



Ryuichi Naito

herpes and vitreous haemorrhage, retinal haemorrhage, retinitis, choroidosis and optic neuritis. He also wrote on applying the procedure of acupuncture to the treatment of stye, paralysis of nerve III, VII. He is awarded the title "Peoples doctor". He attended international prevention of blindness conferences in Sydney and Milano. (SM)

Naito, Ryuichi (1883-1943) Japanese ophthalmologist and a student of Prof. →KOMOTO Jujiro. He developed an electric direct ophthalmoscope in 1913 (J. Jpn Ophthalmol. Soc. Vol 17). The Naito Ophthalmoscope is used throughout Japan even today. (SM)

Nakagawa, Junichi (1903-1991) Japanese ophthalmologist and Professor of Ophthalmology of Nihon University. He was a graduate from Tokyo University in 1927, and he studied Ophthalmology under Prof. ISHIHARA Shinobu and received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences from Tokyo University in 1937. He was the Professor of Ophthalmology of Nihon University during 1938-1945. After the World War II, he moved to the Head of the Eye Clinic of Sapporo City Hospital and then served as the Director of the Hospital during 1961-1968. He was a leading specialist in strabismology, and at the 62nd Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society held in 1958, he gave a lecture "Treatment of non-comitant strabismus – with particular attention to the surgery of oblique muscles" as one of the symposists. (SM)



Junichi Nakagawa

Nakagawa, Takashi (1935-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Sapporo Medical University. Born as the son NAKAGAWA Junichi, he graduated from Sapporo Medical College in 1961, studied Ophthalmology at the College under Prof.SUEYOSHI Toshizo and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1966 (thesis: *Topographic anatomy of the orbit and its contents*, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 69: 2155, 1965). He extended his studies as a Fellow at the Department of Ophthalmology, State University of New York, Down State Medical Center (1966-1967) and also at the Cider-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles (1967-1968). He was promoted to Assistant Professor at Sapporo Medical College in 1971, and then appointed to the present position in 1986. His research interest has been in strabismus, paediatric Ophthalmology, and some example of his many publications are „Deteriorated accommodative esotropia”. Reinecke, R.D. (ed.): *Strabismus*, p.149-156, Grune & Stratton, New York, 1982 and *Esotropia*, in *System of Ophthalmology*, Vol. 6: 263-272, Nakayama Shoten, Tokyo, 1994. He serves as a Councillor to the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1986-), to the Japanese Society of Neuro-ophthalmology (1986-), to the Japanese Society of Strabismus and Amblyopia (1975). He has also served as the Chairman of the Hokkaido Eye Bank Association since 1999. He is the recipient of the Distinguished Service Award of the Japanese Society of Strabismus and Amblyopia in 1995, for the excellence of his contributions. (Department of Ophthalmology, Sapporo Medical University, S-1, W-16, Chuo-ku, Sapporo, 060-8543, Japan, phone:+81-11-611-2111, (ext. 3440) fax: +81-11-611-1189, e-mail: tnakagaw@sapmed.ac.jp)(SM)



Yukifumi Nakaizumi

Nakaizumi, Yukifumi (1932-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Board Member of the Trustees of Kenikai Institute (Institute for History of Ophthalmology) and of the Japan Society for the Prevention of Blindness (JNSPB). Born into an Ophthalmology family as the 5th generation (son of NAKAIZUMI Yukimasa), he graduated from Yokohama City University, Medical School, in 1955, and studied Ophthalmology at Tokyo University under Prof. HAGIWARA Hogara and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1964 (thesis: *Electron microscopic studies of the cornea*, No. 1: J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 64: 1066, 1960, No.2: *ibid.* 65, 79, 1961). He extended his study at the Proctor Foundation, University of California, San Francisco (1961-1963) and conducted research with Dr. Michael Hogan (*Ultrastructure of Bruch's membrane*. Arch. of Ophthalmol. 72:380, 1964). He has been in the present position at Kenikai since 1977 and at the JNSPB since 1986. He also served as an editor to the Jpn. J. Clin. Ophthalmol. (1987-1999). He is in charge of the Kenikai Institute and is interested in the History of Ophthalmology. He wrote "*History of the Japan Society for Prevention of Trachoma* (present JNSPB), 1985" and is a co-author of "*History of Ophthalmology in Japan*, Centennial Publication of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, 1997". (Kenikai Institute; 5-3-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, 104-0061. phone:81-3-3571-0194; fax: 81-3-3571-0294)(SM)

Nakaizumi, Yukimasa (1897-1978) Japanese ophthalmologist, founder of the Japanese Society of Clinical Ophthalmology and the Japanese Journal of Clinical Ophthalmology.



Yukimasa Nakaizumi

He was the son of →NAKAIZUMI Yukinori. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1922 and studied Ophthalmology at the Postgraduate School of the University under Prof. →ISHIHARA Shinobu; he received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1930. He developed an original ocular prosthesis in 1930: he reported “*Progress in Prosthesis in Japan*” in J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. Vol. 40, 1936. After the World War II, he founded, together with NAKAMURA Yasushi, the Japanese Society of Clinical Ophthalmology in 1947, which is the largest Society of Clinical Ophthalmology in Japan today. He also revived the Japan Society for the Prevention of Trachoma in 1950 and served as the President: this is the presently Japan National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. While he practiced at Nakaizumi Eye Hospital founded by his father, he established “*Ken-I-Kai: the Institute for the study of the History of Ophthalmology*” and the Library is maintained by his son, Nakaizumi Yukifumi. The Library has a great number of Japanese classical books of Ophthalmology and gives free access to those interested in research of History of Ophthalmology. (SM)

Nakaizumi, Yukinori (1871-1945) Japanese ophthalmologist, the first Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology at Tokyo University. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1896 and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. →KOMOTO Jujiro, and was promoted to the first Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology at Tokyo University in 1902, and he served in this position until 1921. During his tenure, he studied at University of Freiburg in 1910-1912 under Prof. Th. →Axenfeld. After retirement from Tokyo University, he founded *Nakaizumi Eye Hospital* in Tokyo and trained many Ophthalmologists. He kept detailed records of the Department of Ophthalmology of Tokyo University, and wrote “*History of the Department of Ophthalmology of Tokyo Imperial University*” in J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 17:1, 1913. He was a collector of Japanese classical books of Ophthalmology: the large collection is now in possession of the Ken-I-Kai Library (→NAKAIZUMUI Yukimasa).

Nakajima, Akira (1923-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Juntendo University. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1945, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. SHOJI Yoshiharu and received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1953 (thesis: *Theory of determination of refractive errors, series of articles*: J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 56: 50, 87, 135, 209, 259, 1952). From 1949 to 1954, he worked as the Chief of the Eye Clinic of Hanaoka Mine Hospital and had joint appointment as the Public Health Officer of the Mine. He carried out research on Trachoma (Rev. Inter. Trachoma 4: 398 1957) and also on the fundus changes in hypertension (Juntendo Med. J. 1: 40, 1956). He published a new method of phacometry (J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 59: 783 1955). He was appointed the Assistant Professor of Juntendo University under Prof. →SATO Tsutomu. He studied for 2 years in 1956-1958 at Royal Eye Hospital under Prof. Arnold Sorsby and conducted research on the experimental degeneration of the retina (Ophthalmologica 136: 417, 1958). Prof. SATO passed away in June 1960 and he was promoted to the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Juntendo University as the successor to Prof. SATO and worked in this position until retirement in 1989. His research interest covered wide areas of Ophthalmology, i.e. refractive errors, contact lenses, Ophthalmic genetics, electrodiagnosis, retinal degeneration, keratoplasty, glaucoma, lasers in Ophthalmology, Ocular Pharmacology, Rehabilitation, Prevention of Blindness etc. He delivered a Special Report “*Evaluation of ERG as a clinical method of examination*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 66: 1595, 1962) at the 66th Congress of the Society, “*Measurements of the refractive elements of the eye*. Ibid. 72: 2059, 1968” and the Society’s Award Lecture “*Prevention of Blindness and heredity in Ophthalmology*. Ibid. 86: 1834, 1982”. His professional activities are numerous: he played a key role with Prof. IMAIZUMI Kitetsu and Prof. KUWAHARA Yasuharu in the enactment of the “Keratoplasty Act” in 1958 and in the Foundation of the Japan Eye Bank Association where he served as an Executive Director from 1965 to 1998. He also served as a member of many Government Councils. He has been an Executive Director of the Japan National Society for the Prevention of Blindness since 1987. His international activities are extensive: in Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology he served as Vice-President (1972-1974), President (1974-1976), Secretary General (1976-1991). In the International Ophthalmology, he served as the President of the 23rd International Congress in Kyoto in 1978, Member of the International Council since 1974, President of the Council in 1990-

1998 and he was named an Honorary Life President in 1998. In Afro-Asian Ophthalmological Society, he served as a Councillor (1968-1972), Vice-President (1972-1986) and he was named an Honorary Member of the Society. He is a Founding Member of the Academia Ophthalmologica Internaitonalis and served as the Secretary General (1980-1988) and the President (1988-1990). He is a recipient of many Awards, e.g. Axenfeld Medal (1978), Gonin Medal (1986), Jose-Rizal Medal (1987), CCRG Medal (1987), Distinguished Service Award of the American Academy of Ophthalmology in 1997, Pan Arab African Council of Ophthalmology Gold Medal (1999) and the Honour Award of the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (1999). He is the Honorary Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology. He is currently serving as the Director of the board of the Japan-China Medical Association since 1995. In recognition of his meritorious services, the Government of Japan conferred on him the *Third Order of the Rising Sun* in 2000. (fax: +81-3-5477-7168; e-mail: a-nakjma@yb3.sonet.ne.jp) (SM)



Minoru Nakajima

Nakajima, Minoru (1893-1951) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor of Tokyo University. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1919, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. KOMOTO Jujiro. He moved to Nagoya University in 1924 to work as Associate Professor under Prof. OGUCHI Chuta. He received the degree, Doctor of Medicine from the University (thesis: *Mechanism of hypotensive effects of adrenalin*). In 1927 He was promoted to Professor and Chairman of the Department of Kanazawa University. From 1927 to 1929, he studied in Leipzig, tissue respiration under Nobel Prize Laureate Prof. Otto Warburg and photochemistry of pigment under Prof. Fritz Weigert, a cousin of Nobel Prize Laureate Prof. Emil Fischer. After returning to Kanazawa he carried out works on retinal metabolism and biochemistry of the retina. He moved to Nagoya University as the successor of Prof. OGUCHI Chuta in 1940 and served for 10 years. In 1950 he was invited to Tokyo University to take the Chair of the Department of Ophthalmology in 1950, but unfortunately fell ill and passed away in February 1951. His work on the retina was the most outstanding of that time, and he delivered a special lecture "*Biochemistry of the Retina*" at the 52nd Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society in 1948 (J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 52: 43, 1948). He has published many books e.g. "*Practice of Ophthalmoscopy*", "*Methods of Examinations in Ophthalmology*" and many others. He is the father of Akira→Nakajima, former President of the International Council of Ophthalmology, and they wrote "*Theory and Practice of Spectacle Correction*" in 1955.(SM)



Bunpei Nakamura

Nakamura, Bunpei (1886-1969) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Ophthalmology of Osaka University. He graduated from Osaka University in 1911, and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. →MIZUO Gentaro. While he was a second year resident, he studied a case of Oguchi' disease and found that the fundus color of the patients was completely normalized after a long dark-adaptation. He confirmed the accuracy of this phenomenon without exception and reported at the Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society in 1913 under the names Mizuo and Nakamura. This phenomenon is now called Mizuo-Nakamura phenomenon of Oguchi's disease. He received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences from Tokyo University in 1921 (thesis: *Comparative studies of light sense in various diseases with hemeralopia*). He was promoted to Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Osaka University in 1923 and served until his retirement in 1944. He organized the 34th Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society as the President in 1930 to which he invited Th.→Axenfeld. This invitation ended the animosity between the Japanese and German Ophthalmological Societies that had continued since World War I. He served as the Director of the University Hospital (1940-1943), member of the International Council of Ophthalmology (1937-1941). He published 302 papers in Japanese, 17 papers in German and many books.(SM)



Yasushi Nakamura

Nakamura, Yasushi (1898-1956) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Nippon Medical College. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1923 and he studied under Prof. ISHIHARA Shinobu, and received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1928. His clinical research laid emphasis on keratoplasty and he gave a special lecture "*Studies of basic aspects of keratoplasty and clinical applications*" at the 54th Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society in 1950, and also organized the 60th Congress of

the Society as the President. He founded the Japanese Journal of Clinical Ophthalmology in 1947 and was the Chief-Editor until his death. He also founded the Japanese Society of Clinical Ophthalmology, and the Journal became the Official Journal of the Society. He was the Co-editor, with K. →MAZUME and M. →UEMURA, of the *Handbook of Ophthalmology* (26 volumes, 42 books) of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society published by Kanehara Publ. Co. Tokyo, 1952-1955.(SM)

Nakao, Shuitsu (1921-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Nara Medical University. He graduated from Osaka University in 1947, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. UYAMA Yasuo and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1957 (thesis: *Thermometric studies on the variations of intraocular the temperature in rabbits with thermocouple permanently inserted into the eye*. Part 1: J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 59: 1549, 1955: Part 2, 3,4 : Folia Ophthalmol. Jpn. 8:305, 311, 371, 1957). He served as the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Nara Medical University from 1971 to retirement in 1983. He served as a Councillor to the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, and as Executive Director of the Japanese Society of Ophthalmological Optics: he is an Honorary Member of the Society. His work covered visual functions, optics and many other publications including “*A new schematic eye and its clinical applications*, Acta Concilium XXI (Mexico), p. 1001, 1970” and “*Significance of corneal astigmatism for making glasses*, Acta Concilium XXIV (San Francisco), p. 1212, 1982”. He served to the National Hospital of Nara as the Director in 1983-1988.(SM)

