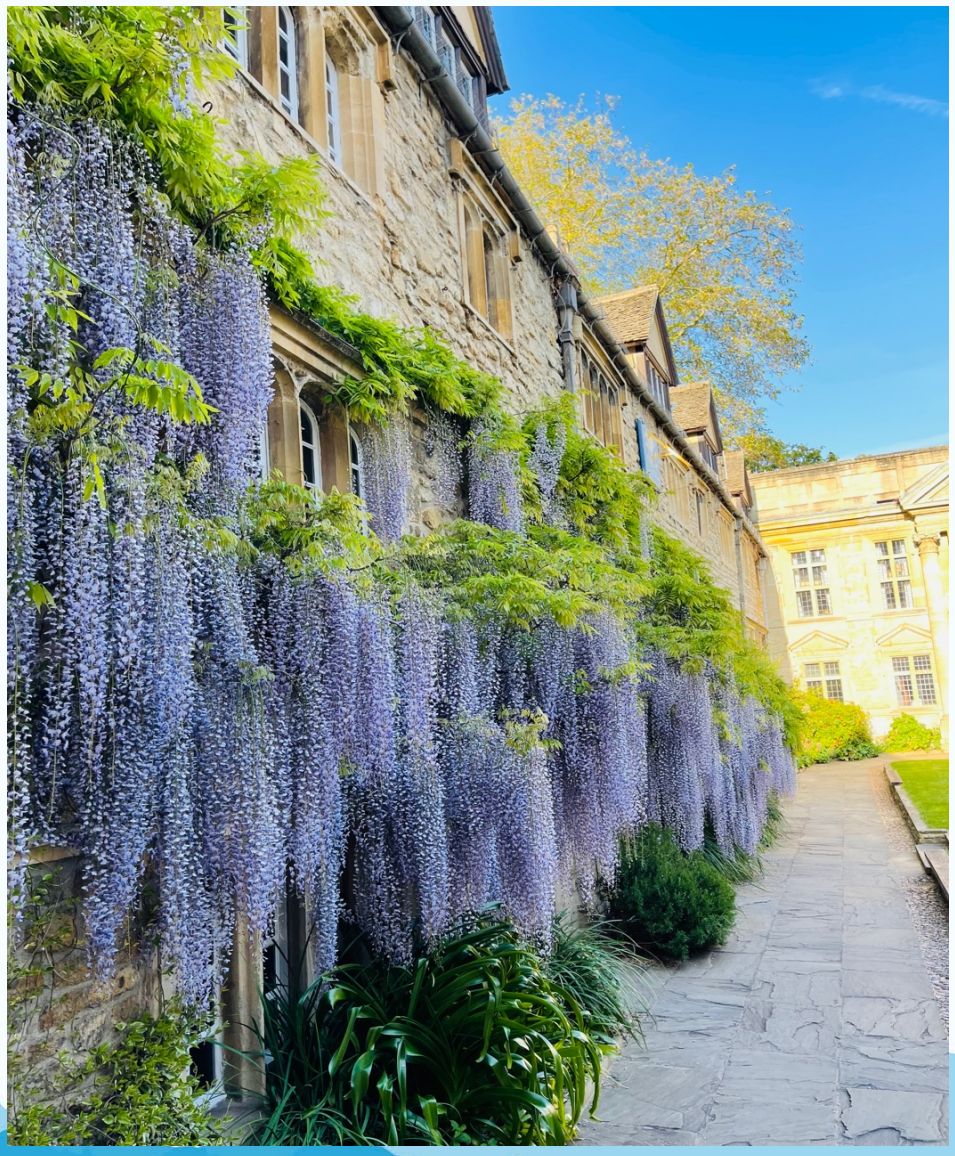
ACADEMIC MEDICINE

2-15 JULY 2023



St Edmund Hall
University of Oxford

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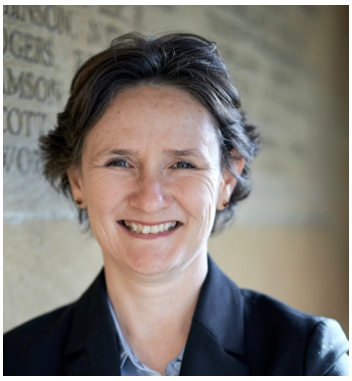
A Note of Welcome from the Vice-Chancellor



Dear colleagues,

On behalf of the University of Oxford I am delighted to welcome you to the Academic Medicine Course in Oxford. The theme of the Course for 2023 is 'Precision Medicine Post Pandemic', and it gives me pleasure to introduce Christopher Conlon, Professor of Infectious Diseases, Nuffield Department of Medicine, and Consultant in Infectious Diseases as your Course Director over the next two weeks.

The Oxford Chinese Economy Programme (OXCEP) has been in partnership with St Edmund Hall at the University of Oxford since May 2013, with the aim of promoting the study of economic development of Chinese communities around the world. This was followed by the introduction of an annual two-week summer course for international senior medics, with an inaugural cohort in July 2016. Over the last ten years, OXCEP has collaborated with top universities in Asia on academic initiatives, such as visiting studentship, visiting fellowship, distinguished speaker lectureship and international conference at the Hall.

As a Professor of Anaesthetic Neuroscience in the Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences I am delighted that senior medical colleagues from a range of important organisations, hospitals, and universities from across Asia are represented on this Course. I very much hope you enjoy your time in Oxford and particularly at St Edmund Hall, and that you find the Course insightful, fruitful, and productive to help further your own medical research and clinical practice on your return home.

I would like to wish you the very best for an enjoyable and memorable Oxford experience.

Vice-Chancellor Professor Irene Tracey CBE FMedSci MAE FRCA

The City of Oxford

Oxford is a diverse and historic city, just a short distance to the west of London. It's a major British and European centre for the arts, science, technology and innovation, and a fantastic place to live and study.

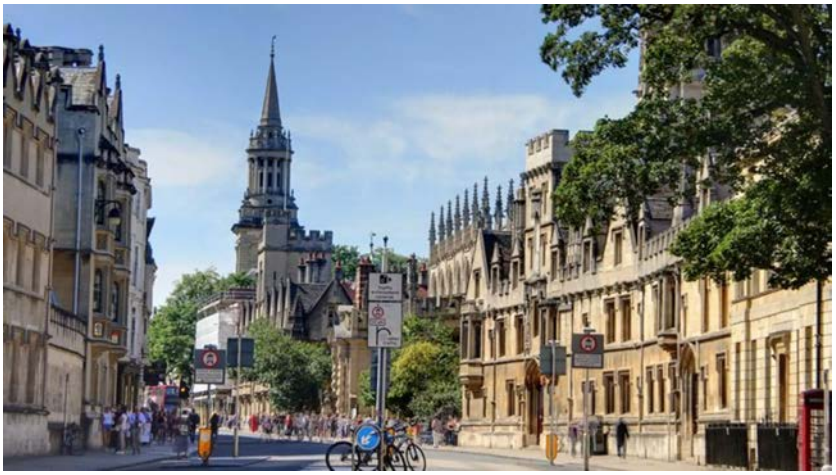
For centuries, scholars, artists, writers, scientists and film-makers have found inspiration in Oxford's spectacular architecture—the city's famous 'dreaming spires'. Oxford's complex history has given rise to its unique character. Around the splendid, medieval core of the ancient University and its colleges, there's a bustling, welcoming modern city.

Oxford is one of the most culturally diverse cities in the UK, with a vibrant and cosmopolitan community. Home to two major universities, it has some 40,000 students, almost a quarter of the city's population, who come from all over the world.

The city is a fantastic centre for arts and culture, with a vibrant nightlife. Take in classical concerts in the Sheldonian Theatre or a live gig at the O2. Browse ancient Egyptian artefacts in the Ashmolean Museum, or contemporary visual art at Modern Art Oxford. Catch a debate at the Oxford Union, comedy at the New Theatre, or Shakespeare in the Bodleian's Old Schools Quadrangle. Cheer on your college sports teams in the University Parks or from the banks of the River Isis (as the Thames is known in Oxford) in Summer Eights.

In Oxford, you're never far away from green spaces—there are parks, gardens and meadows throughout the city, which is also surrounded by rolling countryside. The rivers running through the city give rise to Oxford's famous traditions of rowing and punting, with miles of scenic waterways to enjoy.

Importantly, Oxford is also well known as a safe city. The Complete University Guide ranks Oxford in its top ten safest student cities.



The University of Oxford

The central University

Oxford has a distinctive collegiate structure. Students and academics benefit from belonging both to the University, a large, internationally-renowned institution, and to a college or hall, a small, interdisciplinary academic community.

The central University is made up of many different sections, including academic and administrative departments, libraries and museums.

There are roughly 100 major academic departments, which are overseen by the four academic divisions: Medical Sciences; Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences; Humanities and Social Sciences.

Each department organises teaching and research in a different subject area, from Anthropology to Zoology. There are also many smaller, specialist research centres and sub-departments.

The colleges and halls

The University has 44 colleges. This includes five permanent private halls (PPHs), which were founded by various Christian denominations and still retain their religious character. Oxford's colleges are small, multidisciplinary communities. Each one has students, academic staff and administrative staff. Most colleges offer meals, libraries, accommodation, sports, events and other opportunities to enrich your Oxford experience. The colleges have much in common, but each has its own character and history.

All graduate students belong to a department or faculty and a college or hall, except those taking non-matriculated courses. Supervision and teaching will be provided by your academic department, so no matter which college you belong to, this won't limit your access to potential supervisors or teaching staff; your course content is the same.

The role of the colleges and halls and the University in student life

Almost every student at Oxford is a member of a college. Most colleges admit both graduate and undergraduate students.

Admissions

- The undergraduate admissions process is co-ordinated by the University, but colleges are ultimately responsible for selecting and admitting their undergraduate students.
- The University admits graduate students, but once they have been offered a place by the University, graduate students are also selected by a college.

Facilities and resources

- Colleges provide accommodation, catering, social spaces, pastoral care and other facilities for their students.
- The University provides centralised student services, including careers and counselling, as well as resources such as libraries, laboratories and museums.

Teaching

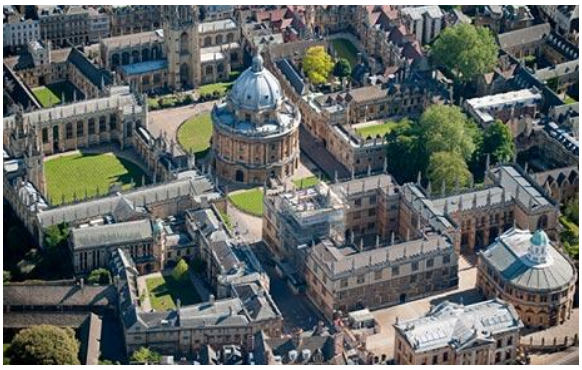
- Colleges organise tutorial teaching for undergraduates. Tutorials are central to studying at Oxford, giving students an opportunity to discuss and explore their subject in small groups with an expert in the field.
- The University supervises graduate students and examines graduate theses.
- The University determines the content of degree courses, and organises lectures, seminars and lab work for both undergraduate and graduate students.
- The University sets and marks examinations, and awards degrees to students.

Freedom of speech

Free speech is the lifeblood of a university. It enables the pursuit of knowledge. It helps us approach truth. It allows students, teachers and researchers to become better acquainted with the variety of beliefs, theories and opinions in the world. Recognising the vital importance of free expression for the life of the mind, a university may make rules concerning the conduct of debate but should never prevent speech that is lawful.

Inevitably, this will mean that members of the University are confronted with views that some find unsettling, extreme or offensive. The University must therefore foster freedom of expression within a framework of robust civility. Not all theories deserve equal respect. A university values expertise and intellectual achievement as well as openness. But, within the bounds set by law, all voices or views which any member of our community considers relevant should be given the chance of a hearing. Wherever possible, they should also be exposed to evidence, questioning and argument. As an integral part of this commitment to freedom of expression, we will take steps to ensure that all such exchanges happen peacefully. With appropriate regulation of the time, place and manner of events, neither speakers nor listeners should have any reasonable grounds to feel intimidated or censored.

It is this understanding of the central importance and specific roles of free speech in a university that underlies the detailed procedures of the University of Oxford.



History of the University of Oxford

Oxford is a unique and historic institution. As the oldest university in the English-speaking world, it can lay claim to nine centuries of continuous existence.

