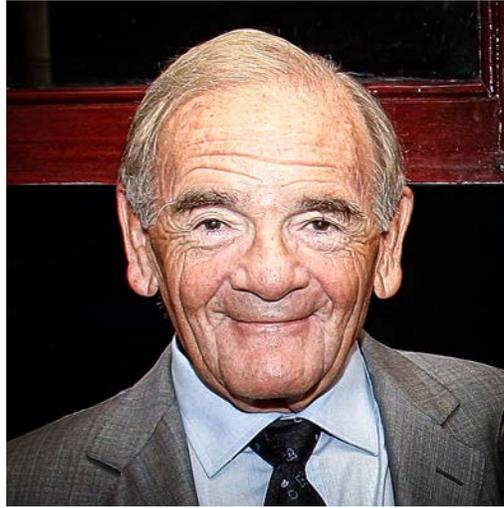


In Memorandum: Stanley Shaldon, MD, FRCP, 1931-2013



It is our sad task to inform you of the passing of Dr. Stanley Shaldon on December 20, 2013.

Stanley was born in 1931 in London. He studied Medicine at the University of Cambridge, Queens College and the Middlesex Hospital London from 1949-56. While a student at the Middlesex Hospital he received the majority of awards given for best student of the year.

After training in Internal Medicine (Middlesex Hospital, Hammersmith Hospital and Postgraduate Medical School) he spent 2 years in military service as a medical specialist at the Military Hospital in Lagos, Nigeria. On returning from Africa, Stanley worked from 1959-60 as registrar at the Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith Hospital (Professor J. McMichael) and the Royal Free Hospital Medical School (Professor S. Sherlock). In 1961 he received the Raymond Horton-Smith prize and the Gold medal for the best MD thesis of the year at the University of Cambridge.

Stanley began his involvement with kidney disease while working at the Royal Free Hospital in London where, in 1960, he set up the Division of Nephrology. In 1965, he became consultant physician in the renal unit and in 1966 he set up the National Kidney Center to demonstrate that dialysis could be done outside the hospital. During the period of 1966 to 1968, this Kidney Center was instrumental in installing over 30 patients in their homes for maintenance hemodialysis. Subsequently, the NKC occupied itself with placing patients on home dialysis in various places throughout the world, including those in Asia, Africa and Europe. The NKC was also involved in developing other training centers for home treatment, particularly in Germany, where it aided in the establishment of the Kuratorium für Heimdialyse, responsible for placing the first 40 patients in Germany on home dialysis between 1969 and 1970 and currently the largest provider of dialysis in Germany, with over 20,000 patients.

Dr. Shaldon's work on the technical aspects of hemodialysis has credited him with several pioneering accomplishments which have become common-place practice in the care of patients with renal failure. These include; the first use of the Seldinger technique for repetitive percutaneous access for dialysis; creation of a percutaneous catheter which allowed for temporary clamping, still referred to as the "Shaldon catheter", development of the first program to support nocturnal dialysis, development of a technique for self cannulation, the first reuse of dialyzers, the use of intravenous iron to limit transfusions, and the development of varied dialysis hardware and monitors. Later in his career, he was also involved with the development of isolated ultrafiltration, sequential filtration and dialysis, on-line preparation of infusion fluid for hemofiltration and hemofiltration by sorbent regeneration of ultrafiltrate. More recently, together with Charles Dinarello, Karl Koch and Lee Henderson, he was also credited as among the first to recognize the association of inflammation with the dialysis procedure.

Aside from these technical accomplishments, Dr. Shaldon was also instrumental in promoting the study and application of dialysis. In this regard, Dr. Shaldon was a founding member of the European Dialysis Association (currently known as the EDTA) and the International Society of Blood Purification. He is also an "Emeritus" member of the American Society of Nephrology.

Finally, Dr. Shaldon's contribution to the sciences has been substantial, having authored over 500 publications and having been a visiting professor and invited lecturer at numerous universities, hospitals and scientific meetings.

He is survived by his wife Penelope and his two children.

Sincerely,

Andre A. Kaplan

Andrew Davenport

Robert Zietse

Vladimir Tesar

On behalf of Stanley's many friends and admirers