

Timeline of Nottingham's Hospitals and The Defining Moments in Medicine and Nursing

1781: 12th February Laying of the foundation stone to the Nottingham General Hospital.

1782: 18th September, The Nottingham General Hospital opens.

1787: The first extension to the Nottingham General Hospital, known as the Derbyshire Wing.

1796: Developed by Edward Jenner the smallpox vaccine d the first successful vaccine to be developed after he followed up his observation that milkmaids who had previously caught cowpox did not later catch smallpox by showing that inoculated cowpox protected against smallpox.

1797: The Enclosure Commissioners of [Basford allot to the Vicar of Basford, Rev. Robert Stanser, 132 acres of land in lieu of tithes (taxes) that today is the City Hospital Campus

1812: Four more wards, two spacious day rooms and a bigger shop (dispensary) and storeroom where added to the Nottingham General Hospital. In the same year a lunatic asylum was opened in Sneinton, the forerunner of Saxondale Hospital.

1819: The stethoscope was invented enabling doctors better to diagnose conditions of the heart and lungs.

1848: Introduction of anaesthesia, chloroform was developed by John Simpson.

1853: The outbreak of the Crimean War and the need to improve nursing/patient care.

1860: The opening of the Nightingale Training School for Nurses at St Thomas's in London, which brought vast improvements in the quality and status of nursing.

1869: Formation of Nottingham's first Children's Hospital at Russell House, No.3 Postern Street, Nottingham.

1871/72: This hospital or isolation unit built in answer to a small pox epidemic in which there was 500 recorded cases. Known as the Garden Hospital as it was adjacent to the gardens of the Union Workhouse on York Street, Nottingham.

1855: Designed by Thomas Chambers Hine, along with the hospital chapel a third storey is opened at the Nottingham General Hospital increasing the bed capacity to 136.

1880: The Nottingham Borough Asylum (Mapperley Hospital) was opened on 3rd August,

1878: Joseph Lister's antiseptic techniques pave the way for modern surgery.

1879: Two accident wards open at the Nottingham General Hospital.

1884: January, 126 acres of land was purchased from the Vicar of Basford, Rev. Harry Rogers Pitman, by the Nottingham Corporation for £25,475, to build a new Isolation/Sanatorium.

1892: The Bagthorpe Isolation Hospital/Sanatorium is opened on 15th July by the Mayor of Nottingham. In attendance was Miss Dickinson, the hospitals first Matron and Dr Wynne, the Assistant Medical Officer. In later years the Bagthorpe Isolation Hospital became known as 'Heathfield Hospital' and became a post-operative recuperative hospital adjacent to the Nottingham City Hospital.

1893: The first Women's Hospital was opened in two converted Georgian houses near St Nicholas Church on 29-31, Castle Gate. Also, Parliament gives approval for the London extension to the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, which involves the demolition of the Union Workhouse, forerunner to the Bagthorpe Workhouse and Infirmary (Nottingham City Hospital).

1895, X-Ray: The discovery of x-ray by the German physicist Wilhelm Roentgen

1897: The Cedars Hospital on Mansfield Road is opened with 20 beds as a recuperative hospital for patients recovering from surgery.

1899: Foundation to the Nottingham General Hospital's Jubilee Wing is laid. Also, in the same year, on the 17th April, the foundation stone is laid to the Bagthorpe Workhouse and Infirmary (Nottingham City Hospital). This is followed on Tuesday 25th July by Lady Belper of Kingston-upon-Soar laying the cornerstone to Saxondale Hospital.

1900: The Jubilee Wing at the Nottingham General Hospital is opened, increasing the bed capacity to 210. This was the first part of the hospital to have electric lighting installed.

1900: December, The Duchess of Portland opens the Nottingham Children's Hospital's new premises at Forest House, Chestnut Grove, Mapperley Park.

1902: July 29th Saxondale Hospital is opened by Lady Elinor Denison and was the first hospital to put into practice the changing policies and philosophies of psychiatric care and establish early links with the community.

1903: Wednesday 18th March, The official opening of the Bagthorpe Workhouse and Infirmary.

1908: Nottingham Cripples Guild is opened.

1912: The Nottingham and Midland Eye Infirmary (Eye Hospital) on the Ropewalk was opened by the Duchess of Portland.

