

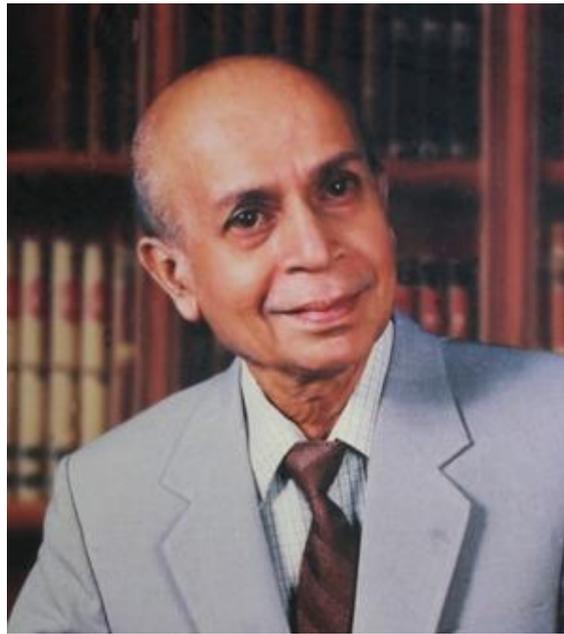


THE PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SRI LANKA

NEWSLETTER

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A legend in the field of Physiology | Professor Carlo Fonseka | (1933-2019)

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Editorial

Dear Members,

It is with pleasure that I release the first issue of the PSSL newsletter for 2019.

This year's events kicked off with the regional meeting of the PSSL in March, held at the Rajarata University of Medical Sciences. The event included a well-organized scientific programme and an enjoyable excursion to Kaludiya Pokuna.

Then it was off to the hill capital, to hold the Annual Inter Medical Faculty Physiology Quiz in July. It was a day of fierce competition and warm camaraderie between nine faculties of medicine. Representatives of the newest faculty of medicine of the University of Wayamba also joined in as observers.

Within a short span of a few weeks after the local quiz, six of the teams headed off to participate in the international quiz, which was held in Indonesia this year. It is with great pleasure that I announce that all six teams qualified for the second round and the team from the University of Kelaniya secured sixth place in the tournament.

Amidst such exciting events, we were deeply saddened by the demise of veteran Physiologist Professor Carlo Fonseka. He was a founder member of the physiological society of Sri Lanka, and a key figure in the field of Physiology. Professor Fonseka dedicated his life to Physiology and was a much loved and admired individual. It is only fitting that this issue is dedicated to Prof Carlo Fonseka, one of the most profound and prolific physiologists of all time. The cover photo is a much-loved capture of him. Also included in this issue is a warm tribute penned by Professor Vajira Weerasinghe and some memorable captures of him at events of the PSSL throughout the years. Professor Fonseka was a regular at PSSL events, and was due to deliver the Valentine Basnayake oration at the annual sessions this year. Being the prolific orator that he was, it would have no doubt been a talk to remember. He will be deeply missed.

As the featured article in this issue, is a thought provoking writeup on a most relevant topic of medical professionalism in this day and age.

This issue also highlights some notable achievements of several of our members, news of activities and research being conducted in the different faculties of Physiology and an update on appointment of our committee members in overseas physiological societies, including an update from the Secretary General of SAAP, Prof Savithri Wimalasekera.

The 32nd annual sessions will be held this time in Kandy, on the 30th of November. The scientific sessions will commence with an exciting pre-conference workshop on investigation of the upper gastrointestinal tract and the K N Seneviratne oration, on the 23rd of November in Colombo. No doubt everyone will be looking forward to this annual event where Physiologists from all over the country come together for academic and social fellowship.

Dr Lakmali Amarasiri, Editor, PSSL

President's message



I am delighted to write this message as the President of the Physiological Society of Sri Lanka to the first newsletter of 2019.

