

OBITUARIES

Jillian Ann Jellicoe

Consultant anaesthetist (b 1947; q London 1970; FRCA), died from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease on 1 September 2024

Jill, who was diminutive in stature with a large personality, was born in Liverpool. She studied medicine at King's College London before house jobs in Hereford. She moved north and began training in anaesthesia at Whiston Hospital in Merseyside. Jill married Alan Fitzgerald in 1973, retaining her maiden name at work. Moving to the New Forest, she did a stint in obstetrics before briefly trying general practice in Bournemouth.

She returned to anaesthesia in Wessex. While working in the Bournemouth and Poole area she spent time at Dorchester and Portland hospitals.

She was appointed to a consultant post at Southampton General Hospital, and was its first female consultant in anaesthesia, where she distinguished herself in the thoracic department. In 1989 she took on a role as clinical subdean at Southampton Medical School where her empathy and common sense helped many students. While initially part time, it became a full time job, and she was involved in final year and diversity coordination.

Retiring in 2007 Jill was widowed in 2011. She was wonderful company: witty, clever, and generous. She loved family and friends, and enjoyed cryptic crosswords, wine, and her beloved cats.

She leaves her sister and her family, together with many close friends.

Jenny Baxendale

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Julia Ruth Hamilton

GP (b 1966; q Belfast 1990), died following a paddleboarding accident on 31 May 2024

Julia was born and raised in Northern Ireland and studied medicine at Queen's University, Belfast. Having decided on a career in general practice, she undertook her registrar year at the Whitefriars Green Practice surgery in Perth and became a partner on qualifying. She remained with the practice for the duration of her career, eventually becoming senior partner.

Julia was a hugely popular and compassionate GP, who took great pride in looking after several generations of families. She was a positive contributor to everything she was involved in and could be relied on to be enthusiastic about anything, from the latest prescribing guidelines to a practice bake off.

Julia was level headed, calm, caring, and fun, and a huge support to all members of the practice team, as well as an inspiration for many of the students she taught in her role as undergraduate medical tutor.

Julia's Christian faith led to her work with the Vine Trust charity, undertaking expeditions in Tanzania on the Jubilee Hope medical ship. She later joined the Vine Trust board and medical committee and was learning Swahili to aid her medical work in Tanzania.

Julia was the embodiment of a life devoted to caring for others. A loving wife and mother, she is survived by her husband, Stewart; her daughter, Sarah; and son, Matthew.

Sara Smith

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Allan Fowler

GP (b 1943; q Liverpool 1966), died of Richter's syndrome on 24 November 2024

Allan was born into a working class family in Liverpool and attended Liverpool Collegiate grammar school. He was admitted, at the age of 17, to the second year of medical school at the University of Liverpool. Here he met his future wife, Barbara, a student nurse.

On qualifying, Allan took a series of house jobs at Walton Hospital and then moved to Broadgreen Hospital to work as a senior house officer in obstetrics and gynaecology. He performed procedures in neurosurgery with his fellow SHO and he coauthored a paper published in the *Journal of Neurosurgery* in 1969.

The financial toll of further training persuaded him against pursuing a specialty and he left Liverpool to become a GP in Mold, North Wales, where the working class community were not used to doctors who looked and sounded like one of them. He stayed there for the rest of his career, eventually retiring as a partner. He was a strong advocate for women's healthcare, found joy in working with vulnerable adults, and relished his minor surgery clinic at Mold Community Hospital.

On his retirement, Allan loved to collect books and comics, eat good food, and drink fine wine. He maintained his interest in medicine through avid reading.

He is survived by Barbara, five children, and seven grandchildren.

Claire Fowler

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David Ian Marshall

GP (b 1946; q London 1971), died from hypertensive cerebrovascular disease on 1 November 2024

David was born in Broadstairs, Kent, and educated at Glenalmond, a boarding school in Scotland. His father, Gordon Marshall, who also trained at St Bartholomew's, was a single handed GP in Broadstairs, and it was always David's intention to join his father in general practice. While doing senior house officer posts in 1973, his father sustained an acute myocardial infarction and David took over the practice at very short notice.

At that time no formal training was required to enter general practice, but David became well established as a successful and popular GP. His late wife, Joan, was his practice nurse and manager for many years.

Outside medicine he became interested in all things Chinese and was one of what must be very few British born GPs with a good knowledge of both spoken and written Cantonese and Mandarin. When he moved to a much larger, purpose built surgery at Mocketts Wood, Broadstairs, patients were greeted by a full sized Chinese terracotta warrior in the entrance hall.

David loved his work as a GP and remained in practice until reluctantly retiring at the age of 72. He is survived by his daughter, Alexa, and son, Richard.