1914/1918 War: A war that on the western front in France was to see 2,690,054 men become battle casualties and a further 3,528,496 succumbed to sickness and death. It was also during those four years the Bagthorpe Infirmary became a Military Hospital when the authorities took over the hospital, which at the time provided 600 beds.

At the outbreak of war in August 1914, beds at the Nottingham General Hospital were immediately placed at the disposal of the military authorities for sick and wounded soldiers. The whole of the Jubilee Wing was set aside for this purpose and was soon full. The large day ward was furnished with beds. The 40 beds at 'The Cedars' soon increased to 50, were used for convalescent and less acute cases. Rearrangements within the Hospital, together with the use of a large empty house (Thornton House) adjacent to the Hospital and lent by Mr. Henry Thornton, enabled this work to be undertaken without diminishing the number of civilian patients.

1917, Plastic Surgery: The Queen's Hospital in Sidcup, Kent opened in June 1917 and with its convalescent units provided over 1,000 beds. There pioneering surgeon Harold Gillies and his colleagues developed many techniques of plastic surgery; more than 11,000 operations were performed on over 5,000 men (mostly soldiers with facial injuries, usually from gunshot wounds). And in the same year Ellerslie House, a home for paralysed soldiers and sailors on Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham was opened. Originally purchased by the 6th Duke of Portland and donated to a committee established to provide long-term care for back and other paralyzing injuries especially among ex-servicemen.

1917, Shell Shock: In the latter stages of World War One, Saxondale Hospital received patients who were suffering the effects of 'Shell Shock, now referred to as 'Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.'

1923: HRH Prince Edward the Prince of Wales officially opens the Memorial Nurses Home at the Nottingham General Hospital.

1927: The Ropewalk Wing at the Nottingham General Hospital is opened by HRH Princess Mary. Also, on the same day, HRH Princess Mary opened the Player extension at the Nottingham Children's Hospital and in the same year the Casualty Department at the General Hospital was extended at a cost of £6,476.

1929: The Nottingham City Hospital School of Nursing opens in one large class room in Nurses Home One. In the same year on the 3rd August the Duke and Duchess of York (King George VI and Queen Elizabeth) officially open Harlow Wood Hospital, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.

1930: A new Children's Ward at the Nottingham General Hospital – an extra floor to the Jubilee Wing with 24 beds, costing £12,075 was met by Mr. W. G. Player. Also, in 1930 a purpose-built children's wards and an additional theatre is opened. The Nottingham Board of Guardians is abolished and replaced by the Local Assistance Committee. The old workhouse building known as the Institute is renamed Valebrook Lodge and the Infirmary is renamed the City Infirmary.

1931: On the 31st March at a cost of £7,000 Lord Moynihan, at the Nottingham General Hospital officially opens the Louis Pearson Operating Theatre. Also, Sir Thomas Shipstone donated £4,000 to remodel the old main theatre which later bore his name.

1932: The Player Wing at the Nottingham General Hospital is opened by Mr. W.G. Player at a cost of £25,000.

1933: John Dane Player, gave £25,000 to start a fund for a private wing at the Nottingham General Hospital known as 'The Pay Bed Wing.

1934, The Public Health Act: As consequence of this act from 1st April 1935 the City Infirmary was "appropriated and became a municipal General Hospital and was at last severed from the Poor Law. It was also in this year the City Infirmary was renamed the "City Hospital."

1935, Sulphonamides: Sulphonamide drugs were the first antibiotics to be used systemically and paved the way for the antibiotic revolution in medicine. The first official communication about the breakthrough discovery was not published until 1935, more than two years after the drug was patented by Klarer and his research partner Fritz Mietzsch.

1936, 7th May: St. Ann's Hospital, Thorney Wood, Porchester Road, Nottingham is opened.

1939/45 War: The Nottingham City Hospital was once again used as a military hospital, only this time German prisoners of war were treated as well.

1941: Dr. George Papanicolaou discovered that it was possible to detect cancer by inspecting cervical cells. The Pap smear, the cervical cancer screening test, is named after him.

1942: Penicillin was discovered in 1928 by Scottish scientist Alexander Fleming. People began using it to treat infections in 1942.

1942: Sir William Beveridge publishes a report outlining the creation of a modern Welfare State and the National Health Service.

1943: The Dutch physician, Dr. Willem Kolff is considered the father of dialysis as it was he who constructed the world's first dialysis machine.

1944: It was in this year the government produced a White Paper on the subject of forming a National Health Service.