Here's a timeline of key dates:

- 1096 - Evidence of teaching
  There is no clear date of foundation but teaching existed at Oxford in some form in 1096.
- 1167 - A Paris ban
  Oxford developed rapidly from 1167, when Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris following a quarrel with Thomas Becket.
- 1188 - notable visitor
  In 1188, the historian Gerald of Wales gave a public reading to the assembled Oxford dons (university lecturers, especially at Oxford or Cambridge). As a royal clerk to the king and two archbishops, Gerald of Wales travelled widely and wrote extensively.
  Oxford developed rapidly from 1167, when Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris following a quarrel with Thomas Becket
- 1190 - First overseas student
  In around 1190 the arrival of Emo of Friesland, the first known overseas student, set in motion the University's tradition of developing international scholarly links.
- 1214 - The title of Chancellor
  By 1201 the University was headed by a 'magister scholarum (head of an ecclesiastical school) Oxonie', on whom the title of Chancellor was later conferred in 1214, and in 1231 the Masters were recognised as a universitas or corporation.
- 1249 - First colleges
  During the 13th century, rioting between town and gown (townspeople and students) hastened the establishment of primitive halls of residence. These were succeeded by the first of Oxford's colleges, which began as endowed houses or medieval halls of residence, under the supervision of a Master. Established between 1249 and 1264, University, Balliol and Merton Colleges are the oldest.
- 1355 - Tributes from kings
  Less than a century later, Oxford had achieved eminence above every other seat of learning, and won the praises of popes, kings and sages by virtue of its antiquity, curriculum, doctrine and privileges. In 1355, Edward III paid tribute to the University for its invaluable contribution to learning. He also commented on the services rendered to the state by distinguished Oxford graduates.
- 14 to 17th C - Religious and political controversy
  Early on, Oxford became a centre for lively controversy with scholars involved in religious and political disputes. John Wyclif, a 14th-century Master of Balliol, campaigned for a Bible in English, against the wishes of the papacy. In the 16th century, Henry VIII forced the University to accept his divorce from Catherine of

Aragon, and the Anglican churchmen Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley were later tried for heresy and burnt at the stake in the city.

The University was Royalist during the Civil War and Charles I held a counter-Parliament in the University's Convocation House. In the late 17th century, the Oxford philosopher John Locke, suspected of treason, was forced to flee the country.

- 18th C - Scientific discovery and religious revival
  The 18th century became an era of scientific discovery and religious revival. Edmond Halley, Professor of Geometry, predicted the return of the comet that bears his name. John and Charles Wesley's prayer meetings laid the foundations for the Methodist Society.
- 1833 - The Oxford Movement
  From 1833 onwards, the Oxford Movement sought to revitalise the Catholic aspects of the Anglican Church. One of its leaders, John Henry Newman, became a Roman Catholic in 1845 and was later made a Cardinal. In 2019 he was canonised as a saint.
- 1860 - A famous debate
  In 1860 the new University Museum was the scene of a famous debate between Thomas Huxley, champion of evolution, and Bishop Wilberforce.
- 1920 - Women become members
  From 1878 academic halls were established for women, who were admitted as full members of the University from 1920. By 1986, all of Oxford's male colleges had changed their statutes to admit women and, since 2008, all colleges have admitted men and women.
- 20 to 21th C - Major research capabilities
  During the 20th and early 21st centuries, Oxford established major new research capacities in the natural and applied sciences, including medicine. In so doing, it has enhanced and strengthened its traditional role as an international focus for learning and a forum for intellectual debate.
- 2020 to 2022 - A life-saving vaccine
  Oxford University has been at the centre of the COVID-19 response from the very onset of the crisis, remaining at the forefront of global efforts to combat the disease and to mitigate its many effects, such as developing a vaccine and identifying treatments. By early 2022, more than 2.6 billion doses of the Oxford/AstraZeneca vaccine had been supplied to over 180 countries, with approximately two-thirds going to low and middle-income countries. The vaccine is estimated to have helped prevent 50 million COVID-19 cases, five million hospitalisations, and saved more than one million lives.

The Coat of Arms of the University of Oxford

The coat of arms of the University of Oxford depicts an open book with the inscription *Dominus illuminatio mea* ('The Lord is my light'—also the opening words of *Psalm 27*), which has been in use since at least the sixteenth century.

The inscription is surrounded by three golden crowns, whose origin is not known exactly; it may be connected with Thomas Cranley, Warden of New College from 1389 to 1396 and Chancellor of the University in 1390, who adopted them for his personal use in c. 1386. They were also given by Richard II to Rebert de Vere, 9th Earl of Oxford, when he made him Duke of Ireland in 1386. Three crowns were also associated with King Edmund the Martyr, King Arthur and Jesus Christ.

The coat of arms has been in existence since around 1400, varying in appearance over the centuries. The number of seals and the text, for example, have both varied. The modern version of the arms in which they are not placed on a shield, but rather surrounded by a garter bearing the text 'UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD', was designed in 1993 and is a registered trademark.

Facts and figures about the University of Oxford

- Oxford was ranked first in the world in the Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023.
- There are more than 26,000 students at Oxford, including 12,683 undergraduates and 13,324 postgraduates.
- Entry to undergraduate courses at Oxford continues to be very competitive: there are usually only around 3,300 places, and over 23,000 people applied to start in 2022.
- The majority of Oxford's UK undergraduates come from state schools. Over 68% of UK students admitted in 2022 were from the state sector.
- 450 postgraduate courses received applications for year of entry 2022/23 (including part-time variants).
- For 2022/23 entry, over 37,500 applications were received for some 6,056 postgraduate places.
- International students make up almost 46% of our total student body - around 12,075 students. Students come to Oxford from more than 160 countries and territories.
- According to the 2014 Research Excellence Framework, the official UK-wide assessment of all university research, Oxford has the largest volume of world-leading research in the UK.
- The University of Oxford contributes around £15.7 billion to the UK economy, and supports more than 28,000 full time jobs (2018/19).

Oxford at a glance

- There are more than 25,000 students at Oxford, including 12,510 undergraduates and 13,044 postgraduates.
- In the 2016 National Student Survey, 90% of Oxford students said they were satisfied with the quality of their course, compared to a national average of 81%.
- Oxford has one of the lowest drop-out rates in the UK: figures published in 2017 by the Higher Education Statistics Agency show that only 1.3% of Oxford students dropped out, compared with the national average of 7.4%.
- Over 91% of Oxford leavers are employed or in further study six months after graduating.
- Every year more than 15,000 students enrol on courses at the Department for Continuing Education, making Oxford University one of the largest providers of continuing education in the UK.
- The University of Oxford contributes around £15.7 billion to the UK economy, and supports more than 28,000 full time jobs. £611 million is generated by the University's contribution to tourism, and £6 billion from the impact generated by the spending of the University and its colleges (2018/19).

Oxford international

- International students make up 46% of our total student body - more than 12,000 students - including 23% of undergraduates and 65% of graduate students.
- Students come to Oxford from more than 160 countries and territories. The largest groups of international students come from the USA, China, Germany, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Singapore, Australia, Italy, France, and Poland.
- Oxford University Press (OUP) is the largest and most successful university press in the world. It has offices in more than 50 countries and publishes works in some 100 languages.
- Every year millions of students use OUP's English Language Teaching materials to learn English.

Oxford research

- The Research Excellence Framework (REF) assesses the quality of research in UK Higher Education Institutions. When the UK Funding Bodies published the outcomes of REF 2021 in May 2022, results showed Oxford's submission had the highest volume of world-leading research.
- Oxford's research activity involves more than 2,000 academic staff, more than 5,900 research, teaching and research support staff, and more than 7,000 graduate research students (figures as at 31 July 2022).
- At postgraduate level, 54% of students are studying for a higher degree by research.
- Oxford's total research income is consistently the highest of any UK university. In 2021/22 the University earned £711.4 million in external research funding. When the block grant for research from Research England is added, the University's research income totals £865.7 million.
- Oxford University through Oxford University Innovation (OUI) is the UK leader in generating spinout companies, creating ten for the academic year 2021-2022, plus five more startups and social ventures. Overall, OUI has created over 300 companies, more than any other UK institution.
- Oxford University Innovation (OUI) is is also the most prolific university filer of patents in the UK, with close to 5,000 under management, and receives more income from intellectual property than UK peers.
- During the academic year ending July 2022, OUI completed 1,157 commercial deals, signed 531 academic consultancy deals, and returned £13.2 million to researchers and the University.
- Oxfordshire is one of Europe's leading centres of enterprise and innovation, with particular strengths in biosciences and new technologies, and many of the region's high-tech companies have links with the University.

Staff numbers

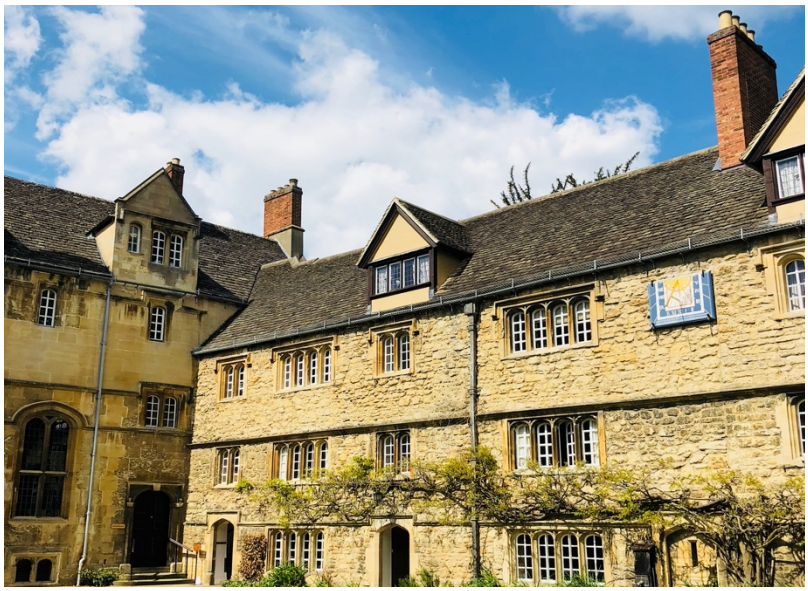
The total number of employees across the University of Oxford was 14,841 on 31 July 2022; the University is the largest employer in Oxfordshire.

This figure does not include those employed solely by the colleges or by Oxford University Press, or casual workers or those employed on variable hours contracts.

Oxford awards and rankings

- Oxford's academic community includes more than 90 Fellows of the Royal Society and around 100 Fellows of the British Academy.
- In 2023, eight academics from the University of Oxford were elected to the Fellowship of Royal Society, including the Vice-Chancellor Professor Irene Tracey.
- Oxford was ranked first in the world in the *Times Higher Education (THE)* World University Rankings for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023.
- In the *Times Higher Education (THE)* World University Rankings by subject for 2023, Oxford was, for the 12th year running, ranked first in the world for Clinical, Pre-Clinical and Health subjects. It was also ranked first in the world for Computer Science for the sixth year in a row.
- Oxford University is ranked number one university in the UK in the *Complete University Guide*, University League Tables 2023 with an overall score of 100%.
- Oxford mathematician Professor James Maynard was named as one of four recipients of the 2022 Fields Medal, the most prestigious award in mathematics for those under 40.
- Oxford University topped The Best UK Universities 2022 league table in *The Guardian* with a score of 100/100.
- Professors Dame Sarah Gilbert, Teresa Lambe, Sir Andrew Pollard and Fiona Powrie were recognised in 2021 for their outstanding contributions to immunology with Honorary Lifetime Membership of the British Society for Immunology.
- Her Majesty The Queen approved the award of The Queen's Anniversary Prizes to 21 higher and further education institutions in 2021, including Oxford Universityfor 'Life-saving rapid response to COVID-19'. The University has now won 12 Queen's Anniversary Prizes.
- The Faculty of Public Health awarded its prestigious Alwyn Smith Prize to Professor Sir Peter Horby for 2020/2021 in recognition of his longstanding contribution to improving the treatment and control of epidemic infections and his more recent contribution to improving the treatment of COVID-19 through the RECOVERY trial.
- The 2020 Nobel Prize in Physics was jointly awarded to Roger Penrose, Reinhard Genzel and Andrea Ghez for their work on black holes. Roger Penrose is Emeritus Rouse Ball Professor of Mathematics at the University of Oxford, and emeritus fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.

St Edmund Hall



St Edmund Hall, affectionately known as ‘Teddy Hall’, and one of the oldest colleges at the University of Oxford.