It is with a great sense of commitment that I undertook the task of steering the activities of the PSSL for this year when it's stepping into the 32nd year of existence. Though the society is small in the number of active members, it is no fledgling organization. In fact, in Sri Lanka it is older than most clinical societies today and with the wealth of experience gained by working with pioneer members in the field of Physiology we could very proudly say that we are now a well-established professional organization in the country with a common goal of developing teaching, searching and serving in the fields of physiology in Sri Lanka.

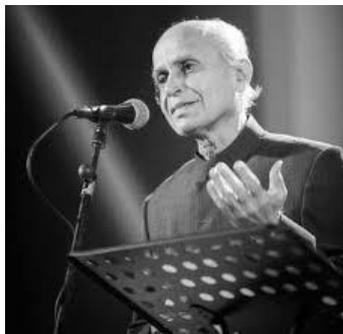
We have already had two of our annual events of the PSSL for the year, one being the regional meeting and the other being the Inter-Medical Faculty Physiology Quiz.

It is also with a heavy heart that I express my condolences on the loss of a giant in the field of Physiology, Professor Carlo Fonseka. He was pioneer teacher and a researcher in Physiology as well as a great philosopher and a figure who contributed to national development. His loss will be felt by academics as well as all Sri Lankans.

Dr Indu Nanayakkara
President, PSSL

Department of Physiology
Faculty of Medicine
University of Peradeniya

A tribute to Professor Carlo Fonseka from the Physiological Society of Sri Lanka



By Professor Vajira Weerasinghe

**Senior Professor of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya
and former President of the Physiological Society of Sri Lanka**

Professor Carlo Fonseka is a legend in Physiology in Sri Lanka. From the time of obtaining a PhD in Physiology from the University of Edinburgh in UK in 1966, his contribution to the field of Physiology has been colossal. He is considered as one of the best lecturers in Physiology because of his innate ability to articulate the most difficult physiological concepts in a manner any layman could understand, taking examples mostly from his own experiences and also from everyday observations. He was the Professor of Physiology of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo since 1982. He then became the Founder Dean of the newly established Faculty of Medicine of the University of Kelaniya at Ragama. He fervently assisted Professor Valentine Basnayake to inaugurate the Physiological Society of Sri Lanka (PSSL) on the 29th of May 1987 at the New Building Lecture Theatre of the Faculty of Medicine in Colombo. The Inter- medical Faculty Physiology Quiz organized by the PSSL among the medical students for the Carlo Fonseka Challenge Trophy is a tough competition. The trophy was generously donated by him. He immensely contributed to uplift the scientific principles at PSSL meetings as well as among a large number of undergraduate and postgraduate students, and followers of him. In his charismatic way, he was extremely successful in popularizing science and in particular, physiological principles among the general public. He was one of the most sought after speakers, in any meeting, on any topic ranging from science, physiology, medicine, music, songs, drama, philosophy, politics etc. He was a prolific writer too.

Speaking at the A.C.E. Koch Birth Centenary Memorial Symposium held on the 20th of Nov 2003, Professor Fonseka quoted an eulogy written by an anonymous medical student about Professor A.C.E. Koch who is the first Sri Lankan Professor of Physiology and who is considered by Professor Fonseka as his fairy godfather.

“... He still lives with us. He is not dead – for to live in the hearts of those who truly love and revere is not to die”.

I am sure, this eulogy is equally applicable to the great physiological legend of our times, Professor Carlo Fonseka.

The void created by the demise of this physiological icon of Sri Lanka will never be filled.

Fond memories with Professor Carlo Fonseka



His remains have been laid to rest at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya, where he served as the founder Dean.

Featured article: Shaping Inputs of Professionalism in Sri Lankan Medical Schools: Points to Ponder



Dinithi Fernando MBBS (Col), MD (Col), MRCP (UK), FCCP, FRCP (Lond)
Senior Lecturer in Physiology
Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo

The conduct of Sri Lankan doctors and medical students before their patients, colleagues and the public, is something that catches interest of the public. Analyses of such observations bring forth mixed reactions, frequently positive and not so infrequently, negative. One conclusion is clear. Our conduct as doctors, which is an integral part of being a professional, has room for improvement, be it the way one speaks to and handles a sick human being or a family member, or the way one responds to a query from a news reporter, among many more similar situations we encounter on a daily basis. Those of us who have the yearning to be a better professional tomorrow than we are today, frequently develop upon groundwork that has already been laid during our medical student and postgraduate days.

