Celebrating 50 years of heart transplant surgery: A missed opportunity to honour Hamilton Naki

To the Editor: 2017 marked the 50th anniversary of the first human heart transplant in South Africa. To commemorate this, Brink et al.[1] published a guest editorial in the December 2017 issue of the SAMJ. The authors from the Christiaan Barnard Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery at Groote Schuur Hospital gave an overview of the evolution of transplant surgery, from experimental work to clinical translation. This included a brief summary of the significant progress in immune-suppressive drug discovery that has led to the greater success of transplant medicine. A reprint of the teams involved was also published, and as expected reflects the racial environment during that time. It saddened us, however, that in a modern account of this innovative leap in medicine there is still a failure to acknowledge the roles of black members, such as Hamilton Naki, in the laboratory research process towards human surgical transplantation. There have indeed been some inaccurate accounts regarding Naki's involvement in the transplant team.^[2] Clarity about his evolving role as a laboratory technician and later a surgical assistant in the Marais animal laboratory was provided by then Emeritus Prof. John Terblanche^[3] in a 2005 letter in the SAMJ. Recognition of Mr Naki's achievement in the context of his educational background and racial disadvantage led to him being awarded the Order of Mapungubwe, a national honour by former President Thabo Mbeki, and an honorary Master of Medicine degree from the University of Cape Town. To honour such a person does not remove from the tremendous achievement of Prof. Barnard and his surgical team, whose first 2 patients survived longer than those of his US counterparts at the time. [4] However, the failure to even mention Mr Naki seems an ongoing denial of the contributions of black South Africans to the advancement of science. This is a particularly inspiring story of what can be achieved even by the most disadvantaged when people work together regardless of racial background. Inspiration could be drawn from the story of Vivien Thomas. He was a black man, with a high-school diploma, who grew up in the 1900s in the south of the USA. He went on to become a laboratory assistant, contributing to pioneering work in the advancement of cardiovascular surgery. Although he was initially

disregarded, he was later awarded an honorary doctorate and his portrait hangs alongside those of other medical pioneers at Johns Hopkins Medical School to inspire future scientists. [5] In missing such an opportunity to inspire, we are left to wonder whether this was a wilful omission or innocent oversight by the authors.

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