As the last standing medieval Hall in Oxford, dating back to at least the thirteenth century and are known for our friendly atmosphere, and sporting and creative traditions. Located in the heart of Oxford, we are one of the largest colleges with around 400 undergraduates and 300 postgraduates. Our students are supported by our wonderful community of almost 200 academic and non-academic staff. We are also proud to have a global network of 10,000 aularians (alumni) in over 100 countries who have excelled in a broad range of fields from journalism, politics and the sciences. We are historic and forward thinking and aim to become a greener, more diverse and accessible home for world leading research and teaching.

St Edmund Hall is committed to being recognised as one of the greenest and most environmentally sustainable colleges in Oxford. Our Sustainability Sub-Committee has been working with our 900 students and staff over the past 18 months to greatly reduce our impact on the natural environment, manage resources that we impact in a sustainable way, and conserve and enhance biodiversity across all our sites.

At present we comprise around 450 undergraduates, 250 graduates and 70 Fellows. Our undergraduates come from all backgrounds and include students from both the UK and further afield. Our graduate population is an equally diverse body of students studying a wide range of subjects at master’s and Ph.D. level.

History of the Hall

The history of St Edmund Hall goes back to the thirteenth century, and it can claim to be the oldest surviving academic society to house and educate undergraduates in any university. The first documented reference to St Edmund Hall ('Aula Sancti Edmundi') is in 1317, but it may be considerably older.

The Hall takes its name from St Edmund of Abingdon, Archbishop of Canterbury, who resided and taught in a house at the western end of the present front quadrangle of the Hall when he was a Regent Master in the Arts, probably in the 1190s. The first known Principal is William Boys (c. 1315) and the latest Principals include the inorganic chemist Professor Michael Mingos (1999-2009), the molecular microbiologist Professor Keith Gull (2009-2018), and Professor of Biodiversity Kathy Wills (2018 to present).

Between the First World War and 1957 the Hall underwent gradual transformation from its circumstances as a Hall to its present status as a College. More thorough changes came through the vision, skill, and determination of A. B. Emden (Principal 1929–51). A distinguished medievalist and historian of Universities, he was resolved that the Hall's unique character should be preserved. It should expand and be reconstituted to meet modern needs, but remain the oldest surviving Hall, rather than becoming the youngest of the Colleges.

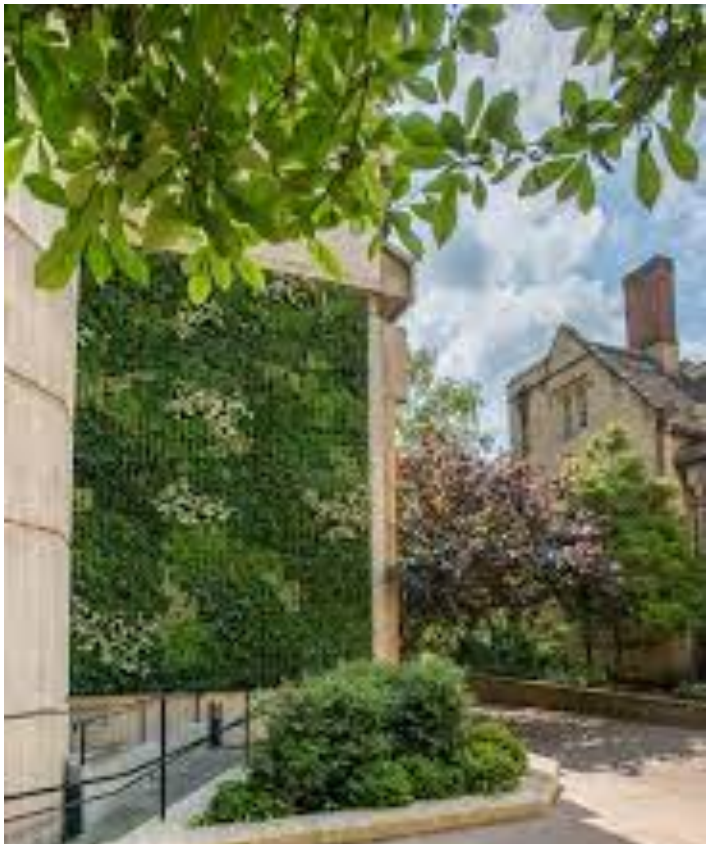
Since 1978 the Hall has admitted female students to its membership, with the first women undergraduates matriculating in 1979. By 2015, over a third of its alumni and Fellows, and almost half of its students, are women. To mark this milestone, St Edmund Hall recognised the achievements and influence of its alumnae with a number of events and initiatives throughout the 2015-16 academic year, led by the Development & Alumni Relations Office, alumni volunteers and students.

In 2019 Principal Professor Kathy Willis announced St Edmund Hall's 10-year strategy setting out how the college is going to become a greener, more diverse and accessible home for world leading research and teaching. The strategic areas of priority had been identified to keep the inspiring and historic institution robust and resilient in the coming decades.

Today, the Hall aims to establish solid foundations in the areas of education and research; access, equality and diversity; culture; estates; and finance.

Unique among the Oxford colleges by reason of its history, St Edmund Hall combines the maturity and confidence of long, rich and resilient experience as a hall with the modernity and adaptability of its new way of life as a constituent college of the University of Oxford.

The Living Wall



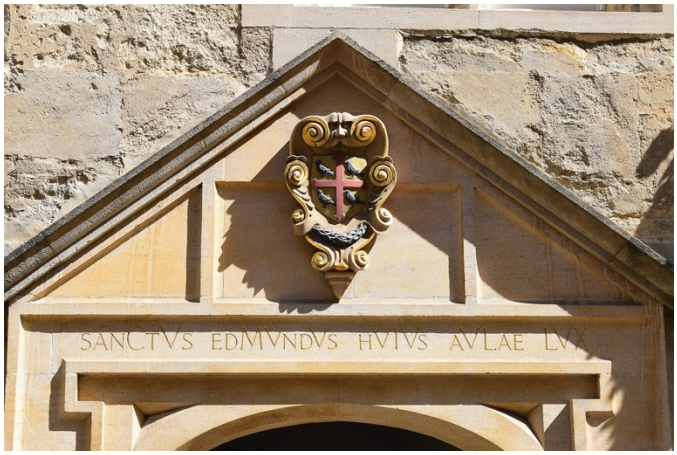
St Edmund Hall is proud to be the first Oxford College to install a Living Wall!

The wall, which measures 39^{m2}, includes over a dozen plant varieties: ferns, grasses, hostas are coupled with flowering evergreen perennials to give year-round interest and colour.

Evidence suggests that green spaces are beneficial for our health and well-being. The rear section of the Hall, where most students are accommodated, currently has no green space. We're looking at how our concrete areas can be transformed into a dynamic environment that inspires students. We also know that environmental sustainability is a key concern for students and the Hall wants to minimise its impact on the planet. We already have plans to eliminate single-use plastic and reduce our carbon footprint.

We hope the green wall is just the beginning of our journey to 'green the Hall' both in its physical appearance and in its environmental impact.

St Edmund Hall Crest



The College coat of arms depicts a red cross patonce against a yellow/gold field, surrounded by four Cornish Choughs, and is blazoned with 'Or, a cross patonce gules cantoned by four Cornish choughs proper'. The choughs are often mistakenly depicted with white wings.

In the image shown, the college coat of arms is found above the following Latin dedication '*sanctus edmundus huius aulae lux*', or 'St Edmund, light of this Hall'.

It is a very common practice within the university to use chronograms for dedications when transcribed into Latin. They are written in such a way that an important date, usually that of a foundation or the dedication itself, is embedded in the text. This is usually achieved by choosing certain letters in the text which correspond to Roman numerals which, when added, often disregarding the usual subtractive notation, amount to the required date. These numerals are then indicated by being rendered in a larger size than that of the surrounding letters.

In the above dedication, the text is rendered as

sanCtVs edMVndVs hVIVs aVLae LVX

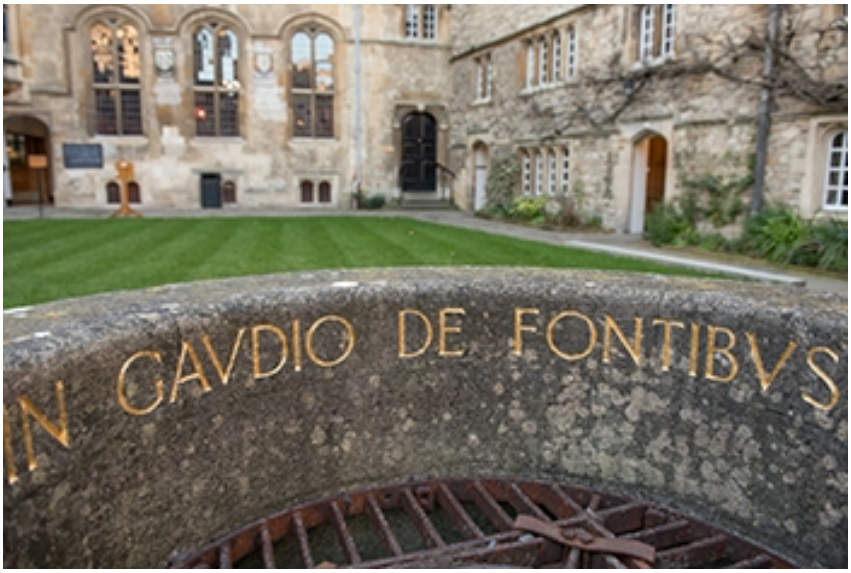
and, in this case, adding the numerals naively gives:

C + V + M + V + V + V + I + V + V + L + L + V + X = 1246

which is a popular, if conservative, estimate for the establishment of the Hall, but is in fact the date of the canonisation of St Edmund of Abingdon.

St Edmund Hall's Historic Well

The well has long been a focal point in the College's beautiful Front Quad, but has recently become even more eye-catching thanks to some gilding work on its inscription. This came about through the generosity of Darrell Barnes (1963, Modern Languages), who also had the idea in the first place. Tom Ball of Swan Farm Studios carried out the work for us.



The following words, from Isaiah 12:3, are carved on the well-head: '*HAVRIETIS AQVAS IN GAVDIO DE FONTIBVS SALVATORIS*' ('With joy, you will draw water from the wells of salvation'). They are among those recorded as spoken by St Edmund of Abingdon on his deathbed. Former St Edmund Hall Principal and historian, A. B. Emden, observed the following: 'In this well we may claim a link with St Edmund, for, if we may assume that he once lived in a house on the site of the Hall, then it would have been from this well that he was supplied with water.'

The well has a long and fascinating history, dating back to at least the beginning of the thirteenth century, and would have been the Hall's source of water until the installation of a main supply in the city. Later on, it fell into disuse and lay hidden for many years, until it was rediscovered during building work in 1927. 'In clearing the ground in a corner of that portion of the Quadrangle which was fenced off to form a building yard during the erection of the New Building, some workmen came upon the massive flag-stone with which the mouth of the well had been sealed,' Emden reported in the St Edmund Hall Magazine of 1927. 'The removal of the stone revealed a well-shaft built of worked stone, with a drop of about nine feet to the level of the water. On soundings being taken it was found that the water was seven feet deep.'

The well is mentioned in the compotus roll of Oseney Abbey for the 1469-1470, and then reference is made to it a century later, when the buildings of the Hall were being put into repair by the Queen's College soon after Queen's had come into possession of the site. 'It may be supposed that at this period water was still drawn from the well by windlass and bucket,' wrote Emden. 'At a later date, however, two leaden pipes were let down into the well and connected with pumps, the one at the Principal's Lodging, the other half-way along the building on the north side of the Quadrangle. These two pipes were still found in position when the well was uncovered. The one which connected with the pump at the Principal's Lodging has been cut away, but the other one has been left and connected with a new pump which is being placed close by the spot where its predecessor stood.'