So where are we now, in our medical schools? There is indisputable evidence coming from affluent parts of the world that positive learning experiences in professionalism makes a person a better doctor. Evidence also tell us that professionalism should be introduced during early undergraduate years. Backed by such evidence and in accordance with accepted frameworks on professionalism such as The Physician Charter, GMC Good Medical Practice and Tomorrow's Doctors, most medical schools in Sri Lanka have assimilated teaching of professionalism into their curricula. The learning environments in local medical schools have undergone considerable change from mid- 90's with regard to teaching of behavioural aspects whereas the developed world started it in 70's. Personal and professional development that was learnt in an informal 'monkey see, monkey do' manner is now formalized. Teaching does begin in early years. However, it is possible that these inputs are viewed as external, artificial constructs that are learned as separate elements and not necessarily linked to day to day learning, conduct as a medical person and life outside it. In fact, in a series of focus group discussions that was carried out with the second year medical students in Colombo, it emerged that students were reasonably familiar with the theoretical jargon on medical professionalism but had difficulty in linking it with actual happenings in the undergraduate medical career. "Learning' professionalism was perceived as a 'burden' because of the stressful, content-overloaded, competitive learning environment.

Contd./

How do medical schools across the world profess professionalism to their students? Glimpses of research on student and teacher perceptions on the subject show role modelling and mentoring by teachers and facilitators to be the top influencing factor promoting professionalism, placing the onus on medical teachers and teacher assistants, both clinical and preclinical. Role modelling occurs as part of the 'hidden' curriculum in which the students learn the rules, regulations and routines that they're expected to follow, by observing. However, medical educators nowadays believe that role modelling alone is insufficient. Small group activities related to clinical scenarios, real or simulated, with reflective practice were some other preferred methods, as shown in literature. In many studies, tutorials, checklists, and portfolios turned out to be less popular factors. Some schools have white-coat ceremonies, orientation sessions, student charters, policies and codes that tell them what to do and what not to do. In our local curricula, we use a combination of these methods to teach professionalism. But we have rarely stopped in the last 20 years to see how efficient and effective these methods are, in getting our students where we want them to be.

How can the learning experiences on professionalism be made better for our students? Can the Western frameworks and learning methods be harvested and grafted as they are? Probably not. Maybe this is one of the reasons why our students seem to dissociate the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject. Going further into the focus group discussions mentioned earlier in this write-up, it was interesting to note that there was a definite cultural flavour to the model our students perceived as a good doctor! There are fundamental differences in the ways our people think about health, sickness and death from the ways the Western, Middle Eastern, Far Eastern or African people may think. To most of our patients, a close family member hearing bad news on the patient's behalf for the first time is quite acceptable and sometimes actually the preferred way, whereas in the West, the doctor is bound to tell the patient before anyone else in the family as per the societal norms. These differences should be given due consideration when imbuing our curricula with professionalism teaching. Our physicians in the making need to be convinced that our 'core values' do not stop at doctor-patient encounters but have to permeate into hospital corridors, canteens, common rooms, hostels, social media and 'wherever' they happen to relax and live.