1946: The introduction of curare into clinical medicine has made it possible to obtain complete muscular relaxation during anaesthesia.

1946, March, The National Health Service Bill: It was in this month the National Health Service Bill was read and debated in both Houses of Parliament.

1947: Radiotherapy (the linear accelerator): Professor F. L. Hopwood, a pioneer in medical physics developed the first linear accelerator in the treatment of cancer.

1948, 5th July: The inception of the National Health Service. Under the new administrative system, the Nottingham General Hospital comes under the Nottingham No.1 Hospital Management Committee. Whereas the Nottingham City Hospital becomes part of the Nottingham No.2 Hospital Management Committee.

1948: Sir Nicholas Harold Lloyd Ridley was the ophthalmologist who pioneered artificial intraocular lens transplant surgery for cataract patients.

1949: The Introduction of Cortisone in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. This was the discovery by the American Chemists Edward Calvin Kendall and Harold L. Mason along with Philip S. Hench at the Mayo Institute in 1929 discovered that cortisone is effective in the treatment of arthritis.

1950: Introduction of a compulsory pre-registration year for newly qualified doctors greatly eases the problem of finding suitable houses physicians and house surgeons in Nottingham's Hospitals. Smoking is identified as the cause of lung cancer and Tuberculosis is cured with streptomycin and para-aminosalicylic acid (PAS).

1951: The Nottingham City Hospital's Occupational Therapy is opened.

1952: The Copenhagen polio epidemic and the birth of intensive care. In the same year, developed by chemists at the French pharmaceutical company Rhône-Poulenc, Chlorpromazine was used for the first time in January 1952 to calm a young, severely agitated schizophrenic male patient in a Paris hospital. In less than a year, it was available on prescription in France as Largactil - a brand name reflecting its "large action."

1954: The Duchess of Gloucester opens the new twin operating theatre at the Nottingham City Hospital and the City Hospital League of Friends is formed.

1954: Developed by Carl Zeiss the Zeiss operating microscope is used for the first time.

1955: The Nottingham City Hospital's first plastic surgeon Mr. David Wynn Williams is appointed.

1955: After the first successful intracardiac correction of a congenital heart defect using hypothermia was performed by Drs. C. Walton Lillehei and F. John Lewis at the University of Minnesota on 2 September 1952, Open Heart Surgery becomes available.

1955: Developed by Jonas Salk, the first polio vaccine came into use.

1956: Peter Safar and James Elam invented mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Together with James Elam, and Peter Safar they discover the airway, head tilt, chin lift and the mouth-to-mouth breathing components of Cardiopulmonary Respiration and together influence Norwegian doll maker Asmund Laerdal to design and manufacture mannequins for CPR training called Resus Anne.

1957: A major scheme begins to modernise the Nottingham City Hospital's main wards, which began on 25th May with the laying of the Foundation Stone to the new Out Patients Department by Councillor Robert Shaw.

1957: After conducting a successful laboratory test in 1944, Pavlosky, a doctor from Buenos Aires, in Argentina, showed that blood from one haemophiliac could correct the clotting problem in a second haemophiliac and vice-versa. He had stumbled upon two haemophiliacs each with a deficiency in different proteins - factor VIII and factor IX. This led to the recognition of haemophilia A and haemophilia B as two distinct diseases.

1958: The new out patients department at the Nottingham City Hospital is opened.

1959: The invention of a rod-lens optical system by Harold H. Hopkins, PhD, in 1959 (the Hopkins Endoscope) and a year later with the addition of fibreoptic light transmission by Karl Storz marked a breakthrough in modern endoscopy.

1959: The Nottingham City Hospital the new X-ray Department is opened.

1960: American Endocrinologist Gregory Pincus and gynaecologist John Rock's oral contraceptive pill becomes available. It was first introduced into the UK on the NHS in 1961 for married women only. This lasted until 1967 and is now taken by 3.5 million women in Britain between the ages of 16 and 49.

1961: The drug levodopa was first tried out on Parkinson's disease patients, and the first total hip replacement operation is performed by pioneering orthopaedic surgeon John Charnley.

1963: Dr. Thomas Starzl of the University of Pittsburgh perfects Kidney Transplantation.

1963: The pathology department at the Nottingham City Hospital

1964: Drugs in the prevention of strokes were first demonstrated in 1964 by Doctors Michael Hamilton and Eileen Thompson of the Chelmsford Hospital. In the same year Vasili Kolesov, one of the pioneers of cardiovascular surgery, was the first surgeon to have performed, successfully, coronary bypass surgery.