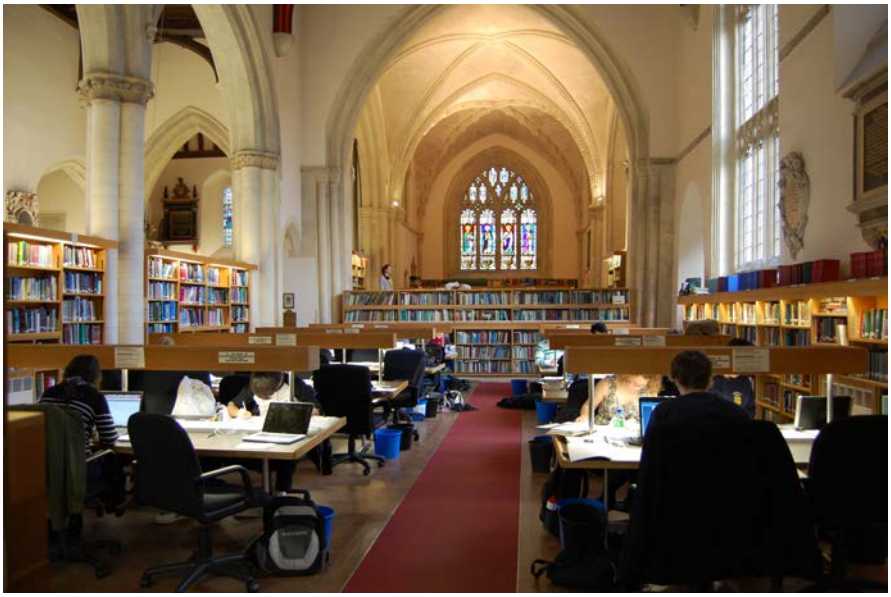
At the time when the well was rediscovered, plans were already underway to make a path across the Quad in order to connect the old and new buildings, and it was decided to place a stone well-head in the middle of the grass. Apparently, there was some discussion about adding some ornamental iron-work over it, containing a pulley for a well bucket, but this was ultimately rejected.

The inscription was carved originally into the stonework on the top of the new wellhead, but it had worn away over the years. In 1963, the wellhead was restored, and the opportunity was taken to carve the inscription in the first course of stonework within it. Over half a century of weathering and growth of lichen made the words difficult to make out, until the recent clean and regild.

St Edmund Hall Library

At a glance:

- You will need a Library Card to operate the self-issue loan equipment and a fob to access the Library building.
- The Library is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- Staff are on duty during weekdays, but the Library is run on trust and it is expected that you will behave properly throughout opening hours.



Our College Library is housed in the 12th century church of St Peter-in-the-East, one of the oldest buildings in Oxford.

The Library holds approximately 40,000 titles, including multiple copies of key textbooks which focus on the main and special subjects in Oxford undergraduate degrees.

We look forward to welcoming you to Teddy Hall and hope that you will feel at home in the Library while you are here.

Book loans and other resources

The Library operates a self-issue automated loan system and you will be issued with a Library Card at your induction to operate it.

All the books have security tags attached to them, and an alarm will sound if you leave the Library carrying a book that has not been checked out properly.

You may borrow up to 20 books for the duration of your time in Oxford . All books borrowed must be returned by Friday 14 July.

All books are the responsibility of the borrower to whom they are issued and remain so until they are checked back in. Please do not borrow books on someone else's behalf or lend books to any other person.

All of the St Edmund Hall library collection is listed on SOLO, the Universities online library catalogue:
https://solo.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/primo-explore/search?vid=SOLO&mode=advanced.
Instruction in searching on SOLO will be given as part of your Library induction.

Library staff will be delighted to help with access to electronic resources, either in person at the Library Enquiry Desk during staffed hours (Mon-Fri, 9-5) or via email at Library@seh.ox.ac.uk.

If you need an item for study which is not in the Library collection it may be possible for us to acquire it, again please contact Library staff either in person or via email.

Your conduct in the library
Smoking, eating and drinking in the Library are strictly forbidden. Please do not bring any food or drink into the Library, whether or not you intend to consume it there, with the exception of water in a sealed container and hot drinks in re-sealable plastic cups. Prohibited items include juices, smoothies and protein drinks. Bottles of ink are also prohibited.

Mobile phones must be switched off or put on silent upon entering the Library. Please step outside the Library if you need to make or receive a call.

When you have finished working in the Library, take all your personal belongings with you. Desks will be checked every morning, and any personal belongings left unattended may be removed.

Limited storage is available in the south porch at the entrance to the Library. Please ensure your belongings are left with a completed slip with your name and the date.

Opening times
The Library is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The door is operated via a fob.

Staff are on duty during weekdays 9am-5pm and are also available to answer queries via email to library@seh.ox.ac.uk.

Internet access in the Library
Wireless internet access is available throughout the Library. During staffed hours printing and scanning requests can be sent to library@seh.ox.ac.uk.

Course Timetable

02/07	Sunday		Arrival at London Heathrow Airport; Charter bus transit to Oxford
		14:00-22:00	Check-in at St Edmund Hall
03/07	Monday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		08:30-08:45	Orientation St Edmund Hall
		09:00-10:30	Welcome Remarks Prof. Kathy Willis, Principal of St Edmund Hall Introduction to the University and to the Course Prof. Chris Conlon, Course Director The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	UK Biobank: a unique combination of scale, depth, duration and accessibility Prof. Sir Rory Collins The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:00-15:30	Library Induction Mr James Howarth, Librarian St Edmund Hall Libraries
		15:30-18:00	Free Time
		18:30-20:00	Welcome Dinner Prof. Robert Wilkins, Senior Tutor of St Edmund Hall Prof. Chris Conlon, Course Director The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
04/07	Tuesday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		09:00-10:30	Metabolic consequences of obesity Prof. Leanne Hodson The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre

		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	New clinical applications of AI in echocardiography Prof. Paul Leeson The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:00	Free Time *The dental surgeons of Taiwan Dental Association meet their counterparts at the John Radcliffe Hospital Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, from 15:00 to 17:00, for exploring the feasibility of future collaboration
		18:00-19:00	Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
05/07	Wednesday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		09:00-10:30	The COVID-19 Infection Survey: reflections on the path from data to inference to action Prof. Sarah Walker The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	Gene therapy for retinal disease Prof. Robert MacLaren The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:30-16:30	Visit to the Botnar Institute for Musculoskeletal Sciences Δ Prof. Udo Oppermann
		18:00-19:00	Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
06/07	Thursday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		09:00-10:30	New approaches to antiviral therapy Prof. Nicole Zitzmann The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre

		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	How we are bringing together all four corners of this university to drive impact with our research? Prof. Chas Bountra, Pro Vice-Chancellor of the University The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:00-14:30	Choral Rehearsal Dr Yi-Shan Lai / Dr Shu-Tsen Liu on piano The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:30-18:00	Free Time
		18:00-19:00	Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
07/07	Friday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		9:00-10:30	Towards personalised medicine using neuroimaging and neuromodulation Prof. Heidi Johansen-Berg The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	Understanding the causes of inter-patient variability in clinical response to checkpoint immunotherapy Prof. Ben Fairfax The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:30	Visit to the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology (Virology Lab) Δ South Parks Road Prof. William James
		18:00-19:00	Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
08/07	Saturday	08:00-09:00	Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		10:00	Visit to the Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology (optional)

		12:30-13:00	Lunch (Packed Lunch)
		13:00-16:30	Visit to Bicester Village (optional)
		18:00-19:30	Dinner
09/07	Sunday	08:00-09:00	Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		09:00 – 18:00	Free Time (Packed Lunch)
		18:00-19:30	Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
10/07	Monday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		9:00-10:30	Combining computational modelling and immunology to improve the discovery of cancer antigens Prof. Tim Elliott The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	Defining and modulating neoplastic stem cell niches Prof. Simon Leedham The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:30-16:30	Visit to the Big Data Institute Prof. David Eyre
		18:00-19:00	Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
11/07	Tuesday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		9:00-10:30	New Frontiers in Deep Brain Stimulation Prof. Alex Green The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	From AI to Xenon: advances in imaging Prof. Fergus Gleeson

			The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:30-16:00	Visit to the Functional Imaging Research Group at the John Radcliffe Hospital Δ Dr Ioana Grigoras
		18:00-19:00	BBQ Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
12/07	Wednesday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		9:00-10:30	Update on Airways Disease Prof. Ian Pavord The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	Opportunities and challenges of implementing genomics into clinical and public health practice Prof. Anneke Lucassen The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:30-16:00	Visit to the Single Cell Facility at MRC Weatherall Institute of Molecular Medicine Δ Dr Maria Greco
		18:00-19:00	Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
13/07	Thursday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		9:00-10:30	Democratising primary care research: A PANORAMIC view of transforming design and delivery of large-scale randomised, controlled clinical trials in primary care Prof. Christopher Butler The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break

		11:00-12:30	Pleural Disease diagnosis and management - state of the art in 2023 Prof. Naj Rahman The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:00-14:30	Choral Rehearsal Dr Yi-Shan Lai / Dr Shu-Tsen Liu on piano The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:30-18:00	Free Time
		18:00-19:00	Dinner Sichuan Grand Oxford Branch
14/07	Friday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		10:30-11:00	New frontiers in Alzheimer's disease research Prof. John Davis The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	Genomics of a maladaptive response to severe infection Prof. Julian Knight The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		13:30-14:00	Course Appraisal Prof. Chris Conlon St Edmund Hall
		15:00-16:00	Tea with the Principal Prof. Kathy Willis Senior Common Room, St Edmund Hall
		16:30-17:00	Group Photograph Session Prof. Kathy Willis The Front Quad, St Edmund Hall
		18:30-20:30	Farewell Dinner Prof. Kathy Willis The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
15/07	Saturday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast

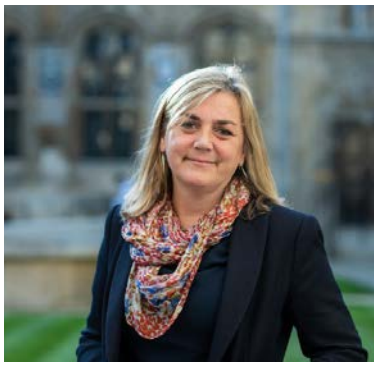
			The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		10:00	Check-out from the William Miller Building / the Besse Building
		14:00	Charter bus departure for London Heathrow Airport

Notes:

- ✓ The venue is in the Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre, 34 Broad Street, Oxford OX1 3BD;
- ✓ Each lecture session comprises up to one hour for lecture and at least half an hour for discussion;
- ✓ Lecturers are expected to use power-point presentations and lecture notes will be made available to the attendees after the Course;
- ✓ Dress Smart;
- ✓ Δ Wear Lab Coat;
- ✓ Each attendee is required to compose a minimum 3,000-word essay, presenting his/her original arguable opinion about an academic issue of his/her choosing – typically related to a lecture of the Course. The essay can be in any format and should be submitted electronically to the Course Director c/o the administration at xiaowei.chen@seh.ox.ac.uk by 5pm on Tuesday 11th July 2023.

The Speakers

Principal Prof. Kathy Willis



Professor Katherine (Kathy) J. Willis, CBE, was appointed as Principal of St Edmund Hall in October 2018. Kathy is also Professor of Biodiversity in the Department of Zoology, University of Oxford.

Prior to this, Kathy was Director of Science at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, where she spearheaded the launch of Kew's Science Strategy 2015-2020. She also previously held the Tasso Leventis Chair of Biodiversity at Oxford and was founding Director of the Oxford Martin School Biodiversity Institute.

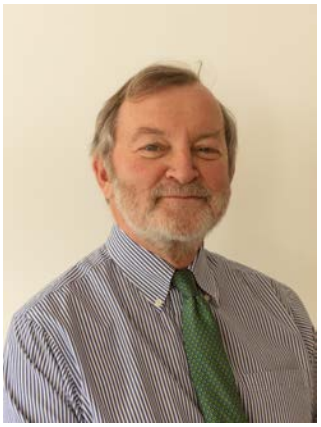
Kathy's research interests focus on the relationship between long-term ecosystem dynamics and environmental change. She has published extensively being the author of over 100 scientific publications. In 2015, Kathy was awarded the Michael Faraday Prize for her excellent work in science communication and in 2016 she was appointed to the Natural Capital Committee, which will take forward the implementation of the Government's new 25-year Environment Plan.

Prof. Robert Wilkins

Professor Robert Wilkins holds the American Fellowship in Physiology at St Edmund Hall: he oversees the admission, teaching and pastoral support of Biomedical Sciences and Medicine students and provides tutorials covering cellular and systems physiology. Prof. Wilkins was Coordinator for Admissions in Medicine at Oxford from 2007 until 2011. He is now the Director of the University's Biomedical Sciences course that admitted its first students in October 2012. Prof. Wilkins is also the co-editor of the Oxford Handbook of Medical Sciences and Basic Science for Core Medical Training and the MRCP (both OUP). In Trinity Term 2020, he was appointed as the University's Director of Pre-clinical Studies.

His research has characterised the involvement of membrane transport pathways in osteoarthritis and epithelial cancers. Prof. Wilkins has been the OXCEP Academic Medicine Programme Supervisor since 2018.