It seems easier to deliver inputs in professionalism in patient-centred settings, such as wards and clinics, for it's easier for the student to make connections between theory and actual practice. But the early years, before clinical exposure is a challenge. In our preclinical curricula, there is competition for time to teach basic biomedical sciences, community and behavioural sciences. Our students struggle with content overload, as well as the additional burden of learning it all in a second language. While agreeing that integration of disciplines is needed to keep up with the rest of the world, concerns about consolidating knowledge in biomedical sciences in the early years too should be acknowledged. More emphasis should be placed on finding meaningful ways to introduce and strengthen professionalism within teaching time and framework of biomedical sciences, so that professionalism becomes part and parcel of the main act. There may be ample, currently largely underutilized opportunities, for example, during dissections or practical sessions to introduce these aspects, without having to allocate additional teaching time. There are lessons to learn from the neighbourhood, for example, 'the silent mentor' concept in Singaporean and Malaysian medical schools, where students learn to respect and be grateful to the 'body donors' before they start dissections.

Contd./

The selection process for the medical schools in Sri Lanka, a process which totally relies on academic merit, does not place any weight on accomplishments in humanities or soft skills. Hence, neither the medical teachers, nor the students have a clue about the baseline knowledge or experiences in professionalism the students bring in, and all inputs just start from scratch. In a society where pure academic merit is widely perceived as the only suitable criterion to judge a student's worthiness to enter medical school, and processes such as 'interviews' are seen as (and not baselessly so) as methods which can be easily manipulated, it is unlikely that A/L selection methodology will change in the near future. There is a period of at least 8-10 months between the point a student receives the required Z score, the admission ticket to medical school, and the actual induction as a preclinical student. This period of time is another currently wasted opportunity to hone soft skills of the students, and constructive use of this period will definitely pave the way to efficient usage of preclinical and clinical years to further develop professional skills.

How should professionalism be measured in medical undergraduates? There are many methods that are employed and the challenge is to make the assessments as objective as possible. In most developed countries the assessments start before entry to the medical schools, then while in the school, by teachers, peers and patients. Whatever the methods used, they should be a tool to enhance and reward professional behaviour, detect those who have deficiencies in professionalism and decisively, strike-off the rare student who cannot meet the required standards and therefore not suitable to practice medicine.

It is perhaps time that our medical educators, medical anthropologists, sociologists etc. came together to study the ground situation further and develop culturally sensitive frameworks and teaching and evaluating methods that are suitable for us and our students to introduce and strengthen professional behaviour. At the same time, it is essential for all the medical undergraduates and graduates to be well aware of what is accepted as appropriate in global models, for our doctors will continue to travel and work across borders.

Achievements

Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo



Professor Mangala Gunatilake received National Honours 'Vidya nidhi' in 2019 recognizing significant contributions made to science and technology. She is the first lady physiologist and the first veterinarian to receive this prestigious award.



Dr. Ranil Jayawardena received the "CVCD Excellence Award for the most outstanding young researcher" awarded by the Committee of Vice Chancellors and Directors.

Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayawardenapura



Professor Sharaine Fernando was promoted to the post of Chair Professor of Physiology, Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayawardenapura.

Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya



Prof. Niranga M. Devanarayana was appointed as the Director, Research Support Centre, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya with effect from 1st November 2018.



Prof. Niranga M Devanarayana and Prof. Deepthi C de Silva received Presidents Awards for Scientific Publication at the ceremony held on 16th November 2018.



Dr. Tania Warnakulasuriya of Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya delivered the Sir Marcus Fernando Oration on “Genotoxicity on exposure to radiation: assessment of micronuclei frequency among persons resident in the vicinity of a mineral sand processing factory in Pulmoddaj, Sri Lanka” at the foundation sessions of Sri Lanka Medical Council on 19th October 2018.

Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya



Dr Chanika Alahakoon received the K N Senevirathne award for the best Physiological Research in 2018. She is currently reading for her PhD at the James Cook University Queensland, Australia, where she is the recipient of the Postgraduate Stipend Scholarship for Higher Degrees by Research and James Cook University Top Up Scholarship for Higher Degrees by Research.

Faculty of Medicine and Allied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka



Dr. A. M. M. V. Kumari won the Dean's award under category II for scientific publication on Association between functional abdominal pain disorders and asthma in adolescents: a cross sectional study in World Journal of Clinical Cases 2018.