27th July 1964: Announcement in the House of Commons that the first new medical school in the UK in the 20th Century is to be established in Nottingham in concert with the construction of a new district general hospital of 1,200 beds.

1965: Group Captain Douglas Bader opens the Nottingham School of Physiotherapy.

June 1965: The Report of the University's Medical School Advisory Committee (The Pickering Report) is published by Sir George Pickering, Regius Professor of Medicine at the University of Oxford.

1967: 26th September, opening session of the Public Inquiry concerning the compulsory purchase of the Clifton Boulevard site that is now the campus of the Queen's Medical Centre. The Public Inquiry is concluded on 13th October, 1967.

1967: The first heart transplant is performed by South African heart surgeon, Dr Christiaan Barnard at the Groote Schuur Hospital, Cape Town, South Africa.

1967: The first kidney dialysis machine is presented to the Nottingham City Hospital.

1968: The compulsory land purchase to build the Q.M.C. is delayed due to a court challenge by Simms Sons & Cooke's Shareholders.

1969: The first prenatal diagnosis of Down's syndrome 3 years after the achievement of amniotic cell growth by Steele and Berg.

June 1969: Acquisition of the Clifton Boulevard site to build Nottingham's Queen's Medical Centre finally confirmed, but, for a variety of reasons, the site was not available for building purposes until September, 1971.

1969: Sherwood Day Hospital and the artificial limb appliance centre (Mobility Centre) is opened at the Nottingham City Hospital.

1970: 6th October, the University of Nottingham Medical School is formally inaugurated and the occasion is marked by a visit from Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Social Services.

1970: The Nottingham City Hospital is awarded teaching hospital status. Lady Hamilton opens the new physiotherapy department and the local authority begins to vacate the former workhouse wards in the old Sherwood Hospital.

1970 Neonatal Units in UK Hospitals: Some early units ran community programmes, sending experienced nurses to help care for premature babies at home. But increasingly technological monitoring and therapy meant special care for babies became hospital-based. In the same year also saw the introduction of cognitive/behaviour therapy.

1971, 24th May: The first pile is driven on the Clifton Boulevard site signifying the beginning of construction on the Phase One (Medical School and Q.M.C.'s. Hospital West Block) contract for the Teaching Hospital and Medical School project.

1971: saw the cure for some childhood cancers by Dr. Donald Pinkel specialist in paediatric haematology and oncology at the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, in Memphis, Tennessee.

1972: 3rd May, The Minister of Health, Sir Keith Joseph officially opens the Trent Wing at the Nottingham General Hospital.

1972: Along with the Post Graduate Medical Centre the coronary care unit opens at the Nottingham City Hospital.

1973: Introduced in 1973, the CAT scan (computed axial tomography) was originally invented in 1972 by two scientists working independently. British engineer Godfrey Hounsfield of EMI laboratories invented the CT scan in England, and South African-born physicist Allan Cormack of Tufts University invented it in the United States.

1973: Six more operating theatres open and the central sterile supplies department is established at the Nottingham City Hospital.

1974: A new 168-bed maternity unit is officially opened at the Nottingham City Hospital. Its facilities include a 46-cot special care baby unit. The first kidney transplant operation is performed at the City Hospital; the Urology Department is strengthened by the appointment of two consultants and the staff leisure centre is opened. As part of a major reorganisation of the N.H.S. the City Hospital comes under the North Nottingham (Teaching) District.

1975: The City Hospital's first renal unit is established in what was once the hospital's Maternity Unit.

1975: Work begins on Phase Two contract for the second half of the Q.M.C. and Medical School project. The agreement of Government to proceed with Phase Two is only given after considerable discussion.

1976: The City Hospital's Sandfield Children's Unit is opened.

1977, 27th June: the remaining parts of Phase One of the Q.M.C. are handed over. Together with the Medical School (by now almost fully commissioned) these comprise 435 hospital beds together outpatient and accident services with supporting facilities. Work also proceeds with Phase Two of the Q.M.C. project which, when completed, will provide a further 1,000 beds together with accommodation for several clinical academic departments. Later, on the 28th July, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II officially opens the University Hospital to which she bestows the title Queen's Medical Centre.