Prof. Chris Conlon

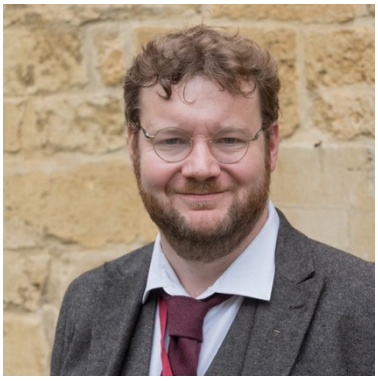


Professor Chris Conlon is a Consultant Physician in Infectious Diseases in Oxford and Professor of Infectious Diseases at Oxford University. He trained in Oxford, London and Birmingham and spent 3 years working in Africa. His main interests are HIV, TB, Travel Medicine and COVID. He is a past Chair of the Joint Specialty Committee on Infection and Tropical Medicine at the RCP and past Secretary of the British Infection Society. He served on the Expert Advisory Group on AIDS and is currently on the UK Advisory Panel for Healthcare Workers Infected with Bloodborne Viruses and the Travel Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Vaccines and Immunisations. He is Chair of the Centre for Tropical Medicine and Global Health in the Nuffield Department of Medicine and is a Fellow of Oriel College. He has been an external examiner at several medical schools and is one of the three senior editors for the 6th edition of the Oxford Textbook of Medicine, published in 2020. Prof. Conlon has been the Course Director of the OXCEP Academic Medicine Course since 2022.

Dr Jack Tan

Dr Jack Tan is a Fellow by Special Election at St Edmund Hall. After completing his DPhil in Medical Sciences (Gene Therapy) at the University of Oxford he joined Alain Townsend's lab at the MRC Weatherall Institute of Molecular Medicine, on developing next generation nanoparticle vaccines mainly against infectious diseases. Currently, he is a senior scientist focusing on developing novel vaccines and therapeutic monoclonal antibodies for emerging infectious diseases and understanding the immunology against infectious diseases. He is also a Project Manager of the Caltech-Oxford-Ingenza-UK CPI consortium, funded by the Coalition of Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) to develop a novel pan SARS-like betacoronavirus vaccine that is designed to induce cross-reactive antibodies against all SARS-CoV-2 variants and other animal SARS-like betacoronavirus that have the potential to cause a pandemic in the future. Dr Tan is the Deputy Course Director of the OXCEP Academic Medicine Course 2023.

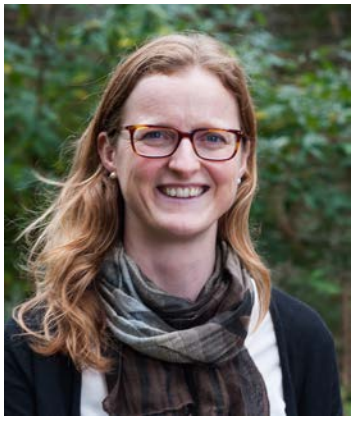
Mr James Howarth



Mr James Howarth has been the Librarian at the Hall since 2018. He came to St Edmund Hall from Balliol College where he was Assistant Librarian from 2015. Previously he has worked at the International Institute of Strategic Studies and at Lambeth Palace Library in London, as well as the Taylorian Library in Oxford. He holds MAs in Library and Information Studies from UCL and Medieval Studies from the University of York, as an undergraduate he read English at Exeter College Oxford.

As Librarian, Mr Howarth strives to make the Library the intellectual hub of Hall life and a welcoming place to study. He is responsible for maintaining and developing the library's collections and particularly welcomes book requests (on almost any topic) from students. He is also responsible for the Hall's historic and special collections that live in the 17th century Old Library and is keen to promote their use in research, study and outreach.

Prof. Heidi Jansen-Berg

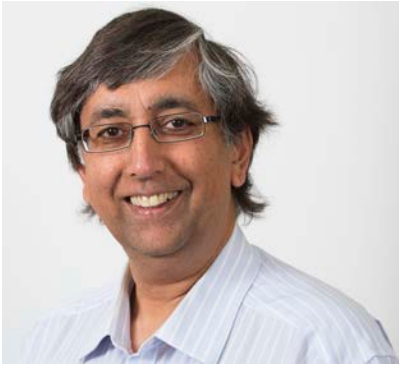


Professor Heidi Johansen-Berg is a Wellcome Principal Research Fellow and Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences. Heidi is Director of the Wellcome Centre for Integrative Neuroimaging (WIN), based at the University of Oxford. WIN is a multi-disciplinary research facility that aims to exploit the ability of non-invasive neuroimaging to bridge the gap between laboratory neuroscience and human health, by performing multi-scale studies spanning from animal models through to human populations. Heidi's own research group investigates plasticity and recovery in the sensorimotor system, with particular focus on white matter plasticity and activity-dependent myelination. Her research focuses on how the brain changes with learning, experience, and damage. As well as shedding light on how the healthy brain responds to change, her work also has implications for understanding and treating disease. For example, her group are testing new methods for rehabilitation after stroke and assessing whether taking up physical exercise could slow the effects of age on the brain or promote healthy brain development during adolescence. The group's research uses a variety of neuroimaging and stimulation tools in healthy human volunteers across the lifespan, individuals with brain damage, and rodents.

Prof. Ben Fairfax

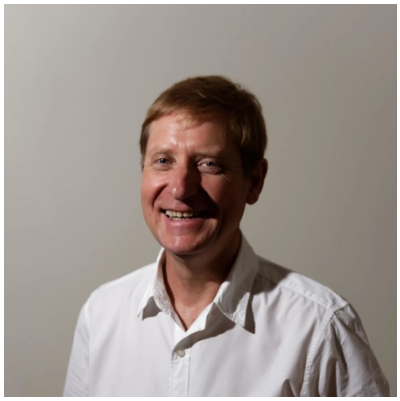
I am an Academic Medical Oncologist based in Oxford specialising in the treatment of skin cancer. As a junior doctor I became interested in the causes of heterogeneity response to infection and undertook a Wellcome MB PhD postdoctoral fellowship in Julian Knight's group in Oxford where I developed research interests in cell-type specific and context-specific expression quantitative trait loci (eQTL) in the immune system. I was awarded a Wellcome Intermediate Clinical Fellowship to establish a research group at the MRC WIMM in 2017. The focus of our work is the identification of peripheral markers of response to checkpoint immunotherapy. We are particular interested in the interaction of treatment with germline genetic variation to shape the anti-tumour immune response and predispose to autoimmune side effects. Other key projects within the group include the agnostic identification of T cell receptor sequences associated with complete response to treatment and the interplay with patient HLA type. We hope that our work will help in the development of novel adjuncts to cancer immunotherapy as well as further our understanding of the mechanistic basis of autoimmunity.

Prof. Chas Bountra



Professor Chas Bountra is Pro-Vice Chancellor for Innovation at the University of Oxford, Professor of Translational Medicine in the Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine, Director of the Centre for Medicines Discovery, and Professorial Fellow at Keble College, Oxford. Prior to coming back to Oxford in 2008, Chas was Vice President and Head of Biology at GlaxoSmithKline. Chas is an invited expert on several government and charitable research funding bodies, and an advisor for many academic, biotech and pharma drug discovery programmes. In 2012 he was voted one of the "top innovators in the industry", in 2014 received the "Rita and John Cornforth Award" from the Royal Society of Chemistry, in 2017 and 2018 was voted "Master of the Bench" from the Medicine Maker Power List, and in 2018 was awarded the "Order of the British Empire" in the New Year's Honours List.

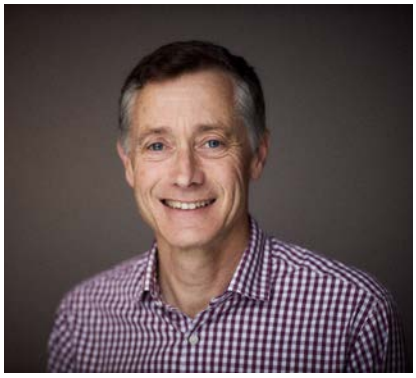
Prof. Chris Butler



Professor Chris Butler FMedSci, is a Professor of Primary Care at the University of Oxford's Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, Professorial fellow at Trinity College, and the Clinical Director of the University of Oxford Primary Care Clinical Trials Unit.

His main research interests are in common infections, and health care communication and behaviour change. He was the Wales Royal College of General Practitioners patient-nominated GP of the Year in 2019, and won the Royal College of General Practitioner's Research Paper of the Year Award in 2020. He is a NIHR Senior Investigator, and co-leads the PRINCIPLE and PANORAMIC Trials of community treatments for COVID-19 which had randomised >30,000 people with COVID-19 in the community and has had 9 agents under study. Chris has published over 400 scientific papers.

Prof. John Davis

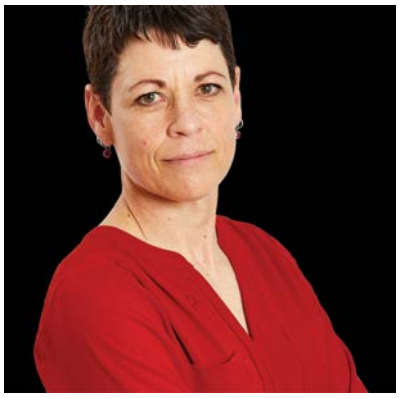


Professor John Davis is CSO for the Centre for Medicines Discovery, at the University of Oxford, and Director of Business Development for the Alzheimer's Research UK Drug Discovery Alliance. John is a biochemist with a PhD from the University of Cambridge, postdoctoral training carried out at the Ludwig Institute (Middlesex Branch) and an EMBO fellowship at The Salk Institute. In 1993 he joined SmithKline Beecham as part of the establishment of a neurology research unit within the company and, following the merger to form GlaxoSmithKline, led non-clinical pharmacology research departments for pain and neurodegenerative diseases. In 2010 John co-founded Convergence Pharmaceuticals, subsequently acquired by Biogen, and has since co-founded a further three start-up companies. In 2015 he joined the University of Oxford to set up and lead the ARUK Oxford Drug Discovery Institute. The institute has developed a portfolio of early drug discovery programmes for Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease, with an emphasis on genetically validated targets, and has formed several industrial alliances to help prosecute these targets. John has 25+ years of drug discovery expertise from target to phase IIa and has helped steer a dozen drug candidates into development and to four positive Phase II PoCs.

Prof. Fergus Gleeson

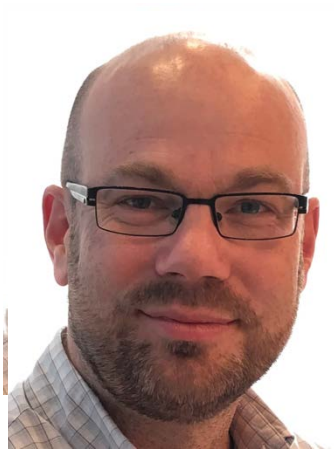
Professor Fergus Gleeson is a Consultant Radiologist and Professor of Radiology in Oxford. He trained in Cambridge, Papworth and London, and was a Fellow in Radiology at UCLA in America. He was appointed to Oxford in 1992, is Head of Academic Radiology in Oxford, and is the Director of the Oxford Radiology Research Unit at Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. He is currently President of the European Society of Thoracic Imaging, and has published over 200 peer review papers and book chapters, has a h-index of 62, and currently has more than £30 million in grant income. He is the PI for IDEAL and DART, two multicentre studies investigating the use of Artificial Intelligence in pulmonary nodules and lung cancer, and the PI for EXPLAIN, a multicentre study investigating Long COVID using hyperpolarised Xenon MRI. His specialist interests are in Artificial Intelligence, Thoracic Imaging, PET-CT and Hyperpolarized xenon MRI. He is also the Chief Medical Officer of the National Consortium of Intelligent Medical Imaging (NCIMI): which aims to bring together the NHS, and University and industry partners to promote the development and implementation of artificial intelligence in medicine.

Prof. Leanne Hodson



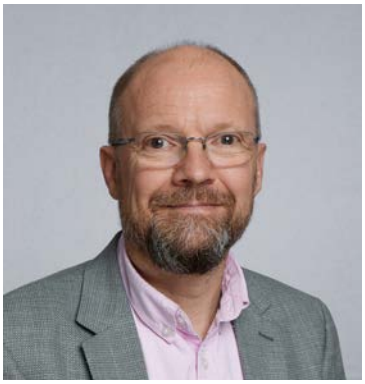
Professor Leanne Hodson received her PhD from the University of Otago, New Zealand. She was awarded the Girdlers-Health Research Council of New Zealand Career Development Award to come and work with Professors Frayn and Karpe, University of Oxford. Over the course of her time in Oxford Leanne has been awarded British Heart Foundation (BHF) Intermediate and Senior Research Fellowship, she has recently renewed the latter. Leanne was awarded the Cuthbertson Medal from the Nutrition Society in 2017 and the Starling Medal from the Society of Endocrinology in 2018. She is Professor of Metabolic Physiology.