Nakatsuka, Kazuo (1943-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Oita Medical University. He graduated from Nagasaki University in 1970, studied Ophthalmology in the Graduate School of Medicine of the University under Prof. TAKAKU Isao and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1977 (thesis: *Studies on the photic information processing in the Visual Pathway*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 81: 1351, 1977). He came to Oita Medical University in 1979 as the Assistant Professor under Prof. YAMANOUCI Uichi. In 1983-1984, he extended his studies at the University of Miami and worked with Prof. Duco I. Hamasaki, and published “*Destruction of the indoleamine accumulating cells alters the ERG of rabbits*. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 26: 1109, 1985” He was promoted to the present position as above in 1991. He has been working” in the field of Electrophysiology of vision, color vision, refraction and accommodation, and his publications include “*Disturbed perception of colors associated with right hemisphere damaged patients*. Acta Concilium XXV (Roma), p. 1763, Kugler, 1987” and “*electroretinographic changes in eyes with idiopathic macular hole treated by vitrectomy*. Doc. Ophthalmol. 94: 341, 1998” He is a Councillor to the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1997-) and Board of Directors of the Neuro-ophthalmology Japan (1991-) and Japanese Society for Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision (1991-). He is a member of ISCEV (International Society for Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision) and ARVO (Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology). (Department of Ophthalmology, Oita Medical University, Hasama-machi, Oita 879-5593, Japan. phone: +81-97-549-4411, fax: +81-97-549-6043).(SM)

Nakazawa, Mitsuru (1956-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Hirosaki University. He is a graduate of Tohoku University in 1980, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. →MIZUNO Katsuyoshi. He extended his study at the University of Cincinnati (1985-1988) and conducted research with Prof. Winston Kao (*Isolation of cDNA clones and genomic DNA clones of beta-subunit of chicken prollyl 4-hydroxylase*. Connective Tissue Res. 18:157, 1988; *Structure of the gene encoding the beta-subunit of chicken prollyl 4-hydroxylase*. Gene 71: 451, 1988.) and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1989 (thesis: *Molecular biological analysis of the beta-subunit of chicken prollyl 4-hydroxylase*, Gene 71: 451, 1988) from Tohoku University under Prof. TAMAI Makoto. He was promoted to Lecturer of Tohoku University in 1989, subsequently to Associate Professor of Tohoku University in 1985, and then promoted to the present position in 1998. He serves the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) as a Councillor (1999-), the Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Diabetology as a Board of Directors (1996-) and the Hirosaki Eye Bank as the Chairman of the Board of Directors (1998-). He also works on the Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology as an editor for the section of Ophthalmic genetics and pediatric

Ophthalmology. He is a recipient of the JOS Junior Scientific Award (1996) and of the Rohto Award (1996). His research interest is in retinal diseases, genetics in Ophthalmology and retinal degenerations, and many of his publications embrace "Arrestin gene mutations in autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa. Arch. Ophthalmol. 116: 498, 1998" and "Ocular findings in patients with autosomal dominant retinitis pigmentosa and transversion mutation in codon 244 (Asn244Lys) of the peripherin/RDS gene. Arch. Ophthalmol. 112: 1567, 1994" (Department of Ophthalmology, Hirosaki University, 5 Zaifu-cho, Hirosaki, 036-8562, Japan, phone: +81-1-72-39-5094, fax: +81-1-72-37-5795, e-mail: mitsuru@cc.hirosaki-u.ac.jp)(SM)

Namba, Katsuhiko (1945-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Head of the Department of Ophthalmology, Teikyo University, Mizonokuchi Hospital. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1973, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. →MISHIMA Saiichi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1980 (thesis: *Lysosomal enzymes of leukocytes in Behcet's disease*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 84: 1092, 1980). He was appointed the Assistant Professor of Teikyo University in 1986 and was promoted to the present position as above in 1997. He has worked on Behcet's disease with Prof. MASUDA Kanjiro and published more than 180 original articles. Some examples are "Types of ocular attacks and lysosomal enzymes in Behcet's disease. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 28: 80, 1984" and "Behcet's disease and streptococcal infection. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 30: 385, 1986".(Department of Ophthalmology, Teikyo University Mizonokuchi Hospital. 3-8-3 Mizonokuchi, Takatsu-ku, Kawasaki, 213-8507, Japan. phone: +81-4-4844-3333, fax: +81-4-4844-3201)(SM)

Nannoni, Angelo (1715-1790) Italian surgeon, father of Lorenzo N., born at Jussa, near Florence. Nannoni studied at the Santa Maria Nuova Hospital in Florence under Benevoli and then in France under Le Cat. He returned to Florence, serving as chief surgeon at the Santa Maria Nuova Hospital until his death, becoming the most renowned surgeon in Tuscany. His writings include a treatise on ophthalmology: *Dissertazioni chirurgiche ... I. Della fistola lagrimale. II. Delle cataratte. III. Dei medicamenti essiccanti e caustici. IV. De medicamentis causticis* Paris 1748. Albert. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8287.JPW

Nannoni, Lorenzo (1749-1812) Italian surgeon of Florence, son and pupil of Angelo Nannoni. With the financial help of the Duke Peter Leopold, along with Felix Fontana, Giov. Fabroni and G. Sancti, he studied medicine in France, England and Holland. He became a famous practitioner and teacher, and published influential treatises on anatomy, physiology, and surgery. Shortly before he died, in 1811, he traveled again to France and Northern Italy. Unlike his father, Lorenzo Nannoni preferred the extraction of cataract over couching. His only ophthalmic book was titled: *Dissertazione sulla cataratta*. Milano 1780. Albert.JPW

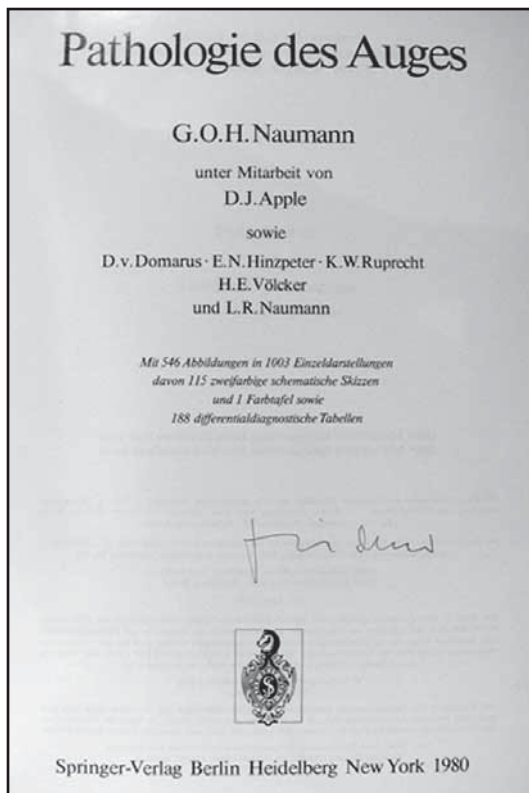
Nantawan, Pornsawat (1941-) Thai ophthalmologist, President of the Thai Red Cross National Eye Bank. He graduated from Chulalongkorn University of Medical Science and received his M.D. degree in 1967. After having completed Ophthalmology training at the University Hospital, he received the Diploma of Thai Board of Ophthalmology. He further studied as a Retina Fellow at the Scheie Eye Institute, Philadelphia, U.S.A. in 1977. On his homecoming he was appointed the Associate Professor of Chulalongkorn University in 1981 and has served as the Head of the Retina Service of the Hospital since 1977. He served as the Chairman of the Ophthalmic Examination Board of Thailand (1996-1997), President of the Ophthalmological Society of Thailand (1992-1993), Secretary of the Royal College of Ophthalmologists of Thailand (1991-1996) and the President of the Vitreous, Retina Society of Thailand since 1999 and the Director of the Thai Red-Cross National Eye Bank since 1995. He is also a Councillor of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology since 1995. (SM)

Nao-I, Nobuhisa (1953-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Miyazaki Medical College. He graduated from Hokkaido University in 1979 and studied Ophthalmology at Kyoto University under Prof. →TSUKAHARA Isamu and Prof. →HONDA Yoshihito. He worked as a research fellow at the Department of Physiology of the University of California, San Francisco, with Prof. R. H. Steiberg. He submitted a thesis to Kyoto University (*Some problems*

involved in employing the ERG c-wave in pharmacological experiments: conditioning in pigmented rabbits. Acta Ophthalmologica, 63: 567-573,1985) and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1986. He was then invited to Miyazaki Medical College as the Assistant Professor under Prof. SAWADA Atsushi in 1988 and was promoted to the Professor and the present position as above in 1998. He is interested in vitreous surgery and macular diseases in recent years, and some example of his publications in this field are "Effect of debridement of the retinal pigment epithelium in full-thickness macular hole surgery. Acta Ophthalmol. Scand. 76: 234-237,1998." and "Pearls in the management of macular holes. Semin. Ophthalmol. 13 :10-19,1998". He is member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO), International Society of Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision, besides being a member of many Japanese professional Societies. (Department of Ophthalmology, Miyazaki Medical College, Kiyotake, Miyazaki 889-1693, Japan. phone: +81-9-8585-2806, fax: +81-9-8584-2065, e-mail: nnaoi@post.miyazaki-med.ac.jp)(SM)

Naquin Howard A.(1918-1972) American ophthalmologist, born in Honokaa, Hawaii, who received a B.A. from Stanford University, and an M.D. from Harvard Medical School. Naquin interned at Boston City Hospital and was an assistant resident in medicine there. Subsequently, he served in the Navy as Lieutenant. He completed a five-year residency in ophthalmology at the Wilmer Institute, and was certified by the American Board of Ophthalmology in 1951. He became an associate professor of ophthalmology at Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1954. In addition to his teaching activities, Dr.Naquin had a large diagnostic and surgical practice. He published many articles varying subject from toxoplasma skin tests to orbital reconstruction utilizing the temporalis muscle. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology and a member of the American Medical Association, and of state and local societies.AJO 1973,76:163

Naumann, Gottfried, Otto, Helmut (1935-) German Ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman, University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany. He graduated from University of Leipzig/Saxony (1957) with Doctor of Medicine granted. He then passed ECFMG/USA examination (1961) and certified by the "American Board of Ophthalmology" and elected "Fellow" of the "American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology" (today American Academy Ophthalmology) (1967). He received training in Ophthalmology at institutions including Department of Ophthalmology, University of Hamburg/Germany (H. Sautter) (1961-1964), "Fellow" in the Department of Ophthalmic Pathology of the "Armed Forces Institute of Pathology" (LE. Zimmerman) Washington/D.C/U.S.A. (1965-66). He submitted a thesis "Pigmented Naevi of the Choroid and Ciliary Body" (1968) to University of Hamburg where he was appointed Privat Dozent, worked as a Staff (1966-1975), and vice-Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology (1971-1975) and promoted to Full professor of University Hamburg (1973). He was then invited to be Chairman and Professor of the Department of Ophthalmology of the University Tübingen /Germany (1975-1980), and then Chairman and Professor of the Department of Ophthalmology and Head of Eye Hospital and Clinic of the University Erlangen-Nürnberg in Erlangen/ Bavaria/ Germany /EU (since July 1,1980). In the professional societies, his special functions include "Fellow" American Academy Ophthalmology (1967). Member of the European Ophthalmic Pathology Society (1968). "Corresponding Secretary" of this Society (1972-75). Member of the Board of the „Deutsche Ophth. Gesellschaft" German Ophthalmological Society (1971-1975 and 1979 - 1985). Foundation of Association of German-Speaking Ophthalmic Pathologists in Hamburg (with M. Vogel) (1972). Reviewer of WHO, Histologic Typing of Ocular and Adnexal Tumors (1974). General Secretary of the V. European Congress of Ophthalmology, Hamburg (5.4-9.4.1976). Member of the International Ophthalmic Microsurgical Study Group (1978). Member of commission of the T.N.M. International Union Against Cancer (UICC),