News and events

The 6th Inter Medical Faculty Quiz of the Physiological Society of Sri Lanka (PSSL)

was held on 20th July 2019 at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya. Eight state faculties and KDU participated in the quiz and Wayamba Medical Faculty participated as observers.

The President thanked the Quiz Committee and all staff and students who participated in it and helped in numerous ways. The University of Colombo team emerged winners with the Universities of Peradeniya and Sri Jayawardenepura emerging first and second runners up respectively.



The winning team – University of Colombo



1st runners up
University of Peradeniya



2nd runners up
University of Sri Jayawardenapura



Teams from

University of Jaffna



Eastern University



Rajarata University



Kotalawela Defence University



University of Kelaniya



University of Ruhuna





The President, Indu Nanayakkara



The Chief Guest, Acting Dean of the University of Peradeniya, Professor Vasanthi Pinto



The quiz master in action



A panel of judges



Registration



Entertainment by students of University of Peradeniya



Dr Dinithi Fernando delivering the vote of thanks



The dynamic Master of Ceremonies Nipuna Weerasinghe

International physiology quiz

Five teams from Sri Lanka, namely Colombo, Jaffna, Kelaniya, Ruhuna and Sri Jayawardenapura, participated in the international physiology quiz, which was held at the Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta from 21-23 August 2019.



The team from University of Kelaniya secured sixth place at the event.

Regional meeting

The regional meeting of the PSSL was held on 15 March 2019 at the Faculty of Medicine and Allied Sciences (FMAS) at the Rajarata University of Sri Lanka. Led by the Head of department, Dr. Sujanthi Wickramage, the staff of the department had worked tirelessly to organize a scientific programme of high standard, interspersed with a well organized social programme.



The chief guest Professor Malini Udupihille took everyone down memory lane, regaling experiences and events on how the faculty came to be unto where it stands today. Her talk interspersed with much humor was enjoyed by everyone in the audience.



Master of ceremonies
Dr Shashanka Rajapakse



Lighting the traditional
oil lamp



Welcome address
Dr Sujanthi Wickramage

Professor Suneth Agampodi and Dr Anjana de Silva spoke on new developments in their respective research interests. Dr. Lakmali Amarasiri entertained the audience with a journey in pictures to lesser known places in Anuradhapura.



The day ended with an excursion to Kaludiya pokuna, a beautiful monastery that existed during the Anuradhapura kingdom.



Reports from faculties

Faculty of Medicine and Allied Sciences Rajarata University of Sri Lanka



Dr. R. M. S. I. Rajapakse has registered for an MPhil on Prevalence of asthma and atopy among preschool children of Anuradhapura district and lung function assessment in preschool children at Faculty of Medicine and Allied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka.

The Department of Physiology Faculty of Medicine and Allied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka was also awarded a Rs. 4.5 million equipment grant for a Lung Function testing unit consisting of spirometry and oscillometry by the Accelerating Higher Education Expansion and Development (AHEAD) grant.



University of Colombo

Day by day we age and as we foray into the golden years, comes decline of physiological competence and mental capacity. Not all of us will be fortunate to be under the care of our loved ones, increasingly ending up in residential care. Outcome of the Sri Lankan Elderly Study of the Faculty of Medicine, Colombo reveals some interesting observations.

Outcome of the Sri Lankan Elderly Study

Multisystem physiological derangement is a fundamental characteristic seen with advancing age. The Sri Lankan elderly study is a research funded by the Ceylon College of Physicians in which physiological characteristics of Sri Lankan elderly residing in residential care facilities in the Colombo district of Sri Lanka were studied.