1977: Andreas Gruentzig performed the first successful percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (known as PTCA or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)) on a human on September 16, 1977 at the University Hospital, Zurich in Switzerland. Dr. Gruentzig subsequently went on to perform a further 169 coronary angioplasties on patients in Zurich. While teaching the practice of coronary angioplasty to a field of budding interventional cardiologists. It is interesting to note that ten years later, nearly 90 percent of these individuals were still alive.

1977: A £50,000 bequest – the largest gift in the Nottingham City Hospital's history – gives a flying start to the £1m CARE Appeal to fund a medical research centre.

1978: After pioneering work carried out by Doctors Robert Edwards and Patrick Steptoe, Louise Joy Brown becomes the first test tube baby who was born on 25th July by caesarean section.

1978: University of Nottingham physics professor, Sir Peter Mansfield pioneers the first Magnetic Resonance Imaging (M.R.I.) machine by using himself as the Guinea pig. He later, in 2003, shared the Nobel Prize for physics with US chemist Professor Paul Lauterbur.

1978, August to November: The out-patient's clinics move from the Nottingham General Hospital and the Eye Hospital to Phase One of the Q.M.C.

1978, 11th November: The Children's Hospital and the Children's A&E Department move in their entirety from the Children's Hospital on Chestnut Grove to the Q.M.C.

1979: The Helen Garrod breast screening unit is opened at the Nottingham City Hospital.

1979: Coronary angioplasty, a procedure used to widen blocked or narrowed coronary arteries, is introduced into the world of heart surgery.

1979, 22nd July: The Accident and Emergency Department transferred from the Nottingham General Hospital to the Q.M.C. In 1979 when the A&E department first opened at the Q.M.C. 100,000 patients passed through its doors, in 2015 the number had risen to 207,000.

1979, January to December: Medical (4 wards), Surgical (6 wards) and Orthopaedic (2 wards) move from the General Hospital to the Q.M.C.

1980: A hundred years of service is celebrated at Mapperley Psychiatric Hospital, Nottingham.

1980: The new H Block at the Nottingham City Hospital is opened. It incorporates children's services, a dedicated burns unit, plastic surgery, renal dialysis and the department of clinical genetics. In the same year, Hayward House, a specialist palliative care unit is opened.

1981: Linden Lodge, a 26-bed unit for younger chronically ill patients, is opened at the Nottingham City Hospital.

1981: The Department of Child Health moves from F. Floor in the West Block of the Q.M.C. to its permanent accommodation in the East Block.

1981, November: The Women's Hospital, Peel Street, Nottingham moves in its entirety to the East Block (Phase Two) of the Q.M.C.

1981 – 1982: The bi-centenary celebrations of the Nottingham General Hospital.

1982: The transfer from Ropewalk to the Q.M.C. of the Nottingham Eye Hospital.

1983: The Stroke Research Unit is opened by actress Miriam Karlin at the Nottingham General Hospital.

1984: Microbiologists Barry Marshall and Robin Warren discovery that peptic ulcers are primarily caused by *Helicobacter pylori*, a bacterium with an affinity for acidic environments, such as the stomach.

1984: Much of the Department of Psychiatry moves to the Q.M.C. from Mapperley Hospital.

1986: The Duchess of Gloucester opens the Medical Research Centre at the Nottingham City Hospital.

1987: The introduction of Thrombolysis (clot-busting) for heart attacks. Thrombolytics work by dissolving a major clot quickly. This helps restart blood flow to the heart and helps prevent damage to the heart muscle.

1988: The transfer of orthopaedic services to the Q.M.C. and the closure of Harlow Wood Hospital

1988, 5th July: The Fortieth Anniversary of the UK's National Health Service.

1988: Princess Margaret visits the new occupational therapy department at the Nottingham City Hospital and officially opens the CT body scanner. A new outpatient reception area is opened and a portable screening unit is opened.

1988: After 81 years of service the closure of Saxondale Hospital

1989: After over two centuries of health care, the closure of the Nottingham General Hospital is announced.

1989: Phase four of the new health care of the elderly wards at the Nottingham General Hospital is opened.

1989, January 8th: The Kegworth Air Disaster, the Q.M.C. treats 49 air crash victims.

1989, January 11th: The Prince Charles visits the Q.M.C. to talk to those recovering from the injuries following the Kegworth Air Disaster.

1990, September 9th: HRH the Prince of Wales, after a riding accident and sustaining a shoulder injury, is operated on by Q.M.C. Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, Professor Christopher Colton.

