

Original Submission – Hayton

Contact Information

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Naming

Requested name: Hayton

Requested use of name: Street

Background Information (Reason for name request):

Family name. Our family has lived in Saskatoon for approximately 61 years and has contributed significantly to Saskatoon - to the health care of its population and that of the population of Saskatchewan.

Dr. Robert Hayton was born in Calgary, Alberta and completed his primary and secondary schooling there. He went to University in Edmonton (University of Alberta) and completed his medical degree there. He helped to pay for medical school by playing football. He was a member of the Edmonton Eskimos (name at the time) and played in the 1954 Grey Cup. He completed a rotating internship in Calgary, Alberta and then moved to Loon Lake, Saskatchewan where he practiced as the solo doctor (family physician) in that community for 2 years. He moved to Saskatoon and completed an Internal Medicine degree at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon and also completed one year of training at the London Heart Hospital (London, England) in Cardiology. He returned to Saskatoon and practiced as a Cardiologist in Saskatoon for approximately 25 years before becoming sick with early Alzheimer's disease and retiring. Dr. Robert Hayton was one of the first physicians to bring cardiac catheterization to Saskatoon (see attached Star Phoenix article).

His two children and one of his grandchildren all graduated from the University of Saskatchewan College of Medicine. His daughter (me - Dr. Susan Hayton) has worked as a physician in Saskatoon for thirty years (as a general surgeon, then emergency physician and family physician). I also completed a law degree and a Master of Law in the College of Law at the University of Saskatchewan (2008-2014) and I have taught medical students, residents and law students at the University of Saskatchewan through the years.

If you have submitted a person's name, please provide a short biography (Given name, date of birth, place of birth, contributions, awards, achievements or other related information):

Robert Carlyle Hayton, born on June 28, 1932 in Calgary, Alberta. Member of winning Grey Cup Team – 1954, Cardiologist - University of Saskatchewan (practiced privately and then at the Royal University Hospital (full time staff) for total of approximately 25 years). One of the first physicians in Saskatchewan to introduce the process of and to perform Cardiac Catheterization.

Many years of teaching of medical students and residents in the College of Medicine, on the wards and in the Coronary Care Unit.

Attachment:

Star Phoenix article (see below)

Additional comments:

Do you wish to address the Naming Advisory Committee? Yes

Heart surgery alternatives introduced

By Sheila Robertson
of the Star-Phoenix

Doctors at University Hospital in Saskatoon are making inroads in the treatment of heart disease.

Dr. J. F. Lopez, head of the hospital's cardiology section, and his associates Drs. Robert Hayton and Bob Orchard announced details Wednesday of two new procedures, which have been used here as alternatives to open-heart surgery for some patients.

Both procedures deal with problems arising from arteriosclerosis, commonly known as hardening of the arteries. In this disease, which is associated with aging, the two coronary arteries tend to become narrower in places, reducing or obstructing the flow of blood to the heart.

"What we call a heart attack is damage to the heart muscle because of a lack of blood supply," Orchard said. "This lack is most often caused by coronary thrombosis, the clotting of blood in the coronary artery."

"The cause of the clotting is debatable," Hayton said. "Maybe the narrowed area produces the clot, or maybe there's some damage to the formation of the clot."

"The actual narrowing of the arteries is the result of deposits of cholesterol and fat accumulating in the artery walls," Lopez said.

Within the last two or three weeks, the cardiology team at University Hospital has utilized a technique for dissolving a thrombus or clot blocking off an artery, before the obstruction could cause heart damage. The technique has not been used previously in Saskatchewan.

First used in Germany in 1979, the procedure entails dripping an enzyme, streptokinase, into the occluded artery through a catheter or a fine catheter tube. The catheter is



—S.P. Photo by Owen Berger

Doctors (from left) Bob Orchard, J.F. Lopez and Robert Hayton define heart treatment

directed to the clot, which forms where the artery narrows, by means of X-ray control.

In three out of four patients on which this procedure has been used, the enzyme completely dissolved the clot. In one case, further treatment was required.

Orchard said it is important that the procedure be initiated soon after the onset of symptoms. Once the clot is affecting blood flow, "within a few hours, irreversible damage has occurred," Orchard said. "We feel we have to try to dissolve the clot within three hours after the onset of chest pain."

Another technique of dissolving coronary blood clots is a po-

tential life-saver. "It is most likely to help many individuals," he said. "It can prevent serious heart attacks, and can reduce damage. We're interested in reducing the damage to the heart muscle, and in society."

The main concern is how much the heart muscle has been damaged in a heart attack. Hayton said some heart attack victims die during the acute event, others are severely restricted in their activities due to the heart damage.

The second procedure also focuses on the part of the coronary artery which has become restricted due to arteriosclerosis. The technique is known as percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, entails the insertion of a

small, balloon-tipped catheter into the artery. The balloon is expanded, opening the blocked artery, and improving circulation.

Unlike the process utilizing enzymes to attack the blood clot, the angioplasty procedure is "not an emergency situation," Lopez said.

It could prove useful in cases of chronic heart disease, as an alternative to bypass surgery. Lopez said coronary angioplasty has been performed in other parts of the world for the past two years. Four patients have successfully undergone the treatment here.

In the majority of patients, the procedure opens the artery by 50 per cent. Interestingly, the expansion continues over the following

six months, until the artery is almost completely opened. "We don't know exactly why," Lopez said. Lopez and his colleagues are hopeful that the techniques will prove useful in the battle against heart disease.

"Heart disease is the most prevalent disease in our society," Lopez said. He said about 45 per cent of the population will develop some sort of cardiovascular problem, a problem which attacks circulation problems, the coronary artery and complete facilities for heart surgery are necessary to perform these techniques. This restricts their usage in the province to hospitals in Regina and Saskatoon.