Sociodemographic characteristics, nutritional status, physical activity level, frequency and risk factors for falls was assessed by an interviewer administered questionnaire. Anthropometric parameters, walking and gait assessment, cognitive functions (Montreal cognitive assessment) and respiratory function tests were performed in all feasible elders. Frailty was detected using the physiological parameters according to the Five Fried Model indicators. Data was collected from 21 residential elderly care facilities out of 30 registered under the elderly secretariat office in 2017. Most institutionalized elders were unmarried/widowed, having no children and were unemployed. Residential care facilities for males and availability of male caretakers seem lacking. Nearly half of the population were frail. There was a significant positive association of frailty with geriatric depression and risk of falls. Majority of elders in residential elderly care facilities had poor physical activity and poor muscle strength. Obesity depression, and multi-morbidity had high prevalence. Since physical activity showed significant association with depression, activities to improve their psychological wellbeing through entertainment programs or religious activities may be beneficial. Participation in leisure activities and household activities should be encouraged. Two-thirds in residential elderly care have osteoporosis-related hip fracture risk, with significant positive association of FRAX score with BMI. One third of elders with high hip fracture risk had previous fractures. Weight optimization, especially when there is previous fracture, may reduce osteoporosis-related hip fractures. The prevalence of cognitive impairment was significantly high in the study population. There were similar patterns of prevalence among males and females, as well as in frail group and non-frail group. There was no association between frailty and cognitive impairment. Recall, language and visuospatial domains of cognition showed the highest contribution to the cognitive impairment. Improving interpersonal relationships, providing safe and calm environment, engaging leisure time activities, minimizing external stressors might be helpful in improve cognitive functions of language, recall and visuospatial domains. Males consume more energy significantly compared to female counterparts. Overall percentage of carbohydrate consumption and fat was adequate but the consumption of protein was less in the majority. Majority were less physically active and ones who were less active had less caloric intake. Majority of elders were at risk of malnutrition or already malnourished according to Mini Nutritional Assessment screening tool. To optimise nutrition, even though majority receive free food, its quality, nutritional constituents and pattern of food intake should be evaluated. The findings of this study have been disseminated as 14 abstracts and 2 papers at local and international symposia.

Enhancing Physiology Research at the Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, Colombo



Dr. Dilshani Dissanayake, Senior Lecturer in Physiology

The research promotion and facilitation centre (RPFC) of the Faculty of Medicine, Colombo, collaborating with different departments of the University of Colombo, including the department of Physiology, has secured a grant of 40 million rupees under the AHEAD scheme to search on effects of meditation on health. The researchers in the department of Physiology are searching for the neurological, metabolic and cardiorespiratory effects of meditation. The project will strengthen the neurophysiology research laboratory and will establish a cardiorespiratory research laboratory in the department. The department of Physiology is now equipped with facilities to assess, peripheral nerve conduction, evoked potentials, electromyography, electroencephalography, cardio-pulmonary exercise testing and autonomic functions.

Dr. Dilshani Dissanayake, the Director of RPFC, is the team leader of the AHEAD project. Dr. Dissanayake is the person in charge of the neurophysiology research lab with Dr. Kumarangi Vithanage as the clinical coordinator, Mr. M Kumarasiri as the chief technical officer and Ms. Sandeepika as the assistant technical officer. Dr. Kumarangi Vithanage is conducting her PhD on neurophysiological effects of meditation, supervised by Dr. Dilshani Dissanayake and Professor Thashi Chang.

The cardiorespiratory lab will be lead by Dr. Dinithi Fernando and Dr. Lakmali Amarasiri., who are supervising Ms. Udani Karunaratne on her PhD project to assess the cardiorespiratory effects of meditation. The senior technical officer of the cardiorespiratory laboratory is Ms. Nadee Upekshani and the assistant is Ms. Oshani. Dr. Chamila Dalpadatu is conducting her PhD project on metabolic effects of mediation under the supervision of Professor Priyadharshani Galapaththy from the Department of Pharmacology, Professor Saroj Jayasinghe and Dr. Prasad Katulanda from the department of clinical medicine.

The research laboratories in the department of Physiology will be seeking to expand and form research collaborations with national and international researchers. The RPFC of the Faculty of Medicine will support and monitor the collaborations established.