1990: A purpose-built genito-urinary medicine unit is opened at the Nottingham City Hospital, following the transfer of the special clinic from the Nottingham General Hospital. The refurbished children's outpatient's department at the City Hospital is opened.

1991: The appointment of the Q.M.C.'s first Chief Executive, Mr. David Edwards.

1991: After an extensive refurbishment, Nightingale Ward two at the Nottingham City Hospital is re-opened to treat patients with infectious diseases.

1992: The Nottingham City Hospital becomes an N.H.S. Trust with Thelma Holland as its first Chief Executive. A lithotripter machine for shattering kidney stones without the need for an operation is installed, and the Duke of Kent officially opens the department of clinical radiology and medical physics.

1992, September 9th: Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visit the Q.M.C.

1993, April: The University Hospital, Queen's Medical Centre becomes a Self-Governing Trust.

1993, October: The renal/oncology building is commissioned at the Nottingham City Hospital, which enables cancer services to be transferred from the Nottingham General Hospital and the acute renal wards to relocated alongside the dialysis unit in the H Block.

1993: Following the transfer of the oncology department to the Nottingham City Hospital, the Nottingham General Hospital is finally closed.

1994: The closure of Mapperley Hospital.

1994: the new £10m maternity unit at the Nottingham City Hospital is opened to replace the asbestos-clad unit built in the early 1970's. The new unit also includes a Patients Hotel. In the same year a new women's endoscopy unit is also opened at the City Hospital.

1995: The upper limb unit – named the Charnley Suite – is opened at the Nottingham City Hospital following the closure of Harlow Wood Hospital, near Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. In the same year the City Hospital's cardiac intensive care unit is also opened.

1995, April: The Q.M.C. is twinned with Groningen University Hospital, Holland.

1995, September 25th: The Rt. Hon. Stephen Dorrell MP, Secretary of State for Health officially opens the Q.M.C.'s refurbished West Block Main Entrance.

1996, The introduction of Triple therapy for AIDS: The use of multiple drugs that act on different viral targets is known as highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). HAART decreases the patient's total burden of HIV, maintains function of the immune system, and prevents opportunistic infections that often lead to death.

1996: The last of the old Sherwood/Poor Law Workhouse wards are demolished to make way for the building of a new endoscopy unit.

1996, February 10th: The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Honourable Kenneth Clarke QC MP, formally opened the Q.M.C.'s redeveloped children's intensive care unit.

1997, June: HRH The Duchess of Gloucester officially opens the Q.M.C.'s Pain Management Centre.

1999: Chief Medical Officer, Professor Liam Donaldson opens the University of Nottingham's Clinical Sciences Building on the campus of the Nottingham City Hospital.

1998: The introduction of Vigra for the treatment of impotence.

1999, February: HRH The Prince of Wales officially opens the Q.M.C.'s Multi-Faith Centre and the parents overnight stay unit.

1999, April: A new centre for testing drugs is officially opened at the Q.M.C. by Health Minister, Baroness Helene Hayman.

1999, October: Alan Simpson MP officially unveils the stained glass window at the Q.M.C.'s West Block main entrance on Derby Road.

2000: The cardiac surgery unit is opened at the Nottingham City Hospital.

2000 – 2004: Mr. John Macdonald becomes The Queen's Medical Centre's second Chief Executive.

2000, December: The Q.M.C's new Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Unit is opened.

2001: The new endoscopy unit is opened at the Nottingham City Hospital.

2001, September: Princess Alexandra officially opens the Q.M.C's Ear Foundation Centre for Cochlear Implant Surgery.

2003, March 18th: The Nottingham City Hospital celebrates its centenary.

2003: The opening of the Nottingham City Hospital's Breast Institute.

2003 April: The 25th Anniversary of the Queen's Medical Centre.

2003, June: The £300,000 Wolfson Centre for digestive diseases is opened by Professor Sir David Weatherall and Miss Nottingham, Laura Garratt.

2004, July 27th: HRH Prince Charles opens the Q.M.C's new Accident and Emergency Department. On the same date HRH Prince Charles officially opens the Nottingham City Hospital's Breast Institute.

2005, September: The Nottingham Urology Centre at the City Hospital is opened.

2004 – 2005: Mr. Stephen Moss becomes the Q.M.C's Acting Chief Executive. Retired in 2005 he was knighted in the 2006 New Year's Honours list for services to nursing.