Geneva (1981-83). President of Association of German University Professors in Ophthalmology (1985-1988). Founding member of German Society of Intraocular Lens Implantation (Giessen 1986). Participation in foundation of the *Association of European University Professors of Ophthalmology* (E.U.P.O.) within the European Community in Aachen/Germany (1986), formally established on May 16th, 1988 in Lisboa, Portugal. Reviewer for the “Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG-German Research Foundation) (1988-1996). WHO Expert Commission for Trachoma and Prevention of Blindness (1989-1993). Vice President International Ophthalmic Pathology Society (since 1989). President, European Ophthalmic Pathology Society (EOPS) (1990-93). Organizing Secretary” Joint-Meeting European Ophthalmic Pathology Society and American Ophthalmic Pathology Society (Verhoeff Society), University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, May 8-12, 1991. Member of the 12 Member Foundation-Committee for the new Medical Faculty of the University of Dresden (monthly meeting for 2-6 days: 1991-1994). Member of the Advisory-Committee for the Medical Faculties of the Universities of Erfurt, Leipzig and Magdeburg (1992). Founding Member of the “European Board of Ophthalmology”, London/U.K. (31.10.1992). Member of International Council of Ophthalmology” (IOC) (1994-1998). International Membership Committee of the “American Academy of Ophthalmology” (1995). President of the European Board of Ophthalmology, Brussel (1996-1998). Speaker of the „Sonderforschungsbereich 539” of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) (German Research Foundation) on the subject Glaucoma, including Pseudoexfoliation syndrome of the Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nürnberg (1997-2000). Commissions for Research and Construction of Medical Faculty of University Erlangen-Nürnberg (1997-2000). Election as President (1998 - 2002) of the International Feder. Ophth. Soc (IFOS) consisting of approximately 135 national ophthalmological societies and its executive committee, the International Council of Ophthalmology (ICO) and ex officio Vice-President International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (JAPB) (in Amsterdam 23.06.1998). International Advisory Committee” of the American Academy of Ophthalmology (since 1998). Member of the *Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina* (founded 1652), Halle /Germany (30.11.1998). University Hospital Council as representative of the Medical Faculty, University Erlangen-Nürnberg in Erlangen (1999-2004). Member of the Scientific Advisory Committee” for the Alcon Research Institute (1999-2004). Based on his expertise, he served as visiting professor to many institutions including Research to Prevent Blindness International Visiting Professorship by invitation of the Association of University Professors in Ophthalmology (AUPO) to 18 University Departments of Ophthalmology in the USA (Oct-Dec. 1972). University Nagoya/Japan (March 1979). Universities Osaka, Tokyo, Fukuoka and Kyoto/Japan (Nov.-Dec. 1988). University of Taipeh/Taiwan-Republic of China (Dec. 1989). Fundacion Oftalmologica Argentina Jorge Malbran, Buenos Aires/Argentina (Nov. 1990). Universities Fukuoka, Osaka and Tokyo/Japan (Nov. 1992). King Khaled Eye Specialist Hospital, King Saud University, Riyadh/Saudia Arabia (24-28.3.1997). University Singapore (16.-18.1.2000). University Sydney/Australia (19-24.1.2000). Juntendo University Tokyo/Japan (26.1.2000). University Nagoya/Japan (27-30.1.2000). He serves as a key member of many societies, e.g. Deutsche Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft, (DOG) (German Ophthalmic Society) since 1966, honorary member, 2000; Fellow American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO), since 1967; Association Research Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO): Life Member since 1978; European Ophthalmic Pathology Society (EOPS), since 1968; Deutschsprachige Ophthalmo-Pathologen (DOP) (German speaking Ophth.Path.: Founding Member, Hamburg 1972; International Microsurgical Study Group (IOMSSG): since 1978. Miembro correspondiente (corresponding member) of Sociedad Chilena de Oftalmologia (1979). Italian Ophthalmological Society - Honorary Member (1990); Hungarian Ophthalmological Society — Honorary Member (1996); European University Professors of Ophthalmology (EUPO) Founding Member Aachen, 1986; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Intraokularlinsen Implantationen, since 1980; *Academia Ophthalmologica Internationalis*: elected chair XXXII, since 1986 (49 members) *Leopoldina-Academy* (1998). His editorial assignments embrace Co-Founder and coeditor (1969-1980) of “*Ophthalmic Research*”; coeditor of “*Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde* (Bücherei des Augenärztes)”; Since 1979); Principal Editor of “*Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde*” (since 1992); Editorial Board of “*Albrecht von Graefes Archiv für*

klin exp Ophthalmologie” (1976-1982); “*International Ophthalmology*”(since 1976); “*Ophthalmic Surgery*” (1983-1995); „*Der Ophthalmologe*” (since 1990); “*Current Opinion in Ophthalmology*” (1990-1997); “*European Journal of Ophthalmology*” (since 1992); “*Ophthalmology World News*”(OWN), now *Eye-Net Journal*” of the American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO) (since 1995); “*American Journal of Ophthalmology*” (since 1995); *Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology* (since 1997). He authored and co-authored more than 400 original papers, mainly on ophthalmic pathology and anterior segment microsurgery. Some examples are “*Pathology of the Eye*”, 1500 pages (German editions 1980 and 1997; English edition 1986; Japanese Edition 1987 and 2000); with B.P. Gloor: *Woundhealing of the Eye*, 1980; “*Bio-Morphometry of optic disc*” (with J. Jonas), *Graefes Archives* 1988:226:213-215, 332-336, 522-538 and 587-590; *Invest Ophthalmol* 1988; 29: 1151-1158; *Acta ophthalmol* 1989:67:199-203; *Graefes Archives* 1992:230:129-139); “Blood-Ocular-Barrier-Changes (with M. Kuchle, *Am J Ophth.* 1994:117:521-528, 1995:119:111-112, 1998:125:177-181; *Ophthalmic Res*, 1995:27:136-142; *J Glaucoma* 1999:8:18-23); *Unilateral Arcus lipoides cornea*, *Lancet* 1993:342:1185. He is a recipient of many honor awards and lectureships: e.g. “Distinguished Foreign Guest” American Medical Association (AMA) in Atlantic City/New Jersey/USA (1975). “European Guest of Honour” of the VERHOEFF Society/USA (27.-29.4.1985) and “Special Guest” of the 44th Clinical Meeting of the Wilmer Ophth. Institute Baltimore/ MD/ USA: *Direct Surgery of the Ciliary Body* (2-4.5.1985), Honour Needle University Leipzig (1989). Honorary Member (Socio Benmerito) Societa Ophthalmologica Italiana, Roma (SOS) (1990). “Invited Special Lecture” 50th Clinical Meeting, Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute, Baltimore/MD/USA: “Non-Mechanical Trephination with Excimer Laser 193 nm in keratoplasty” (1991). Honor Award of American Academy of Ophthalmology”, Dallas/USA (1992). Invited Lecture to The Royal Society of Medicine”, London; “Corrective Surgery for post-traumatic hypotony” (30.03.95). Honor-Medal” of the Medical Academy Lublin/Polen (29.3.1996). Honorary Member, Hungarian Ophthalmological Society, Budapest (30.8.1996); Georg Ernst Konjetzny-Award 1970 of the Hamburg. Cancer Society for research on “Pigmented Nevi of the Uvea”. Brian Harcourt Memorial Lecture, Leeds/UK: “Excimer Laser Trephination in Corneal Transplantation”. Dr. William Mackenzie Memorial Lecture: “Direct Surgery of the Ciliary Body” and “36 Mackenzie Medal”, Glasgow/UK (Oct.31, 1991). “I. Tadeusz Krwawicz Memorial Lecture: “Corneal Transplantation today” and 1. Tadeusz Krwawicz Gold Medal”, Polish Ophthalm. Society, Medical Academy, Lublin/Polen. (March 19, 1993). “The Bowman Lecture”: “Corneal Transplantation in Anterior Segment Diseases” (*Eye*, 1995; 9: 395-421) and “56. Bowman Medal”, Royal College of Ophthalmology (London) in Guernsey/GB (21.4.1994). “6th Harvard Professorship in Ophthalmology”, “7th Harvard Lecture”: “Pseudo-Exfoliation-Syndrome: Ocular and Systemic Morphology and Complications”, Boston/USA. (16.-17.9.1994). Hilton S. Read Memorial Lecture: “Corneal Transplantation today”, Ventnor Foundation Annual Meeting , Atlantic City/USA in Lubeck (9.10.94). 6th Charamis Lecture and Medal of the European Ophthalmological Society, Milano/Italy: “Mechanical and Nonmechanical ocular Microsurgery” (June 29, 1995). 30. Bjerrum Lecture 1995 of the Danish Ophthalmological Society: “Pseudoexfoliation Syndrome: Clinical Implication and Complications” (Dec 2, 1995). Alcon Research Institute Waward (ARIA)” (29.02.96); German Federal President Roman Herzog presents Federal Service Award First Class (25.06.1996); European Guest Lecture”, to International Oxford Ophthalmological Congress (OOC), Oxford/GB: „Pseudoexfoliation Syndrome: Spectrum of intraocular manifestations and its clinical significance” (08.07.96); Academia Ophthalmologica Internationalis Special Lecture”: „Pseudoexfoliation Syndrom: for the Comprehensive Ophthalmologist’. Centennial American Academy of Ophthalmology, Chicago/III/USA (27.10.1996). Bronze Medal of the University of Helsinki/Finland (December 1997); Guest of Honor”, The John Chang Sr Memorial Lecture, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong: “The Challenges and Controversies of Eye Surgery in the next Millenium” (20.08.1998). State-of-the-Art Lecture”: “Selected Topics in Curative and Optical Corneal Transplantations; The First Global Chinese Ophthalmic Congress”, Beijing/China (26.08.1998); Second Joaquin Rutllan Memorial Lecture, University of Barcelona/Spain “Non-Mechanical Trephination in Penetrating Keratoplasty” (15.5.1999); Dr. Frank Claffy Memorial Lecture and Medal „Pseudoexfoliation-Syndrome is clinically relevant not only for the glaucomas, University of Sydney, Save Sight Institute Congress,

Sydney/Australia (21.02.2000); Building a Bridge to the next Millenium Lecture: „Cornea Surgery” 23rd Annual Meeting of JSOS, Nagoya/Japan (27. -29.1.2000); Doctor honoris causa by Semmelweis University Budapest (March 31,2000) (Department of Ophthalmology, University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, D-91054, Erlangen Germany, Phone: 46-9131-8534477; Fax: 46-9131-8536435, e-mail: Naumann@augen.imed.uni-erlangen.de)

Naval, Cosme Ildefonso (1932-) Filipino ophthalmologist, Professor of Ophthalmology, University of Santo Tomas, Manila. He graduated from University of Santo Tomas Medical School in 1957 and completed the residency training at in Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology at the University Hospital. He was granted the Jose Rizal Scholarship in Ophthalmology and studied at the Department of Ophthalmology of University of Heidelberg (1965-1967) and further completed the Essener Fortbildungs Kurse in Laser Surgery at University of Essen, Germany (1966)[under G.→Meyer-Schwickerath-JPW]. He extended his studies at the University of Manchester by attending the UK Retina Course in 1972. He founded the independent Department of Ophthalmology at Santo Tomas University Hospital as the Professor of Ophthalmology in 1984 and consolidated the basis of the educational and scientific activities as the Chairman of the Department, the position he held until 1993. In the professional Societies, he held important positions as follows: President of the Philippine Society of Ophthalmology (1977-1978), President of the Philippine Academy of Ophthalmology (1986-1988), Assistant Medical Director of Cardinal Santos Medical Center (1989-1991) and Chairman of the Residency Training (1976-1982) and of Scientific Activities (1983-1986) of the University. He organized the first Intraocular Lens Implantation Training Course in 1985 and founded the Philippine Implant and Refractive Surgery Society in 1989. He is a world renowned cataract surgeon and invented many new techniques that can meet needs in various situations; the relevant publications are “*Capsular fusion for pediatric cataracts. Operative Techniques in Cataract and Refractive Surgery Vol. 1:198,1998*”, “*Hydrodissection of lens nucleus and cortex.*” Ed. Rosen & Kalb. Intercapsular Cataract Surgery, p. 109, Pergamon Press, 1988 and “*Hydrofragmentation of the nucleus*”, Proc. 1st. Int. Symp. On the Quality of Cataract Surgery, Stockholm, Eds Rosen et al. p.39, PG Publishing, Singapore, 1990. He has also many publications in the field of laser surgery; e.g. “*Argon laser modified conjunctivoplasty for bullous keratopathy.*” Eur. J. Implant Ref. Surg. 7: 279, 1995. He also wrote the first Textbook of Ophthalmology for Filipinos in 1980 with Drs. Fajardo, R. and Espiritu R. In recognition of his meritorious contributions, many organizations granted him honor awards, e.g. Jose Rizal Award for Research by the Association of Philippine Ophthalmologists in America (1990), Distinguished Service Award of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (1993), Parangal ng Bayan Award, Tribute to National Achievers (1996) and many others. (Professor of Ophthalmology, University of Santo Tomas,24E Goldland Plaza #8 Eisenhower St. Greenhills, San Juan, Metro-Manila, Philippines, Phone: 632-722-2133, Fax: 632-722-2114, e-mail: cinn@i-manila.com.ph) (SM)

Naval, Juan (? - ?) Spanish physician. He was physician to the Spanish royal family. Life dates are not obtainable. He wrote: *Tratado de la ophthalmia y sus especies*. Madrid 1796. Albert

Nayar, K. Koman Nayar Dewan Bahadur (? – 1946) Indian ophthalmologist who was one of the leading ophthalmologist in India at that time. He served at the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras. He became assistant superintendent in December 1918 and frequently acted as superintendent, until in 1938 he was confirmed in that post, and appointed Professor of Ophthalmology, Medical College, Madras.