Prof. Simon Leedham



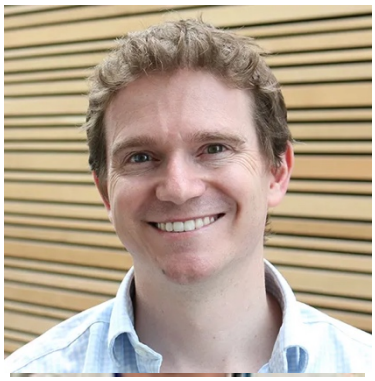
Professor Simon Leedham is a Professor of Molecular and Population Genetics and a Wellcome Senior Research Fellow in Clinical Medicine at the University of Oxford. His research is into the morphogenic signalling pathways that control the intestinal stem cell in homeostasis, regeneration and cancer, and he has published more than 80 peer reviewed papers in journals that include *Nature Medicine, Nature Genetics*, *Gastroenterology* and *Gut.* Simon's research has been recognised by the United European Gastroenterology Rising Star award in 2010, the British Society of Gastroenterology Francis Avery Jones research prize in 2015 and the CRUK future leaders prize in 2017.

Prof. Julian Knight



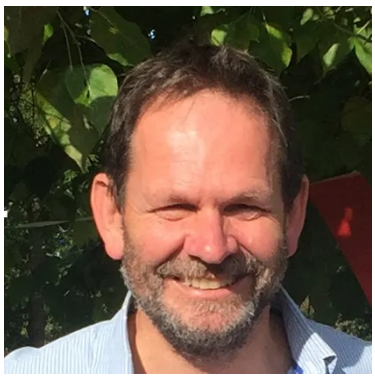
Professor Julian Knight is Professor of Genomic Medicine at the University of Oxford, Director of the Doctoral Training Programme in Genomic Medicine and Statistics, and a Fellow and Tutor in Medicine at Merton College. Since 2005 he has worked at the Wellcome Centre for Human Genetics as a Principal Investigator and as an Honorary Consultant Physician at the Oxford University Hospitals NHS Trust in internal medicine. He is also Research Director of the Central and South Genomic Medicine Services Alliance. His research investigates the genomics of immunity and how this can determine our individual response to infections such as sepsis and development of autoimmunity.

Prof. David Eyre



Professor David Eyre is an infectious diseases and microbiology clinician at Oxford University Hospitals and an Associate Professor at the University of Oxford's Big Data Institute. His research focuses on better understanding the epidemiology and transmission of infectious diseases through a combination of pathogen sequencing and use of large-scale healthcare data. He also has an interest in improving the diagnosis and management of infection using routinely collected healthcare data. His previous work has focused on a range of pathogens including *C. difficile*, *Candida auris* and *N. gonorrhoeae*. During the COVID pandemic he has used national survey and contact tracing data as well as healthcare worker data to study transmission, real-world vaccine effectiveness and antibody responses to infection and vaccination. He has also generated evidence underlying the widespread use of SARS-CoV-2 antigen lateral flow tests in the UK.

Prof. Ian Pavord



Professor Ian D Pavord, MA DM FRCP FERS FMedSci is Professor of Respiratory Medicine at the University of Oxford and Honorary Consultant Physician at the Oxford University Hospitals. He is a member of congregation at the University of Oxford and a Professorial Fellow of St Edmund Hall. He was a Consultant Physician from 1995 and Honorary Professor of Medicine from 2005 to 2013 at the Institute for Lung Health, Glenfield Hospital, University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust. He was elected an NIHR Senior Investigator in 2011&14, an inaugural Fellow of the European Respiratory Society in 2014 and a Fellow of the Academy of Medical Science in 2015.

He has a research interest in the clinical aspects of inflammatory airway diseases and has pioneered the use of non-invasive measures of airway inflammation in the assessment of these conditions. He has identified a number of clinically important phenotypes of inflammatory airway disease, has discovered clinically important biomarkers, and has played a lead role in the clinical development of three of the most promising new treatments for severe airway disease.

Professor Pavord was co-editor of Thorax from 2010-2015, Chief Medical Officer of Asthma UK from 2008-14, Associate Editor of the American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine from 2005-10 and has been Associate Editor of the European Respiratory Journal since 2016. He is the author of over 520 publications and has an H-index of 119 making

him the 2nd highest cited researcher in asthma worldwide. He received the 2016 European Respiratory Society (ERS) Gold Medal for his research and gave the Cournand Lecture at the 2004 ERS meeting. He chaired the 2017 Lancet Commission on Asthma.

Prof. Anneke Lucassen

Professor Anneke Lucassen is Professor of Genomic Medicine in the Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics and director of the Centre for Personalised Medicine based at St. Anne's College, Oxford.

She trained as a physician and is an honorary consultant at Oxford's regional genetic service. Her research combines clinical, molecular and ethico-legal expertise to provide an interdisciplinary approach to the rapid developments in genomics and to effect improved delivery of genomic services to individuals and families.

She leads the Clinical Ethics Law and Society groups at Oxford (www.soton.ac.uk/cels); has a range of relevant national roles (eg Chair of Joint Committee on Genomics in Medicine, member National Screening Committee) and co-leads the UK's Genethics forum (http://www.genethicsuk.org/)

Prof. Sir Rory Collins

Professor Sir Rory Collins is an epidemiologist who studies how to prevent and treat cardiovascular disease. He is BHF Professor of Medicine & Epidemiology, and Head of the Nuffield Department of Population Health at the University of Oxford. Prof. Collins became Principal Investigator of UK Biobank in 2005. Involving 500,000 participants, it is the largest deeply-characterized prospective study of disease globally, available for any type of health research. Over 30,000 researchers worldwide use it currently, generating 1700 papers in 2021 alone. He was knighted for services to Science in 2011, elected to the Royal Society in 2015, and awarded the UK Medical Research Council's 2020 Millennium Medal for his national and international research contributions. Prof. Sir Rory Collins has been the Chief Executive Officer of UK Biobank since 2005.

Prof. Paul Leeson

Professor Paul Leeson is Professor of Cardiovascular Medicine at the University of Oxford, and Head of the Oxford Cardiovascular Clinical Research Facility. He is also a Consultant Cardiologist at the John Radcliffe Hospital, where he provides expertise in Cardiovascular Imaging, as well as General Cardiology and Cardiovascular Prevention through the Oxford Specialist Hypertension Clinic.

He heads the Preventive Cardiology Research Group, based in the Oxford Cardiovascular Clinical Research Facility, which aims to improve how we identify and prevent heart disease in young people.

His research group has pioneered the application of computational modelling and artificial intelligence to imaging in clinical cardiology research and works on some of the largest imaging studies in the world. Novel insights generated by the group have ranged from how pregnancy complications alter the hearts of both mothers and their children, to how the structure of blood vessels differ in the brains of young people with high blood pressure. Innovations arising from the research led to the spin out of Ultromics from the group in 2017. The company has now brought some of the first AI-driven diagnostic aids in cardiology through regulatory clearance into clinical use in hospitals across the US and UK.

Prof. Sarah Walker

Professor Sarah Walker, FMedSci, OBE is Professor of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology at the Nuffield Department of Medicine at the University of Oxford and at the Medical Research Council Clinical Trials Unit at University College London (MRC CTU at UCL).

At Oxford, she has been at the forefront of translating advances in genetic sequencing into microbiology services, and linking this sequence data to electronic health records for large-scale epidemiology, with a particular focus on 'big data' from routinely collected electronic health records, as part of the “Modernising Medical Microbiology” consortium. She is Director for the National Institutes of Health Research (NIHR) Health Protection Research Unit on Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare Associated Infections at Oxford, and Lead of the NIHR Biomedical Research Centre Modernising Medical Microbiology and Big Infection Diagnostics Theme

Most recently, she is the Chief Investigator and Academic Lead for the UK’s COVID-19 Infection Survey, a partnership between the University of Oxford and the Office for National Statistics, investigating prevalence and incidence of current and past infection

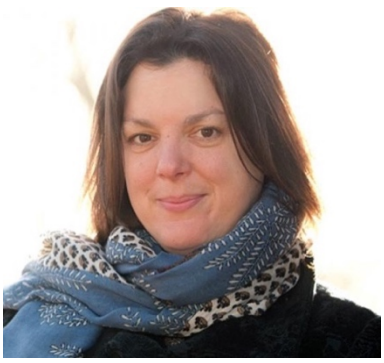
with SARS-CoV-2. The survey is the largest study of COVID-19 infection and immunity across all four nations of the UK, swabbing ~150-180,000 participants every fortnight and taking blood from ~100-150,000 participants every month.

Prof. Robert MacLaren

Professor Robert MacLaren is Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Oxford, Consultant Ophthalmologist at the Oxford Eye Hospital, Honorary Professor of Ophthalmology at the UCL Institute of Ophthalmology, Honorary Consultant Vitreoretinal Surgeon at Moorfields Eye Hospital and an NIHR Senior Investigator. He is also a Fellow of the Royal College of Ophthalmologists, Fellow and former King James IV Professor of Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Bodley Fellow of Merton College Oxford and Civilian Consultant Advisor to the Royal Navy. He has been a recipient of the ARVO Camras Award for Translational Research, the RP Fighting Blindness Scientist of the Year Award, the American Academy of Ophthalmology Achievement Award, the Royal College of Ophthalmologists Keeler Medal and the Macular Society Clinical Service of the Year award.

Together with the University of Oxford in 2014, he co-founded Nightstar Therapeutics in order to expand retinal gene therapy towards worldwide approval for patients with retinal diseases. After listing on NASDAQ in 2017, Nightstar Therapeutics was acquired by Biogen in 2019, making it one of the most successful British biotechnology company buyouts of all time. In 2023, he co-founded Beacon Therapeutics together with Syncona Partners, achieving the largest equity at launch for any Oxford spinout company to date. Over the last decade, he has helped raise over a billion dollars of funding for retinal gene therapy.

Prof. Nicole Zitzmann



Professor Nicole Zitzmann, FSB, FRSTMH is the Head of the Antiviral Research Unit and Director of the Oxford Glycobiology Institute, Department of Biochemistry, the University of Oxford, where she is Associated Head of Department for the Infectious Disease Processes Theme. She is an International Advisor at the Center for Dengue Research at the University of Sri Jayawardenapura in Sri Lanka, and a Supernumerary Fellow of Merton College Oxford where she was a Biochemistry Fellow and Lecturer

in Medicine from 2012 – 2017. Nicole held a Dorothy Hodgkin Research Fellowship of the Royal Society from 1999-2003 and since then has built a multi-disciplinary team to develop novel antiviral therapies, including approaches from Glycobiology, Biophysics and Proteomics. She has over 130 peer-reviewed publications, 24 patents, and trained 27 D.Phil. students to date.

Prof. Tim Elliott

Professor Tim Elliott, FMedSci left the University of Oxford with a first in Biochemistry in 1983 and completed his PhD in cancer immunotherapy at the University of Southampton in 1986. He did his postdoctoral training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology before returning to the University of Oxford to join the Institute for Molecular Medicine in 1990. In 2000, he became Professor of Experimental Oncology and Director of the Centre for Cancer Immunology at the University of Southampton. In 2020 he was appointed to the Kidani Chair of Immuno-Oncology at the University of Oxford.

Tim is a world leader in the field of antigen presentation and T cell biology and has incorporated discoveries in the areas of antigen processing, T cell regulation and immunodominance into the development of new cancer immunotherapies. He is the Founding Editor-in-Chief of the journal Immunotherapy Advances published by the British Society for Immunology.

Prof. Alex Green

Professor Alexander L Green, FRCS(SN), MD, MB BS, BSc(hons), PhD is a Professor of Neurosurgery at the University of Oxford, Nuffield Department of Surgical Sciences. He is an academic Functional Neurosurgeon specialising in Deep Brain Stimulation and Spinal Cord Stimulation but his practice also encompasses some general neurosurgery including trauma. His research is focused on Neuromodulation for Autonomic Function and Sleep disorders and includes device development, basic

physiological science and Neuroscience. He has authored over 200 peer-reviewed publications.