2004, July: Announcement is made of the intention to build a new £46m Treatment Centre at the Q.M.C.

2005 – 2006: Mr. David Edwards becomes the interim Chief Executive of the Queen's Medical Centre.

2006, April: The Hospital Trusts of the Nottingham City Hospital and Queen's Medical Centre amalgamate to become the Nottingham University Hospital's N.H.S. Trust with Dr. Peter Homa as its Chief Executive.

2006, June: England Footballer Wayne Rooney was treated for a foot injury at the Q.M.C. by Professors Angus Wallace and Chris Moran.

2006: October 4th, the new £10m Haematology Centre is officially opened by BBC East Midlands Newsreader Jo Healey. In the same month on the 13th of October cricketing legend Ian Botham opened the Adolescent and Young People's Unit also based in the Haematology Centre.

2007: Professor Angus Wallace performed the world's first shoulder replacement operation on a thalidomide patient.

2007, July: A new £275,000 unit for mother suffering from post-natal depression is opened at the Q.M.C. In the same month, the 28th July, the Queen's Medical Centre celebrates its 30th Anniversary.

2008, June: The amalgamation of the children's wards from the City Hospital with those at the Q.M.C. to re-establish the Nottingham Children's Hospital, which cares for 40,000 children up to 18 years old each year.

2008, 28th July: Run by Nations Healthcare, the Nottingham N.H.S. Treatment Centre is opened.

2009: HRH The Prince of Wales visited the Nottingham City Hospital to launch a new patient menu and to chat to staff and patients about hospital food. In the same year, the Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust Headquarters is relocated from the Queen's Medical Centre to the refurbished former Nurses Home Two at the Nottingham City Hospital.

2009, July: After a £250,000 refurbishment, increasing the bed capacity from 8 to 12, the Q.M.C.'s High Dependency Unit is reopened.

2010, May: A £3.5m research unit to improve care for patients with digestive diseases at the Q.M.C. is opened by actress Leslie Ash. Also, a new Kidney Dialysis unit is opened as well.

2011, 10th January: The new Nottingham Radiotherapy Centre is opened by Sir Mike Richards CBE who early in his career was a registrar at the Nottingham City Hospital.

2011, May: A new £3.5m specialist burns unit for children is set up on the children's wards at the Q.M.C.

2011, July: Mother and Baby Unit named after Dr. Margaret Oates is opened at the Q.M.C.

2011, 2nd November: Nottingham fashion designer Sir Paul Smith opens the Maggies Cancer Care Unit at the Nottingham City Hospital.

2012, February: Until that date the Queen's Medical Centre was the largest hospital in the United Kingdom and the largest teaching hospital in Europe, when it was eventually surpassed by the Royal London Hospital.

2012, April: The East Midlands Major Trauma Centre is established, which when it first opened, by the expertise of its staff, saved the lives of 220 patients.

2013, March 18th: The Nottingham City Hospital's 110th Anniversary. In the same year after a successful fund raising appeal that raised 6.6 million pounds, work commenced on the building of the new 16 bed Wolfson Cystic Fibrosis Centre.

2013 November: The Q.M.C's Major Trauma Centre expansion is officially opened on ward C30.

2014: The Q.M.C's adult intensive care unit is reopened after a £3.5m major refit and expansion.

2015, May: A state-of-the-arts orthopaedic operating theatres opened at the City Hospital. The building design won an award for its environmental sustainability. All five operating theatres contain laminar flow technology and have the most up to date specification to enhance patient safety and experience.

2015, July: A £4.7m teenage cancer centre is opened on wards E39 and E40 at the Q.M.C. In attendance are the Duchess of York and Who lead singer Roger Daltry.

2015, August 25th: Lines 2 and 3 of Nottingham's tram network opens and the Queen's Medical Centre becomes the first hospital in the UK to have its own dedicated tram stop.

2016, April: After 18 months of work Forever Stars, a charity set up by Richard and Michelle Daniels to raise £100,000 for a state-of-the-art bereavement centre at the Q.M.C. for mothers who have lost their child at birth, see their efforts rewarded with the opening of the centre by its patron Ann Davis of BBC East Midlands.

2016, April 1st: The Nottingham University Hospitals N.H.S. Trust celebrates its 10th anniversary.

2017, July 28th: The Queen's Medical Centre's 40th Anniversary.