Neame, Humphrey (1887-1968) British ophthalmologist, educated at Cheltenham College and the London Hospital from which he qualified in 1910. Shortly after he served as a surgeon in a hospital in Serbia during the Balkan war for about one year and on his return to England obtained his F.R.C.S. in 1913. When the first world war broke out in 1914, Neame joined the R.A.M.C. in which service he distinguished himself, being awarded the Croix-de-Guerre. On demobilization he continued post-graduate work at the London Hospital specializing in ophthalmology, and was for a time registrar in the ophthalmic department. He was appointed assistant surgeon at the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital (now the Institute of Ophthalmology) and curator and pathologist at

Moorfields Eye Hospital where he was also Lang research scholar. He was elected ophthalmic surgeon at University College Hospital in 1923 and assistant surgeon at Moorfields in 1926. He retired from Moorfields in 1947 and from U.C.H. in 1952, and from active practice rather early for health reasons. He was a member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom and served as secretary, as well as for two periods on the council. He made many contributions to the meetings of the O.S.U.K. and also to those of the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress as well as writing many articles for the medical journals. He wrote with Williamson-Noble a *Handbook of Ophthalmology* (London 1927) and an *Atlas of External Diseases of the Eye*. In addition he contributed articles to Berens's *Eye and its Diseases* and to the *Encyclopaedia Medica*. He took as much interest in the medical side as in the surgical side of ophthalmology and this was reflected in his writings. BJO 1968,52:792

Nebenchari (6th century B.C.) The greatest oculist of Egypt in the 6th century B. C. There is an interesting story about this man which has been preserved by Herodotus. Cambyses, son of Cyrus, king of Persia, finding that his mother, Kassandane, was blind, sent her to Amasis, king of Egypt, beseeching him to dispatch to herald the greatest Egyptian oculist, whoever that might be. Aniasis, sent to her Nebenchari. This oculist, on arriving in Persia, found his royal patient afflicted with senile cataract. For some reason, however, he hesitated to perform an operation, until one day, happening to hear that his king, Amasis, had also gone blind from the same affection, and that he had been successfully operated on by Nebenchari's great rival, Pentammon, the timorous Nebenebari took heart, operated (by couching -this procedure, then called "cutting the skin that covers the pupil of the eye," is said to have been invented by Nebenchari.) and restored to Kassandane her sight. War between Persia and Egypt seems to have grown out of this oculistic incident. At all events, Herodotus (Thalia, III, 1) holds the following language: "Against this Amasis, Cambyses, son of Cyrus, made war, leading with him both others, his own subjects, and of the Grecians, Ionians and Aeonians. The cause, of the war was this: Cambyses, having sent a herald into Egypt, demanded the daughter of Amasis; and he made this demand at the suggestion of an Egyptian physician, who out of spite served Amasis in this manner, because, having selected him out of all the physicians in Egypt, and torn him from his wife and children, he had sent him as a present to the Persians, when Cyrus, having sent to Amasis, required of him the best oculist, in Egypt. The Egyptian, therefore, having this spite against him, urged on Cambyses by his suggestions, bidding him demand the daughter of Amasis, in order that if he should comply he might be grieved, or, if he refused, he might incur the hatred of Cambyses. But Amasis, dreading the power of the Persians, and being alarmed, knew not whether to give or to deny; for he was well aware that Cambyses purposed to take her, not as his wife, but his mistress. Having considered these things, he did as follows. There was a daughter of Apries, the former king, very tall and beautiful, the only survivor of the family; her name was Nitetis. This damsel, Amasis, having adorned with cloth of gold, sent to Persia as his own daughter. After a time, when Cambyses saluted her, addressing her by her father's name, the damsel said to him, 'O king, you do not perceive that you have been imposed upon by Amasis, who, having dressed me in rich attire, sent me to you, presenting me as his own daughter; whereas, in truth, I am the daughter of Apries, whom he, though he was his own master, put to death after he had incited the Egyptians to revolt.' These words in this accusation induced Cambyses, the son of Cyrus, being greatly enraged, to invade Egypt." American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8290-8291

Neetens, Adolf J.H.V. (1926-) Belgian ophthalmologist. Neetens was born in Edegem. He was a political prisoner at the age of 17 for 18 months in the concentration camps in Germany. He studied medicine at Ghent University and acted during his student's years as co-assistent in the departments of special histology and of human anatomy. After obtaining his M.D. degree in 1952 he was assistant of Jules Francois until 1956, a year in which he obtained the special doctorate in ophthalmology with a thesis on the *mechanisms of optic atrophy in glaucoma*. He joined the staff of the eye clinic of the St. Elisabeth hospital in Antwerp, of which he became the head in 1965. Meanwhile he was research fellow in the Wilmer Institute of Ophthalmology in Baltimore (with A.E. →Maumenee and F.B. →Walsh), in the National Institute of Health in Bethesda (with von Sallmann), in the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington (with L. Zimmerman), in the

Universities of Uppsala (Prof Barany), of Prague (Prof Vrabc), of Jerusalem (Prof Auerbach and Prof Silberberg), of California (Prof O'Connor), and of San Diego (Prof Zweifach). He teaches in the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp since 1967 and in 1972 he became the first professor of ophthalmology of the University of this town. Accordingly he moved from the St. Elisabeth hospital to the A.Z. Middelheim in 1973 and to the Academic Hospital *U.Z.A.* in 1980. He made from each of these hospitals first rank centres for diagnosis, treatment and research. He was dean of the faculty of medicine of the Antwerp University from 1980 to 1984, and dean of the University hospital from 1985. Until now he wrote about 300 papers and 10 books. He is not only an internationally recognized specialist in *microcirculation*, in *vascular supply of the optic nerve* and in all branches of *neuro-ophthalmology*, but did also valuable work in many other fields such as glaucoma (*perfusion studies, evaluation of suspected glaucoma*), the lacrimal pathways (*dacryocystography*) corneal dystrophies (*flecked dystrophy of Neetens*), histopathology, metabolic ophthalmology, iatrogenic diseases, ophthalmic genetics (*hereditary A3-deletion*) combined cataract-glaucoma surgery etc. He organized important meetings, as the IXth *World Conference of the European Society for Microcirculation* in Antwerp in 1976, the symposium and report about *The Visual System and Disorders of Myelin* in Brussels for the Belgian Society in Ophthalmology in 1983, the *Joint World Meeting on NeuroOphthalmology* in 1984 in Antwerp, the *Antwerp-Boston Clinical and Research World Conference on Retina and Vitreous Body* in 1985 and the *Lustrum UZA* meeting, bringing together the 8 youngest medical schools of Western Europe, created in the 1970s. (Verriest)

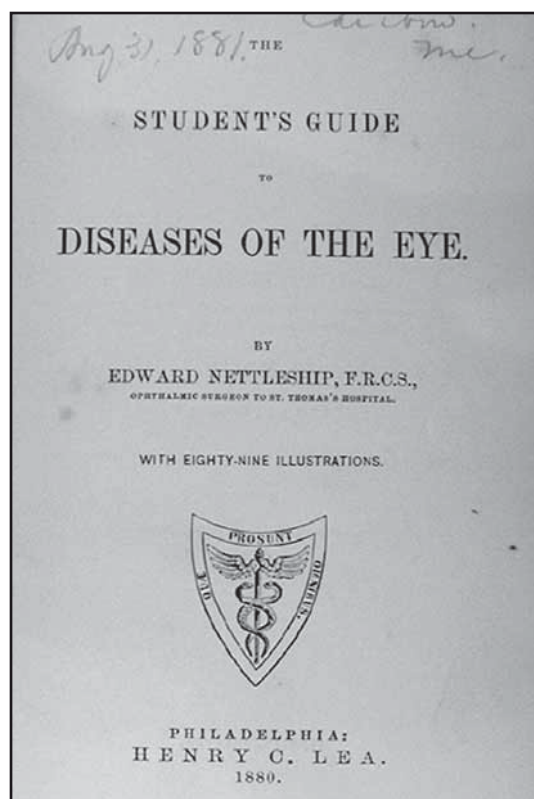
Neftel, William Basil (1830- ?). Russian-American neurologist, of some importance in ophthalmology. Born at Riga, Russia, he received both his classical and his medical education at the University of St. Petersburg, taking the medical degree in 1852 with honors. He served throughout the Crimean War, and in 1857 was sent by the Russian government on an expedition into Central Asia. As a reward for his very distinguished services, he was made Hofrath (Aulic Councillor). For a number of years he studied in various European institutions at the Russian government's expense; among these a year and a half was spent at Würzburg. In 1865 he emigrated to America, returning, however, in the following year to Europe. After two years further study, he came once more to America (in 1868), settling permanently in New York City. Although widely known as a neurologist, he devoted considerable attention to the eye, and wrote a number of articles on ophthalmic subjects. The most important of these is entitled "*The Galvanic Reaction of the Optic and Auditory Nervous Apparatus in Healthy and Diseased Conditions*". American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8300-8301

Negi, Akira (1951-) Japanese ophthalmologists, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Kobe University. He graduated from Kyoto University in 1975, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. TSUKAHARA Isamu and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1986 (thesis: *Experimental serous retinal detachment and focal pigment epithelial damage*. Arch. Ophthalmol. 102: 445, 1984). He extended his studies at Stanford University, CA, U. S. A. and carried out research with Prof. Michael→Marmor (*Effects of subretinal and systemic osmolality on the rate of subretinal fluid resorption*. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 25: 616, 1984, „*Quantitative estimation of the metabolic transport of the subretinal fluid*”. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 17: 1564, 1986. He served as the Professor of Kumamoto University from 1964 to March 2000, and moved to the present position as above in April 2000. He serves on the Board of Trustees to the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1999-), Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Surgeons (1992-), Japan Glaucoma Society (1998-), Japan Vitreoretina Society (1995-) and the Japanese Society of Intraocular Implant and Refractive Surgery (1998-). His recent interest is in the retina, retinal pigment epithelium, vitreoretinal problems, glaucoma and some examples of recent publications are “*Influence of the sensory retina on healing of the rabbit retinal pigment epithelium.*”, Curr. Eye Res. 19: 349, 1997” and “*Trabeculotomy combined with phacoemulsification and implantation of intraocular lens for the treatment of primary open angle glaucoma*. Ophthalmic Surgery and Lasers 28: 810, 1997”. (Department of Ophthalmology, Kobe University School of Medicine, 7-5-2 Kusunoki-cho, Chuo-ku, Kobe, 650-0017; phone: +81-7-8382-6048; fax: 81+7-8382-6059; e-mail: negi@med.kobe-u.ac.jp) (SM)

Neill, Hugh (19th century) British surgeon. Neill practiced in London until 1830, then moved to Liverpool, where in 1834 he was appointed surgeon to the Ophthalmic Infirmary and the Deaf and Dumb Institute. He founded, in 1839, an Ear Infirmary. Neill was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians of Edinburgh and published a series of yearly reports under the title *Reports of the Liverpool Eye and Ear Infirmary*, the first being *The practice in the Liverpool Ophthalmic Infirmary for the year 1834; being the first special report*. London and Liverpool 1835. He authored: *On the cure of cataract, with a practical summary of the best modes of operating, (Continental and British)*. Liverpool & London 1848. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8302. Albert. JPW

Nélaton, Auguste (1807-1873) French surgeon of Paris. Nélaton received his M.D. in 1836 at the University of Paris with the thesis *Recherches sur l'affection tuberculeuse des os*. He became lecturer of surgery from 1839 and from 1851 to 1867 professor at the surgical clinic. A celebrated teacher and operator, and the inventor of several instruments (notably Nélaton's catheter), he devoted a lengthy section of his major work, *Éléments de pathologie chirurgicale* 5 volumes (Paris 1844-1860), to ophthalmology, in addition to writing the treatise on cataract below. He became, in 1863, Member of the Académie de Médecine, 1868 Senator of the Empire. He wrote: *Parallèle des divers modes opératoires employés dans le traitement de la cataracte*. Paris 1850 (was written as a competitive thesis for the chair of operative medicine at the University of Paris); *Traité des tumeurs de la mamelle* Paris 1839 ; *Rapport sur les progrès de la Chirurgie en France* Paris 1867. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8302-8303. Albert. JPW

Nelson, Joseph (1840-1910). An Irish ophthalmologist. Born at Downpatrick, Ireland the son of a Unitarian minister, he graduated in medicine at Queen's University, and then began to study ophthalmology at Vienna under Ferdinand von →Arlt. Soon, however, he went to India, where he engaged in business. For a time he served with Garibaldi against King Bomba, and was afterwards decorated and presented with a sword. Returning to Ireland in 1878, he began to practise ophthalmology at Belfast, and four years later was appointed ophthalmologist to the old Belfast Royal Hospital and to the Belfast Hospital for Sick Children. He was a charter member of the Ophthalmologic Society of the United Kingdom, and, at the time of his death, one of its vice-presidents. He wrote but little. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8303



Nettleship, Edward (1845-1913). Famous British ophthalmologist. He first qualified as a veterinary surgeon, but soon turned his attention to human medicine and studied at King's College and the London Hospital where he obtained his diplomas of L.S.A. and M.R.C.S. in 1867 and 1868 and that of F.R.C.S. in 1870. From 1871 to 1873 he was curator of the Museum and librarian of the Moorfields Hospital. During 1873-74 he was Resident Medical Superintendent in charge of the Bow Branch Ophthalmic School, receiving children with disease from the West Surrey District School at Anerley. He was appointed ophthalmic surgeon to the South London Ophthalmic Hospital (later Royal Eye Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children) and eventually The Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital Moorfields 1882-1898 (where he worked under Jonathan →Hutchinson), and to St. Thomas's Hospital 1875-1895. He made countless communications to the Ophthalmological Society and published a great number of articles in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital Reports. He wrote « *Diseases of the Eyes* » in 1879, of which six further editions (also American editions) appeared subsequently, « *The Students Guide to diseases of the eyes* » 1879 (there was also an American edition 1880). Nettleship wrote 1874 a Government Report dealing with *Ophthalmia in the Metropolitan Pauper Schools*. He was among the founders of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom which he served as its president from 1895 to 1897. After his retirement in 1902 he conducted important investigations into the role of heredity in night blindness, retinitis pigmentosa and other diseases. The Ophthalmoscope, London 1913,p.767-769. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p. 8317-8319 . A complete list of his publications is to be found in