Michael Millar-Craig

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John Brand

GP who carried out much cited research into motion sickness after serving in the Royal Navy

Joseph John Brand, research physiologist and GP (b 1933; q London 1956; MD), died of frailty of old age on 30 October 2024

Sea sickness is an occupational hazard for anyone working on water, and after serving five years in the Royal Navy John Brand described himself as well qualified to study it, having “suffered severely” at times.

As a research fellow at the University of Edinburgh, Brand and his co-investigator, James Reason, came up with what has become the most cited hypothesis for the causes of motion sickness—the conflict theory. Brand and Reason suggested the condition occurs because of a “conflict between the senses and stored patterns of motion.” The research, published in 1975, has since been



Brand felt the term GP did not cover the scope of work

cited more than 2000 times.

Brand also studied the effects of anti-motion sickness drugs, finding that a low dose could prevent nausea and vomiting while also avoiding some of the more unpleasant side effects such as blurred vision, dry mouth, and dulled mental acuity.

Brand had joined the Royal Navy in 1959 and with his wife, Muriel, he was posted to Malta, where he was medical officer in charge of the family clinic. Brand then served on HMS *Striker* in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, India, and East Africa. Back in the UK he served at the navy’s submarine training centre, HMS *Dolphin*, Gosport, Hampshire.

After gaining his doctorate in Edinburgh Brand became a research fellow at St Mary’s Hospital, Portsmouth, where he studied the administration of hyperbaric oxygen and radiotherapy in the treatment of cancer.

In 1972 he became a primary care physician in Gosport until his retirement in 1995. He did not like the term “general practitioner” as he felt it did not adequately cover the scope of work done by family doctors.

Brand was born in Ormskirk, Lancashire, in 1933, the youngest of four boys. He attended school in Lancashire and then got a scholarship to study French, history, and English at King’s College London, but switched to medicine. Here he met Muriel, who was studying geology.

After he took early retirement from general practice aged 63, he worked in occupational health and as a clinical assistant in dermatology. With Muriel he published a book on one of his forbears who served as a midshipman in the Royal Navy and fought in the Napoleonic wars. He leaves Muriel; his children, Elizabeth, Ian, and Andrew; six grandchildren; and two great grandchildren.

Anne Gulland, *The BMJ*

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Malcolm Faulk

Forensic psychiatrist whose work bridged the gap between the NHS and prisons

Malcolm Faulk, consultant forensic psychiatrist (b 1936; q London 1962; MPhil, FRCPSych, FRCP), died of frailty of old age on 13 December 2024

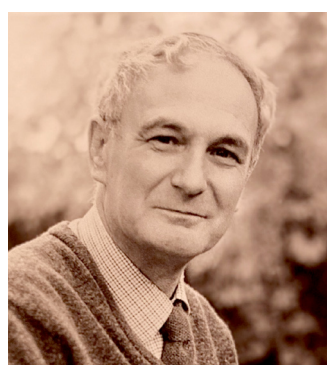
Malcolm Faulk was a pioneering forensic psychiatrist who was instrumental in the development of regional secure units, developed to bridge the gap between prisons and the NHS. In 1972 Faulk was appointed consultant psychiatrist to the Home Office and the Wessex regional health authority and had a “dream” of a system of treatment for disturbed offenders “which would permeate the penal system... supported by clinics and outpatients in the NHS—a unified approach rather than a split one.”

Faulk’s appointment coincided with several official inquiries into the treatment of prisoners with severe mental health problems.

In 1974 the Butler committee proposed the establishment of regional secure units for offenders who were too unwell to be in prisons but not risky enough for high security psychiatric hospitals such as Broadmoor. These new units would also be appropriate for non-offending patients who needed a higher level of security than standard psychiatric hospitals could offer.

Setting up the units was not a straightforward task, however. “Regional health authorities were reluctant, neighbours were frightened, money was diverted away,” Faulk wrote.

A small interim unit was initially set up at Knowle psychiatric hospital in Fareham, Hampshire which, despite teething problems, was a success, Faulk wrote. “After a great deal of hassle and frustration there has been a quite astonishing development of the service.”



Faulk’s book on forensic psychiatry became a standard text

Malcolm Faulk was born in Leeds, the first child of Lena and Henry. Malcolm’s interest in psychiatry was partly influenced by his father, who at the end of the second world war had been the officer in charge of the denazification programme of the 400 000 German prisoners of war held in the UK.

After Queen Elizabeth Grammar

School in Wakefield, Faulk studied medicine at University College London, where he met fellow medical student Barbara Heller. They married in 1959 and Barbara became a paediatrician.

Alongside his work in developing regional secure units he also wrote *Basic Forensic Psychiatry*, which became a standard text and ran to three editions.

In retirement he was appointed medical member of the Inspectorate of Prisons but left in 1996 to care for Barbara, who had terminal cancer. Faulk’s hobbies included fishing, painting, sketching, photography, sport, and music.