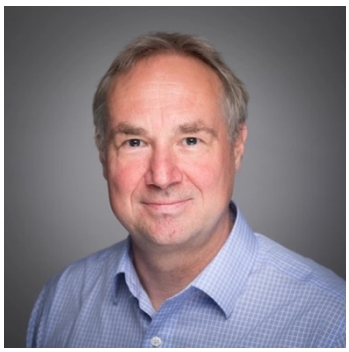
He has been awarded a number of international prizes for his work, including the Congress of Neurological Surgeons (CNS) 'Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery Resident Award' in 2005, 'Gordon Holmes Prize' awarded by the Royal Society of Medicine in 2007, and the International Neuromodulation Society (INS) 'New Investigator Award' in 2010. He has written two books and over 15 book chapters. He sits on a number of research trial committees including a data monitoring committee, steering committee and clinical advisory board. He frequently teaches on International Courses on spinal cord and dorsal root ganglion stimulation. He is currently running three major clinical trials including EPIONE (DBS for Chronic Post-stroke Pain) and BRAINSTATE (DBS for Minimally Conscious State).

Prof. Najib Rahman

Professor Najib M Rahman, BM BCh, MA (oxon) MSc, DPhil, FERS is Professor of Respiratory Medicine, Director of Oxford Respiratory Trials Unit at the University of Oxford, Consultant Pleural Physician at Oxford Centre for Respiratory Medicine, Churchill Hospital Oxford, Deputy National CRN Lead for Respiratory Disease at NIHR CRN, and NIHR Senior Investigator.

Prof. Rahman Directs the Oxford Respiratory Trials Unit and works clinically as a pleural specialist. He is currently running randomised and observational studies in pleural infection, pneumothorax and malignant pleural effusion. He is specialised in Thoracoscopy, Thoracic Ultrasound and Clinical Trials methodology, and has published over 300 papers with citations of >6000. He is co-chair of the BTS Pleural Guidelines 2022, Chair of the BTS Pleural Intervention Committee 2022, and Chair of multiple ERS guidelines on pleural disease.

Prof. Udo Oppermann



Professor Udo Oppermann has been a Principal Investigator of the Structural Genomics Consortium (SGC) in Oxford since its inception in 2003. He became Professor of Molecular Biology at NDORMS in 2008, and he is now Director of the Laboratory Sciences Division at the Institute of Musculoskeletal Sciences, Botnar Research Centre, the University of Oxford. The research in the Oppermann group focuses on drug and target discovery by using systems biology and single-cell approaches in a variety of human diseases including metabolic, inflammatory and malignant diseases. Application of novel single-cell technologies and chemical biology in primary and secondary bone cancers such as multiple myeloma with a focus on epigenetic mechanisms is a key research area of the group.

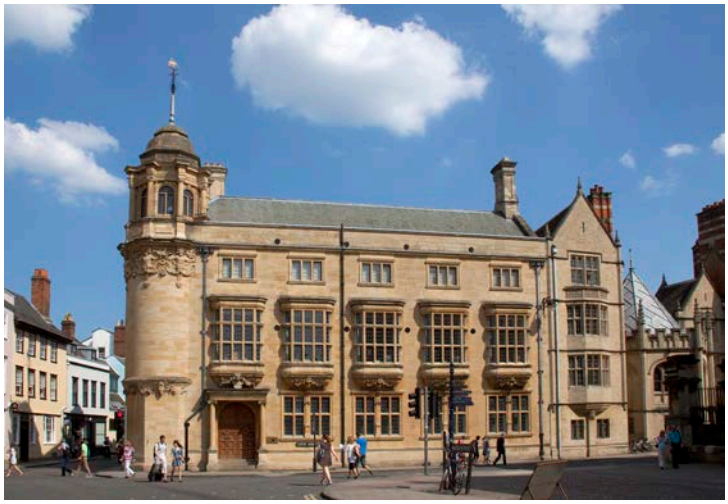
Prof. William James

Professor William James is Professor of Virology at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology. His research focuses on macrophage modulation during viral infection and neuroinflammation. Tissue macrophages, including the microglia in the brain, act as critical sentinels to defend us against infection. Consequently, pathogens such as HIV have developed ways of circumventing the defensive functions of macrophages in order to establish chronic infection. Moreover, their persistence in macrophages appears to generate chronic inflammatory reactions, that may lead to the dysfunction of neighbouring cells, such as neurons, and result in neurocognitive disorders. In order to dissect the molecular pathways involved in these processes, Prof. James has developed human iPS cell-derived tissue models for macrophages, microglia and neurons, and use high-efficiency Cas9-based gene editing methods to investigate the contribution of individual components. He also works extensively with neuroscience collaborators on the neuroinflammatory aspects of Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease.

The Oxford Stem Cell Facility, based in his lab, is headed by Dr Sally Cowley. Her team generate, edit, curate and differentiate dozens of iPS lines as part of multi-centre collaborations to investigate the pathogenesis of neurodegenerative and related disorders. They develop sophisticated differentiation and tissue culture models of cell types of interest in these fields and use them with translational scientists to identify new therapeutics.

The Venue

The Oxford Martin School



The Oxford Martin School is a research community of over three hundred scholars working across disciplines to address the most pressing global challenges and opportunities of the 21st century. From the governance of geoengineering and the possibilities of nanotechnology, to the future of food and the implications of our ageing population, the Oxford Martin School supports over twenty research teams, all based in the University of Oxford, to consider some of the biggest questions that concern our future. It was founded in 2005 through the vision and generosity of Dr James Martin, author of the books The Wired Society and The Meaning of the 21st Century.

Academic Visits

The Sir William Dunn School of Pathology

The Dunn School is a world-class biomedical research Department at the University of Oxford. Over 300 scientists from more than 30 countries aim to discover the molecular and cellular mechanisms that underlie human health and disease. Our research capitalises on outstanding facilities and addresses the full spectrum from fundamental biology to discovering medical advances.

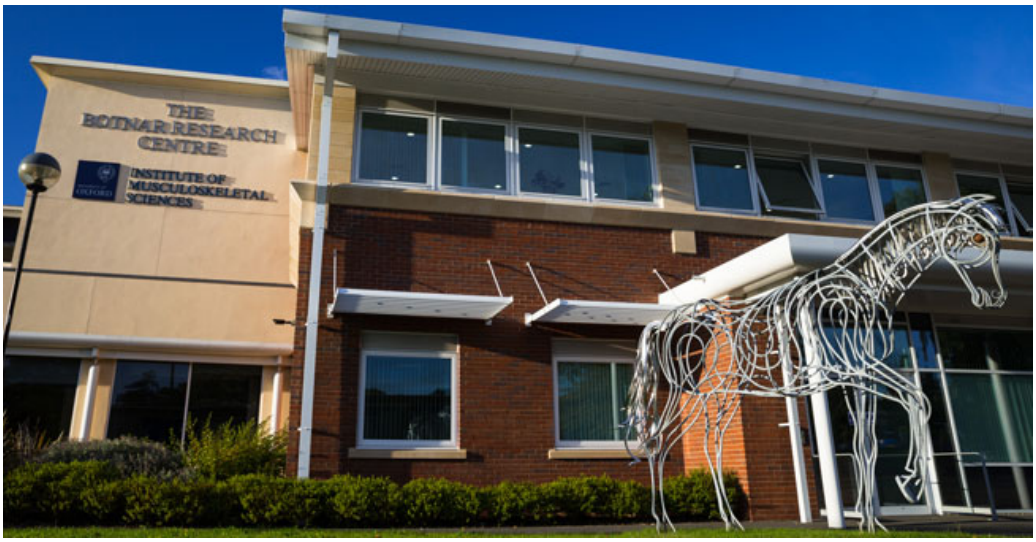
We aim to foster a supportive and diverse community where all have the opportunity to develop their full potential. An Athena Swan Silver Award marks our efforts to address gender equality in its broadest sense. Our Anti-Bullying working group leads a variety of activities throughout the year, culminating in the annual Anti-Bullying Week in November. More recently we have instigated a series of discussions on BAME representation, acknowledging that Black and Minority ethnic people are under-represented in in science and academia, including in our own department, and that as a community we must address this inequality.

We are proud of our past achievements, most notably the development of penicillin, which led to the introduction to the world of the antibiotic era; and are even more excited about the potential of our current and future research.

The Big Data Institute

The Big Data Institute (BDI) is an interdisciplinary research institute that focuses on the analysis of large, complex, heterogeneous data sets for research into the causes and consequences, prevention and treatment of disease. Big Data methods are transforming the scale (breadth, depth and duration) and efficiency (data accumulation, storage, processing and dissemination) of large-scale clinical research. The work of the BDI requires people and projects that span traditional departmental boundaries and scientific disciplines, supported by technical resources to handle the vast quantities of data they generate.

The Botnar Institute for Musculoskeletal Sciences



We discover the causes of musculoskeletal and inflammatory conditions to deliver excellent and innovative care that improves people's quality of life. Our multi-disciplinary research is world-renowned and we contributed significantly to Oxford's top rank in Clinical Medicine in the 2014 Research Excellence Framework results, the official UK-wide assessment of all university research.

The REF welcomed the strong return in orthopaedic sciences, as well as the outstanding reach and significance of the impacts from our research in musculoskeletal conditions and ageing. We are the largest European academic department in our field and run a globally competitive programme of research and teaching.

Our co-location with NHS services at Oxford's Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre puts the department in an excellent and rare position, where researchers work alongside clinicians. This substantially improves research capability, improving access for researchers to patients, and facilitates the interaction between clinicians and scientists, which is essential for successful translational research.

Single Cell Facility at MRC Weatherall Institute of Molecular Medicine

The MRC WIMM Single Cell Facility is an ultra-clean environment for the processing and amplification of single cells and small biological samples for sequencing, and other molecular analysis.

The Facility provides equipment, training, expertise and space to enable researchers to conduct their own genomic analysis at the single cell level without risk of contamination. We also offer a range of single cell assays and services for clients, including RNAseq and robotics.

Rules and Regulations

Mobile Phone and Noise

Use of mobile phones is strictly prohibited in the Oxford Martin School and St Edmund Hall (except in your own en-suite). Noise of any description which unduly disturbs others is not permitted on College grounds at any time.

Quiet and Silent Hours

The College campus including the Library should be kept quiet at all times. Both the Besse Building and the William Miller Building **should be kept quiet after 10pm and silent after 11pm**. **It is advisable that you return to your college accommodation by 10pm**.

Smoking

Smoking is strictly prohibited in the Oxford Martin School and St Edmund Hall (including the Besse Building and the William Miller Building), as well as the University research centres and labs. Disabling of the fire detection system in order to avoid detection of smoking is not permitted.

Alcohol and Drugs

Drunk or disorderly behaviour is prohibited on campus. Possession, manufacturing, selling, or distributing of drugs (including marijuana) is strictly prohibited.

Wi-Fi Connection

Wi-Fi connection is available in all rooms. Please read the Wi-Fi instruction sheet placed in your room.

Fire

Please read the Fire Instructions placed in your room, on what to do in case of fire. No candles, incense, shisha-pipes, joysticks, BBQ fuel, fireworks, etc. are allowed in the college accommodation: **if it is designed to burn, it is not allowed**. Please do not overload electrical circuits, and please use a transformer when necessary (**UK voltage is typically 230V**).

Personal Belongings

Please note that you are responsible for safeguarding all your personal belongings, including passport and luggage. Please always keep your room locked and do not leave any property unattended in public at any time.

Room Fob

Each College room is secured by programmable SALTO lock, with its fob to be issued upon arrival. This fob will also provide you with access to the main college facilities including the Library. You are required to return the fob when check-out. **You would be charged £30 to replace a lost fob.**

Downloading

Downloading or sharing copyright material, not supplied by the copyright owner, is strictly prohibited.

Use of Room

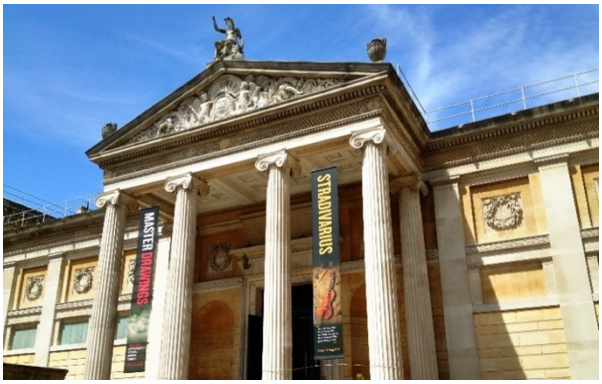
You will normally be held responsible for any damage, disturbance, or other irregularity in your room. **Overnight guests are not permitted. Partying in the college accommodation bedrooms are not permitted.**

Others

Please attend class on time and do not leave early. Please use the toilet before or after class. No leave of absence during the Course and, in case of medical emergency, a request for sick leave has to be submitted to and approved by senior staff on duty.