Hirschberg: *The History of Ophthalmology*, Vol.8a, p.284-291. Albert. JPW

Neufeld, Arthur H. (1945-) An American ophthalmic researcher who is currently the Bernard Becker Research Professor of Ophthalmology in the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Science at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, Missouri. He has been a major contributor to the field of ophthalmic pharmacology, particularly in the area of glaucoma. He has studied the pharmacological regulation of aqueous humor dynamics, pharmacological neuroprotection of the optic nerve in glaucoma, pharmacological inhibition of prostaglandins in ocular tissues during inflammation, and wound healing of the corneal epithelium and endothelium. After receiving an undergraduate degree from New York University, he was awarded the PhD in physiology/pharmacology from New York University in 1970. He then spent the next seven years at Yale University School of Medicine in the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences developing his career as an ophthalmic pharmacologist. In collaboration with Marvin L. Sears, MD, Dr. Neufeld published numerous papers demonstrating that cyclic AMP is the second messenger by which epinephrine lowers intraocular pressure. In addition, his laboratory first demonstrated that a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug could block the breakdown of the blood-aqueous barrier caused by prostaglandins. In 1977, Dr. Neufeld moved his laboratory to the Eye Research Institute in Boston and became a member of the Department of Ophthalmology of Harvard University. During the next 12 years, Dr. Neufeld formed the Ophthalmic Pharmacology Unit, served as Director of Research of the Eye Research Institute and expanded his laboratory and research interests into corneal epithelial and endothelial cell biology as well as continuing his work on pharmacological regulation of intraocular pressure. During this period, he trained many postdoctoral fellows and basic scientists including Drs. M. Jumblatt, S. Bartels, J. Liu, N. Joyce and R. Hernandez. In 1989, Dr. Neufeld left academia to found and to join an entrepreneurial startup, Telor Ophthalmic Pharmaceuticals, Inc., as Chief Scientific Officer. Telor eventually became a public company. Over the next six years, Dr. Neufeld led a team of scientists to file five INDs with the FDA in order to conduct clinical trials on several lead compounds to treat elevated intraocular pressure, corneal pain, intraoperative miosis and presbyopia. In 1995, Dr. Neufeld rejoined academia at his current position to pursue his newly formulated interest in developing a pharmacological agent to directly protect the optic nerve in glaucoma patients. His work has demonstrated that excessive nitric oxide is damaging to the optic nerve in glaucoma and that in an animal model of glaucoma inhibiting the synthesis of nitric oxide prevents the loss of retinal ganglion cells due to elevated intraocular pressure. He has been fully funded during his academic career by NIH and philanthropic organizations. In addition to his research, Dr. Neufeld has been an active member of the vision research community and served as a Trustee and President of ARVO, on several editorial boards for journals, on NIH study sections, and is currently a Trustee of the New England College of Optometry. (Arthur H. Neufeld, PhD: Bernard Becker Research Professor of Ophthalmology, Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences Washington University School of Medicine, 660 South Euclid Avenue, Box 8096, St. Louis, Missouri 63110, U. S. A.; tel: +1- 314-747-1487; fax: +1-314-747-4211; email: neufeld@vision.wustl.edu)

Newell, Frank William (1916-1998) American ophthalmologist, editor of the *American Journal of Ophthalmology*. His editorials contributed greatly to the advancement of ophthalmology as a profession and as a science. His support of the National Eye Institute in his *American Journal of Ophthalmology* editorials bore fruit. Particularly significant was his advocacy of training grants and career development awards. His use of such funds in his own department was exemplary, and at least 3 current department heads began their careers with such backing. His knowledge and experience aided the large number of organizations of which he was a member and chair. As the first chair of the Department of Ophthalmology at the University of Chicago, and as chair of the Section of Ophthalmology before that, Newell used enviable wisdom and exceptional tact to steer his faculty toward the advances in clinical and basic ophthalmology that maximized their individual abilities. Clinical care at the University of Chicago was given on the basis of need with no other considerations. There was a steady stream of patients with unusual problems referred by physicians from the greater Chicago area and beyond. The uniqueness of Chicago ophthalmology lay in the fact that conduct of research in addition to practice was expected of each faculty member. There were no constraints placed on research time, and teaching followed the specialty lines of the faculty members. The

resultant environment provided fertile ground for innovation, and the publications from the department testified to Frank Newell's success. Frank Newell's CV reads as follows: BSMed, Loyola University, Chicago, Ill, 1938; MD, Loyola University School of Medicine, Chicago, Ill, 1940; Intern, Ancker City and County Hospital, St Paul, Minn, 1939-1940; Teaching fellow, Department of Ophthalmology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1942; MSOphth, Department of Ophthalmology, University of Minnesota, 1942; First Lieutenant Major, US Army, 1943-1946; Consultant, Ophthalmology, Seine Base Section, American Expeditionary Forces, 1944-1945; Research fellow, Department of Ophthalmology, Northwestern University, Chicago, 1947-1950; Associate, Department of Ophthalmology, Northwestern University, 1950-1953. Associate Professor of Surgery, 1953-1955; Professor of Surgery, Chairman, Section of Ophthalmology, 1955-1970; Raymond Professor ophthalmology and Chairman, Department of Ophthalmology, 1970-1981; Professor Emeritus, 1981-1998, University of Chicago, Chicago. He wrote with J. Terry Ernest: *Ophthalmology: Principles and Concepts* Arch Ophthal 117,703,1999

Newnham, William(1790-1865). English surgeon, who paid considerable attention to diseases of the eye and who studied at Guy's Hospital, London, and settled at Farnham, where he practised until his death. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and a prolific writer. Newnham's only ophthalmologic writing was "*Case of Successful Operation for Melanosis of the Eyeball.*" American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p. 8366

Newton, Homer (1835-1915) New Yorker ophthalmologist, founder of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital. The Ophthalmoscope, 1916,p.112.

Newton, Sir Isaac (1643-1727). One of the greatest natural philosophers of all time, author of the "*Principia*," discoverer of "*the law of gravitation*," of the dispersion of light, of the composite nature of white light, of the unequal refrangibility of different colors, also propounder of the emission, or corpuscular, theory of light. He was born at Woolsthorpe, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, the son of a small farmer, whose name was also Isaac. The father having died some months before the son was born, and the mother, three years later, having re-married, young Isaac was placed in the care of one of his grandmothers, who seems to have been regardless of his education, for he did not attend school until he was twelve years old. For a long time after that, he was, by his own confession, a careless and indolent scholar. He showed, however, a decided penchant for mechanics, and constructed a number of sundials, windmills, cupboards, tables and little chests. At sixteen years of age, he returned to his mother, now once more a widow, and, for a time, engaged in farming. Showing but little taste or inclination, however, for this employment, he was sent by his mother, on the advice of her vicar, who was also her brother, to Trinity College, Cambridge. Here the giant that was in young Isaac then awoke, and all his studies seemed to him thereafter to be too easy. His Bachelor's degree was taken in 1665, and his Master's two years later. Two years later still he was chosen by Barrow, a professor at Cambridge, to edit the latter's "*Geometrical and Optical Lectures.*" Newton was elected Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge in 1669. From 1669 till 1671 he lectured on optics, in addition to mathematics, and, in these optical lectures, announced most of his optical discoveries. Newton published in 1675 his "*Discourse on Light and Colours*," and in 1704 the first edition of his "*Opticks: or, A Treatise of The Reflections, Refractions, Inflections and Colours of Light.*" Other English editions of the book appeared at London, in 1716, 1721 and 1730; Latin editions, at London, in 1719, 1721, and 1728; French editions, at Paris, in 1720, 1726, 1737, and at Lausanne, 1740; an Italian edition, at Padua, 1773. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8366-8368

Nghiem, Vo Quang (1931-) Vietnamese ophthalmologist. He was born in Vinh Long province. He graduated at Hanoi Medical College in 1962. He received his Ph.D degree in Russia in 1972. He worked at the National Institute of Ophthalmology from 1962 to 1976, a year as the head of Eye Traumatic Department. Later he became the Head of Eye Department of Cho Ray General Hospital, Head of Eye Department of Ho Chi Minh City Medical and Pharmaceutical College. He is Associate Professor on Ophthalmology. He actively participated in prevention of blindness. He wrote many articles on management of trachoma and its complications, cataract, glaucoma operations and sparganose. He has also written some guideline books on ophthalmic practice. He was awarded Medal of Victory. (SM)

Nguyen, Nguyen Xuan (1907-1975) Vietnamese ophthalmologist. He was born in Thanh Hoa. He graduated at Hanoi Medical College in 1935. He was the first Director of the National Institute of Ophthalmology in Hanoi and also was Professor, Head of Eye Department of Hanoi Medical College from 1957 to his death (1975). He trained many Vietnamese Ophthalmologists and started to build Prevention of Blindness network in Vietnam. He wrote many articles on eye diseases, trachoma, infectious eye diseases. He was a member of the Association of Medicine in Tropical Area in 1938, member of Indochina association of Medicine from 1935 to 1945, member of Indochina Association of Ethnology studying, Chairman of Vietnam Association of Ophthalmology from 1960 to 1975, Vice-Chairman of Vietnam General Association of Medicine from 1960 to 1971. He was a member of the Vietnam National Assembly. He had been awarded Ho Chi Minh prize in 1996. (SM)

Nhan, Nguyen Trong (1930-) Vietnamese ophthalmologist Professor. He was born in Hanoi, and went to Moscow in 1954. He graduated from Moscow Medical Institute in 1960 and studied at Filatov's Eye Institute from 1961 to 1964 and received a Ph.D. degree. On home coming in 1964, he worked at the National Eye Institute in Hanoi, and as Deputy Director from 1975, as Director from 1984 to 1995. He was also the Head of Eye Department of Hanoi Medical Institute. He served as Vice-Chairman of the General Association of Medicine and Pharmacy from 1987 to 1995. Since 1987, he has been the Chairman of the Vietnam Red Cross and reelected at this post in March 1995. In 1992, he became Deputy at the National Assembly and was appointed to be Minister of Public Health from October 1992 to October 1995. He is the President of the Vietnam Ophthalmological Society, member of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, member of the Lyon Ophthalmological Society (France). He is also the President of the Agent Orange Victims Fund since 1998. He wrote articles on blindness prevention in Vietnam, techniques in keratoplasty, cataract surgery, implantation of keratoprosthesis, of intraocular lens, surgical treatment of glaucoma (subcleral sclerenclisis), surgical treatment of intraocular cysticercosis. He wrote also about health care in Vietnam, such as organization, control of infectious diseases, EPI (expended program of immunization), eradication of poliomyelitis. He has contributions in humanitarian activities and friendly relationship between peoples. In honor of his work and dedication, he has been awarded the Medal of Victory in 1958; Hero of Labor in 1985; Order of Labor First Degree in 1985; People's Doctor in 1989; Order of Red Cross of Republic of Korea; Gold Award of Merit of Japanese Red Cross in 1998; and Awards from the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (1989, 1997) and many others medals. (SM)

Nicati, William (1850-1931) French ophthalmologist. Of Swiss origins, born in Salavas (Ardèche), Nicati received an excellent scientific education. He received his medical degree in 1875 in Paris. Nicati had three particular scientific interests: physiology, ophthalmology and philosophy. He wrote an important treatise on comparative physiology: *Physiologie oculaire humaine et comparée*, Paris 1909 ; *L'Orientalion et le sens visuel de la durée* ; under the pseudonym Alcuin Millait *Les Operations cardinales de l'esprit humain : Noble Pantagruel* ; *Rabelais notre Maître* (1928) and *Demain à Thélème* (1930). *Annales d'oculistique* 1931, vol.168. JPW

Nichet, J. N. P. (1803-1847) French physician, obstetrician, and ophthalmologist. Born at Frontignan, Hérault, he graduated at Montpellier in 1829. He became in 1832 physician-in-chief at the Lyons Charité, and professor of obstetrics at the Ecole de Médecine. He wrote a number of articles of a general character, and one on iritis. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8368

Niimi, Katuhiko (1935-) Japanese ophthalmologist, former Professor of Ophthalmology of Fujita Health University. Born as the 4th generation in an Ophthalmology family, he graduated from Nagoya University in 1959, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. KOJIMA Koku and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1966 (thesis: *Effect of insulin in Ringer and isotonic glucose solution on carp retina glia potential*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 70: 1795, 1966). He was appointed the Assistant Professor of Fujita Health University under Prof. MAJIMA Yoshinao in 1982 and was promoted to Professor in 1985: he served in this position until retirement in 1999. He has made extensive studies on diabetic retinopathy and the optic nerve, and has published 77 original papers and

written 6 books as co-author: some examples are "*Microdensity distribution of the optic disk by monochromatic photographs*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 81: 634, 1977" and "*Critical flicker frequency in diabetic retinopathy*. Jpn. J. Clin. Ophthalmol. 35: 1705, 1981". He is a member of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society and many other National Societies. He served as the President of the 30th Congress of the Japanese Society of Ophthalmological Optics in 1994.(SM)

Nilsson, Sven Erik Göran (1931-) Swedish ophthalmologist. He received his M.D. degree from the Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, in 1961. He started his research in retinal ultrastructure and electrophysiology at the Karolinska Institute and continued this work at the University of California at Los Angeles. In 1964, he returned to Sweden and received his Ph.D. degree at the Karolinska Institute. After a short time there as Associate Professor of Anatomy, he went into ophthalmology. He fulfilled his clinical training at the Karolinska Institute, where he also became Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology. In 1972, he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology at Linköping University, Sweden. In 1996, he became Emeritus Professor but continued to be an active researcher. In addition to the above, Nilsson was Dean of the Faculty of Health Sciences at Linköping University, Associate Medical Director of the University Hospital in Linköping, Scientific Consultant for Ophthalmology to the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare, and Member of the Swedish Governmental Committee on the Development of University Research. He was awarded Axel Hirsch's Scientific Prize by the Karolinska Institute and the Medical Students' Award for outstanding teaching. In 1999, he was awarded The Order Of His Majesty, the King of Sweden, for outstanding scientific and teaching achievements in the field of Ophthalmology. Nilsson was President of the Swedish Ophthalmological Society (later Honorary member) and President of the International Society for Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision (later Honorary member). From 1999, he has been President of the International Society for Low-vision Research and Rehabilitation. He published about 250 scientific papers, mainly on retinal and pigment epithelial electrophysiology and ultrastructure, on age-related macular degeneration and on contact lens research.

