

**Short CV for Dr Michalis Zenios. MBChB (Hons), MRCS (Eng), MSc (Orthop Eng), FRCS (Orth). Consultant Paediatric and Limb Reconstruction Orthopaedic Surgeon. Central Manchester University Hospitals NHS Trust (2007-2012). Honorary Lecturer University of Manchester**

- 1. President of Cyprus Orthopaedic Association.**
- 2. Consultant Paediatric Orthopaedic Surgeon in Ygia policlinic in Limassol.**

Dr Michalis Zenios was born in Limassol in 1971 and graduated Lanition Lyceum B in 1988 with a mark 20/20. Following his military service he studied medicine at the University of Manchester and completed his medical degree with honours in 1995. He completed his basic surgical training (MRCS Eng) and subsequently his specialist orthopaedic training (FRCS orth) at Manchester's University's hospital. During his training he completed a part time MSc in Orthopaedic Engineering at the University of Cardiff. From 2006 until 2007 he completed a Clinical and Research fellowship at the Children's Hospital in Westmead, Sydney, Australia. During the fellowship he subspecialised in Paediatric Orthopaedics and developed his research interests in Orthopaedic Basic science working as an Orthopaedic Surgeon in a multidisciplinary team. When he returned to the UK he was appointed as a Consultant Paediatric Orthopaedic Surgeon at Royal Manchester Children's Hospital.

He published a number of scientific papers in peer review journals and lectured in international meetings. Since his return to Cyprus in 2012, he worked as an Assistant Professor at the University of Cyprus and practices Paediatric Orthopaedic and Limb Reconstruction surgery in Limassol. He is the current president of the Cyprus Orthopaedic Association.

His research interests include, clinical and Basic Science projects in paediatric orthopaedics, the analysis of gait in cerebral palsy and also biomechanics in relation to Orthopaedic Surgery. He recently completed his PhD at the University of Manchester. The PhD is entitled 'Mechanical characterisations of the Taylor Spatial Frame and its clinical implications'.