During any academic visit, please keep up with the group and remain at all times within three metres in distance of the Oxford academic or staff leading the group.

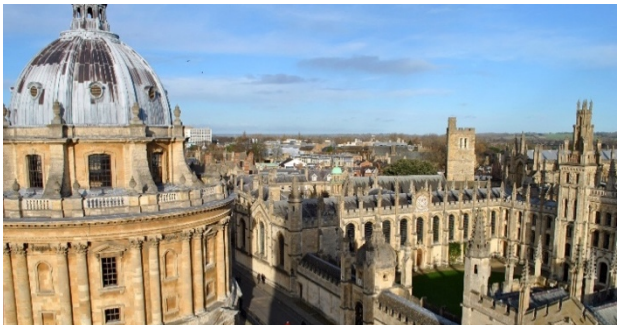
Things to do and see in Oxford



Ashmolean Museum: Open on Tuesday-Sunday 10am-5pm. Closed on Mondays. Home to Oxford University's outstanding art and archaeology collections, the Ashmolean Museum is not only Britain's oldest public museum, but possibly the oldest museum in the world. Founded in 1683, what started as a single room of paintings and curiosities grew into an institution of superlatives. It is home to the biggest collection of Raphael drawings; the most significant collection of Anglo-Saxon artefacts apart from the British Museum; and the greatest Chinese collection in the West. During your visit, you can also take advantage of the new roof-terrace restaurant. In good weather, there can be few more spectacular spots to eat in, looking out over the rooftops and colleges of Oxford. The menu includes rustic European flavours.

View of Oxford skyline

- **University Church of St. Mary the Virgin:**
The Church Tower is open 9:30-18:00 Monday through Saturday, and 11:30-18:00 on Sundays, with the last admission 30 minutes before closing. Entrance to the Tower costs £4 for adults. The Church is open daily until 18:00 and is free of charge. Situated on the north side of the High Street, the 13th century Church Tower commands some of the finest views of Oxford's famous skyline, overlooking Radcliffe Square, the Radcliffe Camera, Brasenose College and All Souls College. It is worth the climb of 124 steps to make it to the top to enjoy fine uninterrupted views in all directions across Oxford and the surrounding countryside. The University Church of St Mary the Virgin is the largest of Oxford's parish churches and the centre from which the University of Oxford grew. St Mary's has one of the most beautiful spires in England and an eccentric baroque porch, designed by Nicholas Stone.

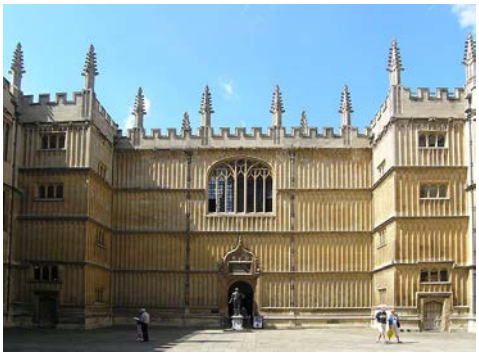


- **Carfax Tower:** Open 10:00-17:00. Admission: £2.20 for adults. Located at the junction of St Aldate's (south), Cornmarket Street (north), Queen Street (west) and the High Street (east). The Tower is all that remains of the 13th century St. Martin's Church and is now owned by the Oxford City Council. It is 23m (74ft) tall and still contains a ring of six bells, recast from the original five by Richard Keene of Woodstock in 1676. These chime on each quarter hour and are rung on special occasions by the

Oxford Society of Change Ringers. The name 'Carfax' derives from the French 'carrefour', or 'crossroads'.

Historical Landmarks

- **Bodleian Library:** This is the main research library of the University of Oxford and one of the oldest libraries in Europe. The Bodleian Group now cares for some 8 million items on 117 miles of shelving, and has over 400 staff. It is the second largest library in the UK.



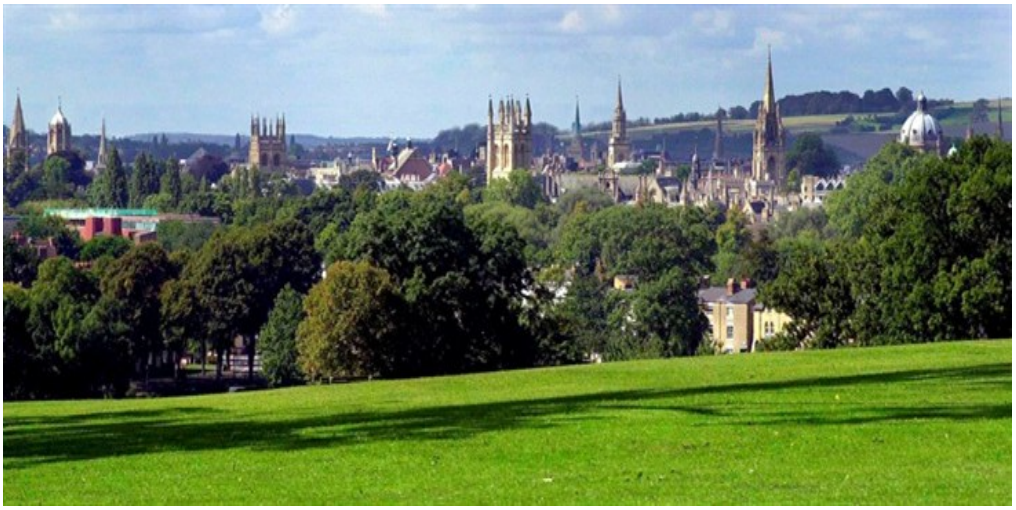
The Library is situated on Broad Street. The Bodleian Quadrangle is free to the public, but if you'd like to go inside, it is best to book a guided tour. The tickets for a guided tour may sell out quickly, and it is recommended to buy tickets on the morning of the tour. The ticket office opens at 9:00 Monday to Saturday, and at 11:00 on Sunday. It is situated at the Great Gate to the Bodleian Library, on Catte Street. Recommended tour options are: mini tours and standard tours. Mini tours allow you to view the most beautiful parts of the library in just 30 minutes, and cost £5. Mini tour hours are at 15:30, 16:00 and 16:40, Monday to Saturday. On Sunday, mini tours are at 12:45, 14:15, 15:15, 16:00 and 16:40. Standard tours are one hour long, cost £7 and the times are 10:30, 11:30, 13:00 and 14:00 on Monday-Saturday; 11:30, 14:00 and 15:00 on Sunday.

- **Radcliffe Camera:** Built in 1749 to house the Radcliffe Science Library, the Radcliffe Camera (camera is another word for 'room') is now a reading room for the Bodleian Library. The distinctive circular dome and drum of the structure makes it one of the most recognizable and often-photographed buildings in Oxford. Entrance is only possible as part of a Bodleian library tour.
- **Sheldonian Theatre:** Open Monday to Saturday 10:00 to 12:30, 14:00 to 16:30, and sometimes closed when the theatre is in use for University Ceremonies, meetings or concerts. Admission is £2.50 per adult. Located on Broad Street.

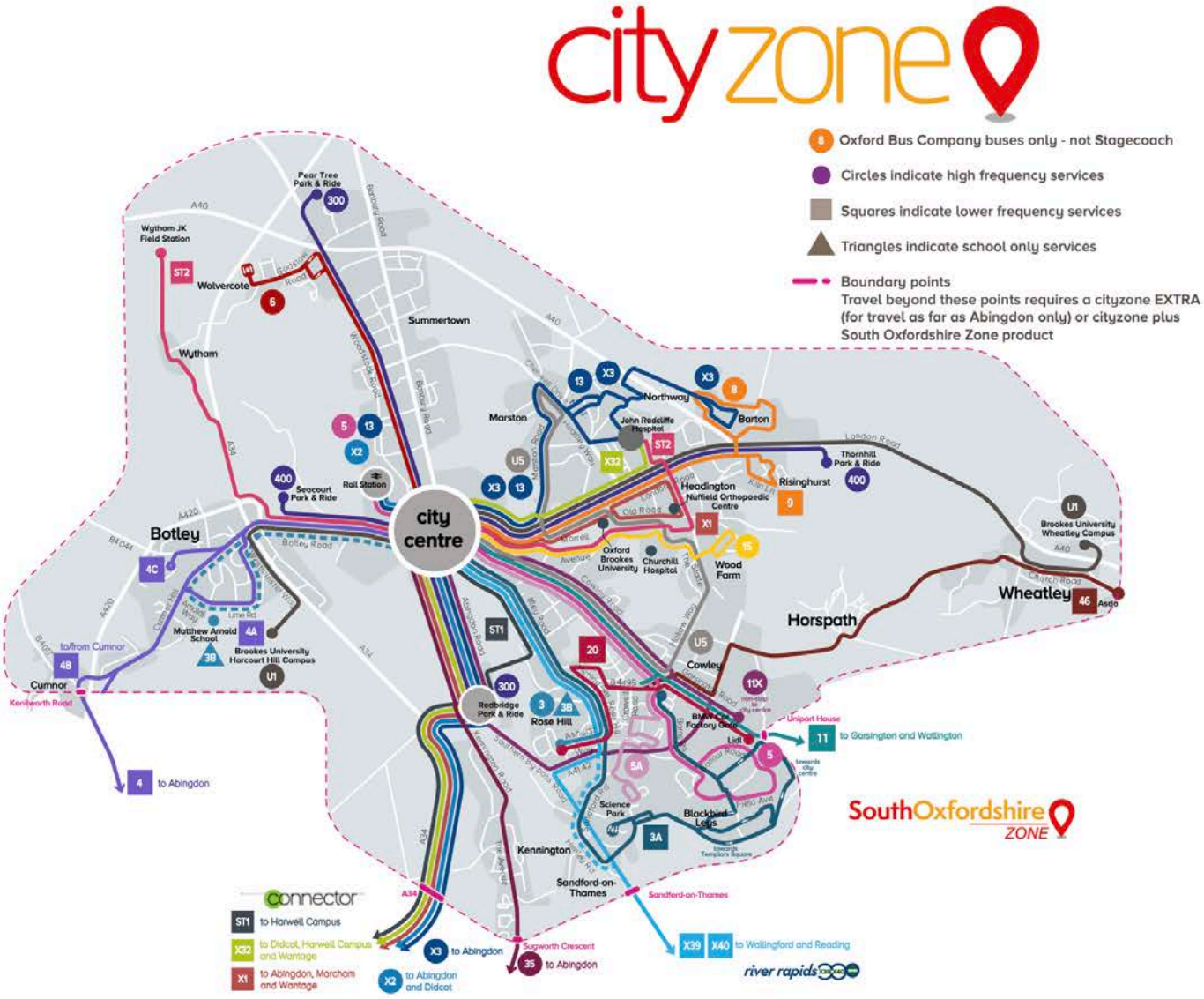
The Sheldonian Theatre was built in 1668 from a design created by Christopher Wren. It was named after Gilbert Sheldon, who was Chancellor of the University at the time the construction was funded. The theatre is used for music recitals, lectures (such as the annual Romanes Lecture), conferences, and for University ceremonies such as graduation and matriculation. Handel performed here, including the first performance of his third oratorio *Athalia* in 1733. The building has a prominent eight-sided cupola in the centre of the roof, which is accessible via a staircase leading to the dome over the main ceiling. The cupola has large windows on all sides, providing views across central Oxford, and is open to visitors.

Parks and Gardens

- **The Botanic Garden:** Open 9:00-18:00 daily. Last admission is at 17:15. Day tickets cost £3.50. Located on Rose Lane across from Magdalen College on High Street, on the peaceful banks of the Cherwell River. The gardens were started in 1621 as the Physic Gardens, for the study of medicinal plants. These are the oldest botanic gardens in Britain. In addition to the lovely outdoor gardens, there are greenhouses which grow many varieties of exotic plants and flowers. Crossing over Rose Lane, there are rose gardens that are exquisite in August.
- **South Park:** South Park occupies 50 acres of open space, with magnificent views overlooking Oxford. Open every day. No admission charge.
- **Oxford University Parks:** Accessible from Parks Road and St Cross Road, this is a vast manicured picnic and sporting ground. Open every day. No admission charge.



Oxford Bus Map



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* IN CASE OF EMERGENCY *

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