Nimmo, William (? – 1841) Scottish. A Glasgow surgeon, who devoted considerable attention to diseases of the eye, and who was widely known as an ophthalmic operator. The date of his birth is not known. He became, however, in 1831, Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Glasgow; in 1834 assistant physician at the Glasgow Eye Infirmary (as well as professor of surgery at the private medical school in College Street) and in 1835 M. D. at the University. He seems to have written nothing on the eye. He died at Demerara, West Indies. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8373

Nishi, Okihiko (1940-) Japanese ophthalmologist., Director of Jinshikai Medical Foundation, Nishi Eye Hospital, Osaka. Born as the son of a scholarly Ophthalmologist in Osaka, he graduated from the University of Freiburg, Germany, in 1966. On home coming, he received Ophthalmology Training at Tokyo University under Prof. Shikano Shinichi. He received Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1993 from Tokyo University (thesis: Synthesis of interleukin-1 and prostaglandin E2 by lens epithelial cells of human cataracts. Br. J. Ophthalmol. 76: 338-341, 1992; Amplitude of accommodation of primate lenses refilled with two types of inflatable endocapsular balloons. Arch. Ophthalmol. 111:1677-1684, 1993). He has been in the present position since 1985. He published more than 200 original papers in international journals. He is a member of many National and International Professional Societies, that include International Intraocular Implant Club (IIIC) (1989-), International Ophthalmological Microsurgical Study Group (IOMSG) (1988-), Accommodation Club 1989- American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO) (1986-), American Society of Cataract Refractive Surgery (ASCRS) (1984-), European Society of Cataract Refractive Surgery (ESCRS) (1986-), Deutsche Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft (DOG) (1985-), Deutschsprachige Gesellschaft für Intraokularlinsen-Implantation und Refractive Chirurgie (DGII) (1993-) and Asia-Pacific Intraocular Implant Association (APIIA) (1982-). He serves as a Councillor of Japanese Society of Ophthalmology, of Japanese Society of Cataract Refractive Surgery (JSCRS), of Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Surgery (JSOS) and Director of Highlights of Ophthalmology (1996-). His editorial assignments include Editor of Japanese Journal of Cataract Refractive Surgery (1999-), Editorial member of Japanese Journal of Ophthalmic Surgery

(JJOS), Scientific Advisor of Highlights of Ophthalmology International (1996-), Editorial member of American Journal of Cataract Refractive Surgery (1998-) and Layout Editor of Japanese Edition of Highlights of Ophthalmology (1999-). He is a recipient of many Awards that embrace Medal of Indian Society of Cataract Refractive Surgery (1989), Prize of Video Festival in American Society of Cataract Refractive Surgery Meeting (ASCRS) (1985, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1995, 1996), Prize of Video Festival in Congress of European Society of Cataract Refractive Surgeons (ESCRS) (1990, 1991, 1993), Prize of Video Session in Deutsche Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft (DOG) (1987) and Innovator's Lecture (von Graefe's Lecture) of Deutsche Ophthalmologische Chirurgen (1996). (Director of Jinshikai Medical Foundation, Nishi Eye Hospital, 4-14-26, Nakamichi, Higashinari-ku, Osaka, Japan 537-0025, phone: +81-6-6981-1132, fax: +81-6-981-5630, e-mail: okihiro@nishi-ganka.or.jp)

Nishida, Shozo (1931-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Aichi Medical University. He graduated from Nagoya City University in 1960, and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. →MIZUNO Katsuyoshi at the Postgraduate School of the University. He received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1965 (thesis: *Electron microscopic study of chicken retina: on the visual cells and retinal pigment epithelium of newborn chicken under light and dark adaptation*. Folia Ophthalmol. Jpn. 14: 420, 1963 and *The ultrastructure in the retinal pigment epithelium of light adapted chicken*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 68: 1431, 1964). He conducted research at the Department of Ophthalmology of Yale University, U.S.A. during 1966-1969. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Aichi Medical University in 1972 under Prof. SUZUMURA Akihiro and was promoted to Professor in 1982: he served as the Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology from 1986 to retirement in 1997. He has been Councillor of the Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. (1987-1997), Councillor of the Jpn. Soc. of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry (JSHC) (1971-1997) and of the Japanese Society of Clinical Electron Microscopy (JSCEM) (1972-). He served as Visiting Professor to Norman Bethune University of Medical Sciences, Changchun, China. He delivered many lectures, including "Adenosine triphosphatase and alcohol dehydrogenase activity in the visual cell outer segment" at the 12th Congress of JSHC in 1971, "Aging changes of ocular tissues and their influences on accommodative functions" at the 93rd Congress of the Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. in 1989, "Deterioration of amplitude of the accommodation with age and its possible restoration in the intraocular lens implanted eye" at the 96th Congress of the Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. in 1991, "Aging and ciliary muscle" at the 14th Congress of the Jpn. Soc. Ocular Pharmacology in 1994 and "Skeletal frame of the monkey trabecular meshwork" at the 100th Congress of the Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. in 1996. His many publications include "Electron microscopic studies of human retinitis pigmentosa. Am J. Ophthalmol. 63: 791, 1967" and "Scanning electron microscopy of the zonular fibers in human and monkey eyes, Ed. Hollyfields et al. International Symposium on the Structure: 357, Elsevier Biomedical. New York: 1982.(SM)

Nishida, Teruo (1947-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Yamaguchi University. He graduated from Osaka University in 1971, studied biology in the Postgraduate School of the University and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1977 (thesis: *Circadian Rhythm of Disaccharidases of Rat Small Intestine and its Relation to Food Intake*. Osaka University Medical Journal 29: 85, 1977). He then worked as a Research Associate at the Department of Biochemistry of Ehime University School of Medicine (1974-1980) and at the Eye Research Institute of Retina Foundation (now Schepens Eye Institute) (1977-1980). On his homecoming in 1980, he started to study Ophthalmology at the Department of Ophthalmology of Osaka University under Prof. →MANABE Reizo. He was promoted to Assistant Professor of Osaka University in 1981, then to Assistant Professor of Kinki University in 1984. He was appointed to the present position in 1993. His academic activities are extensive and he is a member of many Japanese Societies and the American Academy of Ophthalmology, Castroviejo Cornea Society, Contact Lens Association of Ophthalmologists, Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology, International Society for Eye Research and the New York Academy of Science. He is a Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1992-), Trustee of the Society (1999-), and Japanese Society for Connective Tissue Research (1993-) and is the President of the Asia-

Pacific Society for Cornea and Refractive Surgery (1997-). He is an editor to professional journals, i.e. "Cornea (1989-1995,1998-)", "Connective Tissue (1993-)", "Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. (1993-1998)", "Folia Ophthalmologica Japonica (1993-)", "Atarashii-Ganka, Journal of the Eye (1993-)" and "Jpn. J. Clin. Ophthalmol". (1998). He served as visiting Professor to many Japanese Universities. His research interest is in the cornea and he has published more than 317 original articles that include the following examples: "Extracellular matrix and growth factors in corneal wound healing. *Curr. Opin. Ophthalmol.* 4:4, 1993, *Synergistic effects of substance P with insulin-like growth factor-1 on epithelial migration of the cornea.* *J. Cell. Physiol.* 169: 159, 1996", *Clinical evaluation of fibronectin eye drops on epithelial disorders after herpetic keratitis.* *Ophthalmology*, 92:213, 1985" and "A new therapy for corneal trophic ulcer. *Arch. Ophthalmol.* 101:1046, 1983". (Department of Ophthalmology, Yamaguchi University, 1144 Kogushi, Ube City, Yamaguchi 755-8505, Japan: phone:81-836-22-2277; fax: 81-836-29-3228; e-mail: nishida1@po.cc.yamaguchi-u.ac.jp) (SM)

Nizetic, Zdravko (1895-1948) Dalmatian ophthalmologist, born in Dubrovnic. Nizetic studied in Vienna, Prague, Graz and Innsbruck. He became , in 1920, assistant to Prof. Nestic, the chairman of the Belgrade University Clinic. After that he worked in Berlin under R.Greef, receiving in 1938 his habilitation at Frankfurt/Main Goethe University. Nizetic, who was on the editorial committee of the *Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde*, was particularly interested in the lacrymal canal and keratoplasty. He also published a great number of papers on bacteriology, trachoma and ocular surgery. JPW

Noble, Ellsworth Hazen (1866-1918) American homeopathic ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist, of Elmira, New York, well known locally. Born in 1866, he graduated from the Columbia College of Pharmacy in 1886 and from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1890. For about twenty years he practiced in Elmira. *AJO* 1919,2:460

Nodine, Francois O.(1865-1890) American ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist. Born at Meadville, Ohio, he received his medical degree at Wooster University in 1886. After a year or more of ophthalmologic study in New York City, he settled as ophthalmologist in Cleveland, Ohio, and for three years practised with Dr. D. B. Smith. For a short time he was Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Medical Department of Wooster University. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 11,p.8376

Noël, Léon Ghislain (1845-1877) Belgian Louvain [Leuven] surgeon, who devoted most of his time and energy to ophthalmology. He studied at Louvain, lectured there on "operative medicine, " and in 1874 succeeded Hairion as chief of the Eye Division of the Louvain Civil Hospital. He was a skillful operator. He also discovered the venous pulse in those awakening from chloroform narcosis. This brilliant young man passed from life aged only thirty-two. Noël's most important ophthalmologic writings are: 1. *Sur la Myopie.* (*Bullet. de l'Acad. Roy. de Belgique*, 1875.) 2. *Histoire Thérapeutique de l'Atropine dans l'Ophthalmologie.* (*Jour. des Sciences méd. de Louvain*, 1876.) 3. A chapter on the eye in Haan's "*Abrégé de Pathologie Chirurgicale.*" *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 11,p.8377 [Shastid in the *American Encyclopedia* wrongly names Lyons for Louvain and places it in France instead of Belgium-JPW] *Annales d'oculistique* 1877,77:319-323

Nonaka, Kyoichiro (1930-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Director of Nonaka Eye Clinic, and Historian in Ophthalmology. Born as the 6th generation of an Ophthalmology family, he graduated from Tokyo Medical University in 1955. He studied at the University under Prof. KUWAHARA Yasuharu and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1960 (thesis: *Studies of metabolism of cornea in heterografts.* No.1. *J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc.* 62: 1848, 1958; No.2. *ibid.*64: 2879, 1960, No.3. *ibid.* 64: 2884, 1960; No. 4. *ibid.* 64: 2888, 1960). He followed his ancestors' footsteps and practices in Matsumoto: while having a busy practice, he collected and maintained Classical Japanese medical books and many ophthalmic instruments and documents, and established a *Museum of the History of Ophthalmology*. At the Centennial Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1997), a commemorative display of historical documents was made and his collections contributed greatly to this event. The records of the commemorative display are now maintained in his museum. He is a co-author of the *History of Ophthalmology* in Japan,

Centennial Publication of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society 1997. He is also a member of the Japanese Society of History of Medicine. He has served as the President of the Nagano Eye Bank since 1977, and in recognition of his service, the Ministry of Health and Welfare granted him an exaltation Award in 1999.(SM)

Noorden, Gunter Konstantin von (1928-) American ophthalmologist. Von Noorden was born March 19, 1928 in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Primary and secondary education in Germany, M.D. from J.W. Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main (1954). Internship at St. Vincent Infirmary, Little Rock, Ark. (1954-1956), Fellowship in Ophthalmology, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio (1956-1957) and Residency in Ophthalmology, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa (1957-1960) under Alson Braley, Hermann M. Burian and Frederick C. Blodi. Graduated from Iowa with a M.Sc.(Ophthal.) Postgraduate Fellowship, University of Tübingen Eye Clinic, Germany (1960-1961) under G. Mackensen and Heinrich Harms. Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology, State University of Iowa (1961-1963), Associate Professor under A.E.Maumenee and since 1969 full Professor at the Wilmer Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital and University, Baltimore, Maryland (1963-1972), Professor and Director of Ocular Motility Service, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas (1973-1995), Emeritus Professor (1995-present) Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, University of Southern Florida, Tampa (1996-present). Von Noorden is charter member and former president of the American Association of Pediatric Ophthalmology and of the International Strabismological Association. He has served as president to both of these organizations as well as of the American Association of Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO). He has published 308 scientific papers and is the sole author or senior author of the following books : *Atlas of Strabismus* (1967, 4 editions and translation into numerous languages), *Ocular Motility and Binocular Vision. Theory and Management of Strabismus* (1974, 6 editions and translation into several languages), *Decision making in Strabismus* (1994). He has written numerous chapters and co-edited the following books: F.Blodi, G.K.von Noorden., R.Watzke: *Liber amicorum Hermann M. Burian* (1973), G.Lennerstrand, G.K. von Noorden, E.C. Campos *Strabismus and Amblyopia* (1973) and C.Beyer Machulke and G.K. von Noorden: *Heilmann-Paton's Atlas of Ophthalmic Surgery*. He edited the first monograph on the history of strabismus: *The History of Strabismology* 2002, JP Wayenborgh/ Ostend/ Belgium. Von Noorden devoted his life as physician, teacher and scientist to the practice and study of ocular motility disorders. He has served on the Board of Editors of most ophthalmological journals and received numerous honors for his contributions which encompassed clinical and basic research in strabismus and amblyopia. He is co-recipient of the Hectoen Gold Medal of the American Medical Association, a Career Research Award from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, the Franceschetti Prize from the German Ophthalmological Society, the Proctor Award from ARVO, the Bowman Medal from the Ophthalmological Society of the UK , the Alcon Research Award, the Jackson Lecture Award from the American Academy of Ophthalmology and the A.von Humboldt Research Price for "exceptional scientific contributions to ophthalmology." He holds honorary membership in 6 scientific organizations and in 1996 was awarded a Doctor honoris causa in medicine and surgery from the University of Bologna. After retirement from his academic post von Noorden is living in Southwest Florida and continues to lecture and publish. E-mail: gunterv@aol.com Web page: www.vr24.de/vonnoorden (AB)