Neurophysiology testing in the laboratory

Appointments

SAAP

(2018 -2020)

Vice presidents	Professor Priyadarshika Hettiarachchi Dr Indu Nanayakkara
General Secretary	Professor Savithri Wimalasekera
Joint Secretary	Professor Mangala Gunatilake
Treasurer	Dr Himansu Waidyasekera
Member Advisory Committee	Professor Sharaine Fernando
PSSL representatives in the SAAP editorial committee	Professor Niranga Devanarayana Dr Piyusha Atapattu.
Editor in Chief for the SAAP newsletter for 2019-2020	Dr Piyusha Atapattu

FAOPS

Professor Mangala Gunatilake has been invited by the Chair of FAOPS Education Commission to join the commission as the member from Sri Lanka.

Update from SAAP

Message of The Secretary General, South Asian Association Of Physiologists



Prof. Savithri Wimalasekera, MBBS, M.Phil., Ph.D.
e mail: savithriww@yahoo.com
Mobile/ Viber/ Whatsapp : +94777487203

Dear members,

It is a great pleasure to send you this message for the PSSL Newsletter 2019 as the Executive Secretary General of SAAP 2018 - 2020. It is a great honor for Sri Lanka to have both secretaries of SAAP elected from Sri Lanka. Prof Mangala Gunatilake and I humbly accept the trust and responsibility bestowed upon us.

South Asia has great potential to develop as a scientific and academic hub of the region. The region has many similar socio-cultural, religious and economic commonalities as well as huge diversity. We, the physiologists of the region have a major responsibility to contribute to the common nutritional deficiencies, occupational disorders, other health problems and diseases, seen in the region through research and scientific collaboration. The members of the Physiological Society of Sri Lanka can engage in common academic activities with the South Asian Association of Physiologists by linking through the SAAP collaboration.

In order to promote collaborations the SAAP Bulletin would be very useful. We are proud that Prof Piyusha Atapattu as chairperson of the editorial committee and Prof Niranga Devanarayana as member of the SAAP editorial committee are working along with other SAAP members. I sincerely hope the online SAAP bulletin which will be launched soon, would activate the much needed intercountry communication.

Further, the SAAP executive council has appointed Dr Himansu Waidyasekera as the web master to develop a new website and revamp all the information so that it becomes a more dynamic website.

During the first half of the year 2019 the executive committee members attending the Federation of Asia Oceanian Physiological Societies conference in Kobe Japan met in the side lines of the conference. The site for the next SAAP 7 conference was established as the Hamdard University in New Delhi India. The conference will be preceded by a workshop on medical education in collaboration with IUPS. It was a great honor for South Asia when Prof Arif was appointed the Head of the FAOPS education committee for the next 4 years.

As the General Secretary I look forward to your ideas to enhance academic collaboration amongst us and SAAP. I look forward to another forward moving tenure for SAAP as well as our Physiological society in the next several years.

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Upcoming events



32nd Annual Scientific Sessions Physiological Society of Sri Lanka (PSSL)



'Physiology for healthy living'

23 November 2019

Pre congress workshop

An update on investigating the gastrointestinal tract: high resolution manometry and pH impedance studies
Lanka Hospitals, Colombo

K N Seneviratne oration

Professor Sudharshani Wasalathanthri
Faculty of Medicine
University of Colombo

30 November 2019

Valentine Basnayake Memorial Oration

Professor Anoja Fernando
Emeritus Professor of Pharmacology
University of Ruhuna

A C E Koch oration

Professor Sudheera Kalupahana
Faculty of Medicine
University of Peradeniya

SATURDAY, 30 NOVEMBER 2019
AT



FACULTY OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF PERADENIYA

Registration

Members/ non members	Rs 1500
Undergraduates	Rs 500

Abstract submission now open



For further details contact: Dr Dinithi Fernando, Secretary PSSL ☎ 0718563139
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Newsletter compiled and edited by Dr Lakmali Amarasiri

**Editor
Physiological Society of Sri Lanka**