He is survived by his second wife, Chantal (née Thomas), a French artist; his two children with Barbara, Harriet and Matthew; and four grandchildren.

Anne Gulland, *The BMJ*

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Mike Pawson

Obstetrician and gynaecologist who reflected on the psychological aspects of fertility and pregnancy

Michael Edward Pawson (b 1937; q St Thomas' Hospital, London 1962; FRCOG), died from frailty of old age and ischaemic heart disease on 9 November 2024

The charismatic obstetrician and gynaecologist Mike Pawson specialised in the psychosomatic aspects of infertility and how psychology and mental health can affect pregnancy. He advocated change—with a friendly, engaging manner and a smile.

His former colleague Martin Lupton, vice dean (education), faculty of medicine, Imperial College, London, and a consultant obstetrician, said, “I don’t think he minded if people thought he was off beam. He just thought he was right.”

Specialists often analyse what has led them to their chosen careers, but Pawson might have elevated this speculation to a new level. His daughter Lara said that he believed giving birth was the best thing any human being could do, and he wanted to be as close as possible to the process.

He explained his motivations in the book *Inconceivable Conceptions: Psychological Aspects of Infertility and Reproductive Technology*. Fellow contributors included the novelist Hilary Mantel, author of the *Wolf Hall* trilogy, and Germaine Greer, author of *The Female Eunuch*.

Reflect on mortality

In his chapter, “The battle with mortality and the urge to procreate,” Pawson asked: “What is it that makes a gynaecologist take up such a speciality and reflect on mortality and procreation? I am conscious that my motivation to do medicine and then to specialise in women’s health and wellbeing, initially in pregnancy and childbirth, was the positive and creative nature of producing a healthy baby.

“Probably a deeper and more complex reason was associated with the fact that I had no communication of any sort with my father from the age of 6. This made me interested in parenting and, having seen, understood, and taken part in the care of pregnant women, I became aware of the pain of those who were unable to conceive.

“I became progressively more interested in infertility and started a clinic in the NHS



Pawson thought giving birth was the best thing anyone could do

in 1970 dedicated to those with fertility problems.”

The clinic, at Charing Cross Hospital, London, was one of the first of its kind. Previously, patients who were infertile were seen as gynaecology clinic outpatients.

Pawson had been a registrar and mentee at Charing Cross under Norman Morris. Writing in the *Lancet* in 1960 in what Pawson later called “one of the most influential papers of the time,” Morris said his obstetric colleagues had reduced maternal and perinatal mortality dramatically, but in doing so had ignored women’s emotions. His outspoken campaigning helped to make antenatal classes routine. Fathers were encouraged to be with their partners in labour.

Taking up Morris’s baton, Pawson became chair of the British Society of Psychosomatic Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the 1990s and UK representative on the international executive committee of the International Society of Psychosomatic Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Pawson became the first clinical director of the assisted conception unit at Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, London. He left this post to become the hospital’s clinical director of gynaecological services.

Like Morris before him Pawson was a master mentor. Roger Marwood, a former colleague at Chelsea and Westminster, said, “Mike gave me sensible, measured advice. We used to talk about how to treat junior colleagues and management and family matters. Sadly, this kind of mentoring

doesn’t seem to happen anymore. The system doesn’t encourage it.”

Pawson was a dedicated teacher. He was honorary senior lecturer at the Imperial College School of Medicine and examiner for the University of London, the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, the Central Midwives Board, the Conjoint Board of the Royal College of Physicians, and the Royal College of Surgeons.

Born in Moseley, Birmingham, Pawson was the only child of Jack, a GP, and Betty Pawson. They separated when Mike was 6 and he never saw his father again.

Young Mike’s medical ambitions nearly faltered after a teacher at Marlborough told him he would “never make a scientist.” He switched to medicine after obtaining a place to study English at Jesus College, Cambridge. He had a lifelong love of books that nourished his own considerable writing talent. He was a collector of first editions, and had an unfulfilled fantasy of running a bookshop. There was always a stack of books at his bedside.

His own writing and research had an inevitable psychological bias—with provocative titles such as “The infertile patient—does she always want a baby?” “Present state and development of psychosomatic obstetrics and gynaecology in the West,” and “What has happened to Hippocrates?”

In 1961 he married Carolyn Handasyde. They had three children: Lara, Robert, and Alexandra. His wife, children, and six grandchildren survive him.

Like so many successful doctors, Pawson relied on his dedicated wife. Lara believes that without her mother, he would not have become so prominent. She recalls a loving and attentive father.

As his children grew, he looked to them to challenge and update his political ideas. There was one area, however, where he remained stubbornly old fashioned. A loyal Wolverhampton Wanderers fan since childhood, he loved football and cricket, but—perhaps surprisingly for a champion of women’s rights and health—he couldn’t abide women sports commentators.

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