Erik Wilhelm Nordenson

Nordenson, Erik Wilhelm (1847-1919) Swedish ophthalmologist, father of Johan Wilhelm Nordenson. He wrote a very important book which was the basis, along with Theodor Leber's work, for Gonin's research and discovery about the significance of the fissure of the retina for the development Ablatio retinae: *Die Netzhautablösung. Untersuchungen über deren pathologische Anatomie und Pathogenese*. Wiesbaden 1887. JPW

Nordenson, Johan Wilhelm (1883-1965) Swedish ophthalmologist. The son of the distinguished Swedish ophthalmologist Erik→Nordenson, he was born in Paris and qualified in medicine at Uppsala in 1911 a university from which he was awarded the Doctorate of Science in 1918. From 1922 to 1931 he was Professor of Ophthalmology in this university, and thereafter he was called to the professorship at the Karolinska Institutet at Stockholm where he acted as head of the Eye Clinic, first at Serafimer-lasarettet and

from 1941 at the Karolinska Sjukhuset. He retired in 1948. Nordenson held a leading position among Swedish ophthalmologists and his scientific work excited world interest. In this his three special subjects were the refracting powers of the eye, especially the refraction of the lens and the mechanism of accommodation: the invention of the first fundus camera suitable for practical use and widely used for many years and the study of the macular pigment. On several occasions he was president of the Swedish Ophthalmological Society, and from 1933 to 1950 he was President of the International Council of Ophthalmology, taking the chair at the International Congress in London in 1950. *Brit.J.Ophthal.* 1965, 49:386; *AJO* 1965,60:156-157

Nordmann, Jean (1896-1980) French ophthalmologist of Strasburg, born in Colmar(France) . He received his secondary education in his native town and his medical training in Strasburg. He became House Surgeon in 1921 and, after having presented a thesis on the, „*Study of acquired cataract*“, Doctor in Medicine in 1926. The same year he was nominated *chef de clinique*. In 1932, he was admitted to the degree of assistant Professor of Ophthalmology. In 1934, he was appointed as policlinical Surgeon and in 1937, as Assistant Head of the Ophthalmological Laboratory. In 1939, he moved to Clermont-Ferrand when the Faculty of Medicine of Strasburg withdrew to that town. Licenciate in Sciences in 1942, he became Doctor in Natural Sciences in 1946, after having presented two theses, one on the „*Physiology of the lens*“ and the other on the „*Origin of the pigmented cells in the higher vertebrates*“. Also in 1946, he was appointed Ophthalmologist of the Hospitals and in 1947, he succeeded Professor →Redslob in the Chair of Ophthalmology at Strasburg, which he occupied until he became Emeritus Professor in 1969. He continued, nevertheless, until his last days to frequent the Clinic and more particularly its library, to which he devoted his special attention. Professor Nordmann was the author or co-author of some 250 publications and was five times *Rapporteur* to French or foreign societies: in 1939, to the Ophthalmological Society of East of France, on the, „*History and Technique of Glaucoma Operations*“; in 1954, to the *Société Française d'Ophtalmologie*, on the, „*Biology of the lens*“ [Biologie du Cristallin] - a book which was very rapidly out of print -; in 1965, to the *American Association for Research in Ophthalmology*, on the „*Present state and perspectives in research on the lens*“; in 1968, to the *Société Française d'Ophtalmologie* on the „*Biology and Surgery of the Vitreous*“, which report he had written in collaboration with his pupils, and, also in 1968, to the *German Ophthalmological Society*, on „*Congenital and Infantile Cataracts*“. Professor Nordmann devoted himself essentially to research on the biochemistry of the normal and pathological lens while he also took an interest in numerous other clinical and surgical problems. All his work excited truly international interest to the point that Professor Nordmann was considered as one of the best experts of his time for the physiology and the pathology of the lens. Professor Nordmann was also actively engaged in the edition of *Documenta Ophthalmologica* from its first appearance in 1938. *Documenta Ophthalmologica* dedicated two volumes to him, the first, in 1966, containing fifty-one contributions, to celebrate his seventieth birthday, and the second in 1976, containing thirty-three contributions on the progress of biochemical research on the lens, to celebrate his eightieth birthday. In 1934, Nordman was awarded the *Cirincione Gold Medal* of the *Italian Ophthalmological Society*; in 1965, the *Cavara Medal* of the *Ophthalmological Society of Rome*; in 1973, the award of the *Society for Research in Ophthalmology*; an in 1975, the *Colle Prize of the Fondation pour la Recherche Médicale Française*. Nordmann was Doctor honoris causa of the Aristotelian University in Saloniki, a member of the *Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine*, honorary member of the *Belgian Ophthalmological Society*, President of the *International Society for Research in Ophthalmology* and a member of the *Concilium Diagnosticum* of the *German Ophthalmological Society*. He was also a *Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur* and an *Officier d'Academie*. *Hist. Ophthal. intern.* 2, 225 - 229 (1982)[by Jules→François]; *AJO* 1981,91:803.

Norris, William Fisher (1839-1901). American ophthalmologist, one of the authors of Norris and Oliver's. "*Text-Book of Ophthalmology*" and one of the editors of Norris and Oliver's "*System of Diseases of the Eye*." Born in Philadelphia, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania in 1857 and the degree of M.D. from the same institution in 1861. Serving as resident physician in the Pennsylvania

Hospital for eighteen months, he entered the Federal Army as assistant surgeon, and was placed in charge of the Douglas Hospital at Washington. This position he resigned in 1865, having received the brevet rank of captain. It is said that, at one time, Dr. Norris "operated and dressed wounds continuously for thirty-six hours, without food or rest." At the close of the war, i. e., in the autumn of 1865, Dr. Norris proceeded to Europe, where he studied ophthalmology under v.→Arlt, →Jaeger and →Mauthner. Under Stricker he made extensive investigations into the pathologic histology of the cornea, the results of which appeared in Stricker and Norris's "*Versuche über Hornhautentzündung.*" Returning in 1870 to Philadelphia, he was appointed lecturer in ophthalmology and otology at the University of Pennsylvania. While in this position, he established, in conjunction with Dr. →Strawbridge, "the first of the special clinics in that institution." A little later, deciding to limit both his practice and his teaching to ophthalmology, he assigned to Dr. Bertelot the part of his teaching which dealt with diseases of the ear. In 1873, when the University was removed to West Philadelphia, Dr. Norris was made Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology. In 1876 he received the full professorship, and retained it until his death, many years afterward. Norris bought the original drawings for Jaeger's "Atlas of the Diseases of the Ocular Fundus" for 4500 florins cash—a fact suggestive of the love which he bore to his profession. Norris's most important ophthalmologic writings, in addition to those above referred to, are as follows: 1. *Albuminuric Retinitis.* (In Dr. Tyson's Monograph on Bright's Disease.) 2. *Diseases of the Crystalline Lens.* (In the "System.") 3. *Investigations of Double Staining in Microscopical Work.* (In collaboration with Shakespeare.) 4. *Description of the Anatomy of the Human Retina.* (In collaboration with Wallace.) 5. *Foreign Bodies in the Orbit.* 6. *Brain Tumor with Interesting Eye Symptoms* American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8378-8380.

North, Elisha (1771-1843). American physician, known chiefly as an early vaccinator and writer on epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, but of interest to ophthalmologists because of his having founded the *first* eye dispensary in the United States. Born in Goshen, Conn., he received his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania. Practising for a time at Goshen, he removed in 1812 to New London. Five years later he established in that city the first eye infirmary in the United States. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8380-8381

Norton, Arthur Brigham (1856-1919) American homeopathic ophthalmologist born in New Marlborough, MA.. Norton received his degree of M.D. from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1881, and that of *Oculi et Auris Chirurgus* from the college of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital in 1882. Norton became professor of ophthalmology in the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1902 and had this post until 1907. He also was professor in the College of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital from 1882 to 1919. He was oculist to the Hahnemann and Laura Franklin Free Hospitals; surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic Hospital; a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy; the American Homeopathic Ophthalmological Otological and Laryngological Society and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He contributed numerous articles to homeopathic publications, and also wrote "*Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics*" (Philadelphia 1892, 3rd ed., 1901) and "*Essentials of Diseases of the Eye*" (Philadelphia 1904). He was the founder of *Homeopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal.* AJO 3:311-312. JPW

Norton, Edward W.D. (1922-1994) Norton received his higher education from Harvard University (B.S. degree) and the M.D. degree from Cornell University Medical School. This training extended to internship and residency in neurology before Dr. Norton completed ophthalmology residency at New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical College. Subsequent fellowships focused on neuro-ophthalmology at Harvard University and the Mayo Clinic as well as retinal disease and surgery at Harvard University and Johns Hopkins University. These twin areas of special interest, neuro-ophthalmology and retina, continued throughout his professional life. Initial academic appointments were at Cornell University Medical College. With John M. McLean as professor and mentor, he served as instructor and assistant professor from 1954 to 1958. In 1958, Dr. Norton was appointed associate professor and chief of the Division of Ophthalmology at the University of Miami. He moved to Florida and began to fulfill his vision of a comprehensive center for ophthalmology at the University of Miami. His ability was



*Ed Norton (L) and Pierre Almaric
Good friends at work (Toronto 1994)*



... and after the meeting (Venice 1990)

quickly recognized by the University of Miami, which appointed him professor and chairman of the newly established Department of Ophthalmology in 1959. He maintained these positions for 32 years until transfer to emeritus status in 1991. President of the Ophthalmic Publishing Company, a Director of the Company since 1970, and appointed to The journal's Editorial Board in 1965, Edward Norton contributed to The American Journal of Ophthalmology for nearly three decades. To the University of Miami, Dr. Norton attracted an innovative, multitalented, and distinguished faculty. Equally important, Dr. Norton enlisted support from countless individuals who came to share his dream of establishing the Department of Ophthalmology, Bascom Palmer Eye Institute, and Anne Bates Leach Eye Hospital as a national and international focus for ophthalmology and the Bascom Palmer Eye Institute. He was the author of numerous original articles, critical reviews, chapters, and books with an increasing emphasis on rhegmatogenous vitreoretinal disease, retinal vascular disease, and macular abnormalities. Reflecting his stature, he delivered 20 major eponymous lectures including the Edward Jackson Memorial Lecture (1972), Francis I. Proctor Lecture (1973), de Schweinitz Lecture (1976), Jules Stein Lecture (1978), Doyne Memorial Lecture (1981), and the F. Bruce Fralick Lecture (1991). Dr. Norton gave generously to ophthalmology organizations. He was president or chairman of the Association of University Professors of Ophthalmology (1972), Jules Gonin Society (1973-1980), American Board of Ophthalmology (1976), American Academy of Ophthalmology (1979), and American Ophthalmological Society (1987-

1988). Dr. Norton was made an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Ophthalmologist in England. A grateful profession bestowed numerous honors on Dr. Norton. Among these were the Lange Medal from the Royal Society of Medicine, London (1968); the Lucien Howe Medal of the American Ophthalmological Society (1976); the Honorary Doctor of Science degree conferred by Thomas Jefferson University (1985); and the Stewart →Duke-Elder Medal of the International Council of Ophthalmology (1994). Norton was an avid collector and, acquiring J.-P. Wayenborgh's private library in 1985, created one of the largest if not the largest and finest collection of first editions in ophthalmologic literature. That library, located at Bascom Palmer Institute bears the name of *Mary and Edward Norton Library*. AJO 118:545-546.JPW. C.R.Keeler. Archiv Ophthalmol 1994,112:1285

Norton, George S. (1851- ?) American homeopathic oculist of New York City. Born at New Marlboro, Mass., his liberal training was received at the Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington, Mass., and at Dartmouth College; his medical degree at the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1872. He at once became House Surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and, in 1875, surgeon to the same institution. In 1883 he was promoted to the Board of Senior Surgeons, and four years later became a member of the Board of Directors. For many years he filled the chair of ophthalmology in the College of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and in 1886 was called to the corresponding chair in the New York Homeopathic College. He was for a time surgeon to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children and to the Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital. He was once

President of the American Homeopathic Ophthalmologic and Otologic Society. He was the founder and for many years the editor of the "Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology." He wrote a large and esteemed text-book, "*Ophthalmic Therapeutics*." (2nd edition New York 1882). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8381. Albert. JPW

Noyes, Henry Dewey (1832-1900). American ophthalmologist, author of the well known textbook, *A textbook of Diseases of the Eye*. New York 1890, 2nd ed. 1894 and *A treatise on Diseases of the Eye*, New York 1881. Born in New York City, he received the degree of A. B., from New York University in 1851, the A. M. from the same institution in 1854. Turning his attention to medicine, he received the degree of M. D. in 1855 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York. After three years service on the residence staff of the New York Hospital, he spent a year in England, France, and Germany, as a student of diseases of the eye and ear. Returning to America in 1859, he settled as ophthalmologist and otologist in his native city. He was for many years on the staff of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; assistant ophthalmic surgeon from 1859 until 1864; ophthalmic surgeon from 1864 until 1900; executive surgeon and consulting surgeon from 1875 to 1898. In the Bellevue Hospital Medical College he was professor of ophthalmology and otology from 1868 to 1892, and of ophthalmology alone from 1892 to 1900. One of the founders of the American Ophthalmological Society in 1864, he was also the first secretary of that body, a position which he held till 1874. He was president of the same society from 1878 to 1884. Noyes was not a frequent contributor to periodicals, but his textbook, above referred to, was one of the best which, up to and including its day, had appeared in any language. He was, also, the inventor of a number of useful and ingenious ophthalmic instruments and appliances that bear his name and that are still widely used [1917]. He also wrote *On the tests for muscular asthenopia and on insufficiency of the external recti muscles* Copenhagen 1885 American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p. 8388-8389. Albert.JPW.

Noyes, James Fanning (1817- ?). American, pioneer ophthalmologist. Born at Kingston, R. I., he studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School and at the Jefferson Medical College, at the latter institution receiving his degree in 1846. For a time he was assistant physician at the U. S. Marine Hospital at Chelsea, but settled at Waterville, Mass., in 1849, and in Cincinnati in 1851. Turning his attention to ophthalmology, he studied in Berlin in 1855, in Vienna in 1856, and in Paris in 1858 and 1859. Returning to America, he settled as ophthalmologist and otologist in Detroit, Mich., where he soon had a large practice and became professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Detroit Medical College. He invented the Noyes operation for strabismus and a number of ophthalmic instruments. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8388

Noyori, Kimiharu (1926-1993) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor of Saitama Medical College. He graduated from Juntendo University and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. SATO Tsutomu. He worked 3 times in the U. S. A., at Washington University St Louis (1958-60), at Columbia University New York (1962-1965, 1968-1970). Under the guidance of Prof. Sato, he developed an original portable Fundus Camera in 1955 (*Hand Fundus Camera*. Am. J. Ophthalmol.42: 639,1956): the portable fundus camera is now used worldwide. He received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1956, having this work recognized. He was appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Saitama Medical College in 1972. He extended his research to Laser applications, and as one of the Symposits at the 81st Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society in 1977, he gave a lecture "*Various aspects of photocoagulation*". He wrote several books on this subject (*Laser Ophthalmology*, Igakushyoin 1982; *Ophthalmic Laser Therapy* [in English], Igakushoin 1992). Unfortunately, he fell ill and died before completing his tenure. (SM)

Nuck, Anton (1650-1692) Dutch anatomist, born at Harderwijk. Nuck received his M.D. in 1677 at Leiden, where, after ten years of medical practice and teaching in Delft and The Hague, he became professor of anatomy and medicine (1687-1692). Nuck was particularly interested in the anatomy of the lymphatic system; he devised new techniques for injecting preservative material into even the finest lymphatic vessels. Of special importance to ophthalmology are his investigations of the lacrymal glands and ducts: *De ductu salivali*

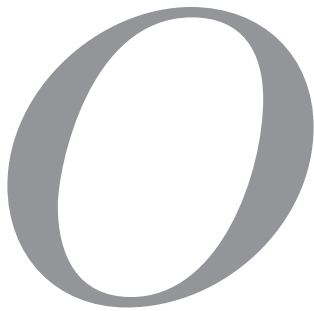
novo, saliva, ductibus oculorum aquosis et humore oculi aqueo. Lugduni Batavorum 1685. *Sialographia et ductum aquosorum anatome nova* Lugduni Batavorum 1690 (Second, enlarged edition of *De Ductu*); *Operationes & experimenta chirurgica* Lugduni Batavorum 1692.

Nuel, Jean-Pierre (1847-1920) Belgian ophthalmologist. Nuel was born in Mange (presently Grand Duchy of Luxemburg) and died in Liège. He obtained the M.D. degree in Ghent in 1870 and specialized in Bonn, Vienna and Utrecht (under F.C. Donders). After practicing general medicine in Eich in the Grand Duchy from 1873 to 1877, he became successively professor of ophthalmology at the Leuven University (from 1877 to 1880), professor of physiology at the Ghent University (from 1880 to 1885) and professor of ophthalmology and of sensory physiology at the Liège University (from 1885 to 1919; during the first World War he was expelled from his department by the German occupant). He was altogether a physiologist and an ophthalmologist. In the first field he wrote on *audition* and on *heart innervation*, but also on the *compound eyes of the insects* (1881), *entoptic phenomena* (1883) etc. He wrote in 1883 a *textbook on physiology* with Lion Frédéricq, and in 1905 an interesting book on *vision*. Concerning ophthalmology we have to cite his papers on *acquired colour vision defects* (1875-1881), *sclerocorneal ruptures* (1888), *intra-ocular injections during cataract extraction* (1889), *corneal endothelium* (1890), *choroidal vascularisation and retinal nutrition* (1891), *filamentous keratitis* (1892-1894), *hyaline degeneration of the corneal epithelium* (1894), *punctate keratitis* (1894), *histology of macular lesions* (1896), circulation of aqueous humour (1898, 1900), miners' nystagmus (1907) and cystoid macular degeneration. Moreover he made a report on *asepsis and antisepsis* for the French Ophthalmological Society in 1892. He was member of the (French) Belgian Academy of Medicine and has been its president in 1908. (Verriest)

Nunn, Richard (1859-1929) An Irish-American ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist, professor of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the University of Oregon Medical School. His medical degree was received at the University of Dublin, in 1883. Dr. Nunn's life would seem to have been a succession of tragedies. Made heir to his father's estate, he became, for some reason unable to enjoy its emoluments. He therefore moved to America and, though nominally the heir of a very fine Irish estate, had little property or cash. About 1900 he married Emilie Trevett, by whom he had several children. Of these the eldest and the youngest were drowned—a loss from which Nunn seems never to have recovered. In May, 1915, he went to England and joined the Royal Army Medical Corps. Passing over to France, he was found unable to endure the physical hardships, and was invalided back to England—an occurrence which broke his heart, for he was never again the same person either in body or in mind. Twelve months after the armistice was signed, he was mustered out, and returned to America. In his younger days, Dr. Nunn was a well known rower, having been on the London Rowing Club eight. Afflicted with insomnia, he resorted to opiates, and died of an overdose, August 17, 1920. *AJO*, 4: 228

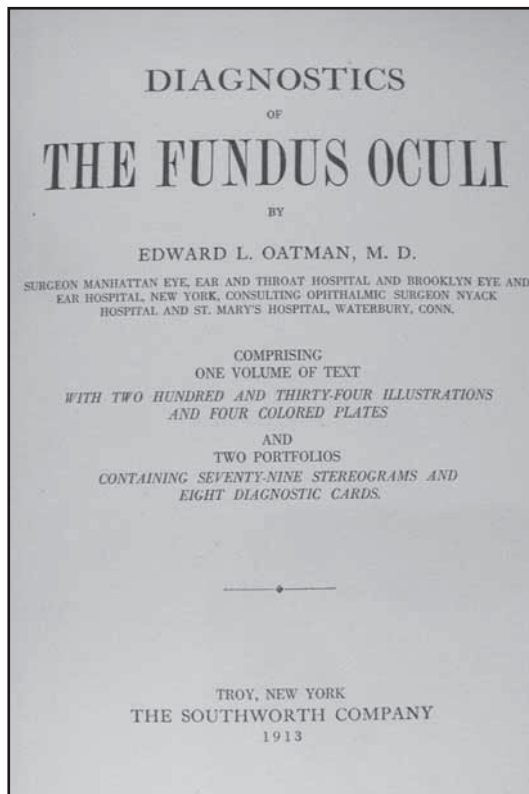
Nunneley, Thomas (1809-1870) British ophthalmologist born at Market Harborough, England. He studied at Guy's Hospital, London, under Key and Sir Astley Cooper, and in Paris under Laennec's nephew. He settled in Leeds, becoming surgeon to the Leeds Eye and Ear Infirmary (1835-1864) and the Leeds General Hospital (1864-1870), and acquiring renown as a cataract surgeon. His main work was *On the organs of vision: their anatomy and physiology*. London 1858. He also published *Anatomical Tables* (1838); *A treatise on the nature, causes and treatment of erysipelas* (1841, American edition Philadelphia 1844). *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 11, p. 8391. Albert.JPW

Nussbaum, Johann Nepomuk (1829-1890) German general surgeon and ophthalmologist. Born at Munich, the son of a ministerial secretary, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Munich University in 1853. His dissertation, on this occasion, was "*Ueber Cornea Artificialis*" After a year of surgical and ophthalmological study in Paris and other foreign cities, he settled as surgeon and ophthalmologist in Munich. He wrote almost 100 books and articles, of which the most important were "*Behandlungen der Hornhauttrübungen mit Besonderer Berücksichtigung der Einsetzung einer Künstlichen Hornhaut*" (1857) and "*Leitfaden zur Antiseptischen Wundbehandlung*" (Five eds. from 1877 till 1889). *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 11, p. 8392-8393



O'Halloran, Sylvester (1728-1807) Irish ophthalmologist of Limerick, Ireland. O'Halloran studied medicine and especially ophthalmology in Paris, London, and Leiden, and founded an eye infirmary in Limerick in which he became surgeon. He seems to have worked, for a long time, with the surgeon De Vandeleur. Two years after the foundation of the Royal College of Surgeons he became, in 1786, its Honorary Member. O'Halloran was also a member of the Royal Academy of Ireland. He wrote: *A new treatise on the glaucoma or cataract*. Dublin 1750; *A Treatise on different Disorders of the Head from external Injuries* London 1793; *A Critical Analysis of the new Operation of Cataract* Transact. Irish Academy 1755; *A General History of Ireland* 2 vols. London 1774 (2nd ed. Dublin 1803, 3 vols.).

O'Halloran, Thomas (fl. 1st quarter of the 19th cent.,) British physician. He was a medical officer in an English regiment at Gibraltar. O'Halloran published several studies on yellow fever in addition to his treatise on ophthalmia. He returned to London in 1822. He wrote: *Practical remarks. Part 1. On acute and chronic ophthalmia, ulcers of the eye &c. &c. Part 2. On remittent fever* London 1824.



Oatman, Edward L. (?-?) American ophthalmologist. He was (c.1913) surgeon at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital and at Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, both New York. Oatman was also consulting ophthalmic surgeon at Nyack Hospital and also at St. Mary's Hospital, Waterbury, Connecticut. Oatman is remembered for his *Diagnostics of the Fundus Oculi* which was published in three volumes in New York 1913. His work contain about 80 stereoscopic views of the fundus oculi. One of the first of its kind. JPW

Obara, Yoshitaka (1940-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Dokkyo Medical University. He graduated from Iwate Medical University in 1967, studied Ophthalmology in the Graduate School of Medicine of the University under Prof. IMAIZUMI Kitetsu and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1971 (thesis: *Study on the phospholipid metabolism in the hypophysectomized rat lens*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 75: 1644, 1971). He was invited to the present position at Dokkyo Medical University in 1996. He is a Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society and is one of the Founding Member of the Japanese Society of Cataract Research (1988-) and serves as the President of the Society (1995-). Also he serves the US-Japan Cooperative Cataract Research Group as a Councillor. He further holds key positions in many National professional Societies. He organized as the President, the 37th Congress of the Japanese Society for Cataract Research and 13th Congress of the Japanese Society for Cataract and Refractive Surgery in 1997, in Sendai. He is also a member of ARVO, ISER and the American Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery. His interest has been in cataract and ocular surgery, and many of

his publications include "*Cholesterol, cholesterol ester and sphingomyelin complexed to protein of normal human lens and senile cataract*. Doc. Ophthalmol. 8: 193, 1976" and "*Oxidative stress in the cataract formation*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 99: 1303, 1995". (Department of Ophthalmology, Dokkyo University, Mibu-machi, Tochigi 321-0293, Japan. phone: +81-2-8286-1111, fax: +81-2-8286-0630)(SM)

Obasawa, Hajime (1935-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, School of Medicine, Tokai University. He graduated from Keio University in 1960, studied Ophthalmology in the Graduate School of Medicine under Professor KUWAHARA Yasuharu. He completed the course with the Doctor of Medical Sciences granted in 1966 (thesis: *Electron microscopic studies of the Healing Mechanism of the Lamellar Keratoplasty*. Report I. *On the lamellar Autokeratoplasty*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 70: 229, 1966; Report II. *On the lamellar Homokeratoplasty*. ibid.70: 500, 1966). He studied in 1971-1972 at Howe Laboratory of Harvard Medical School as a research fellow and in 1972-1973 at the National Institute of Health of the USA as a visiting scientist. He has been in the present position as above since 1974. He carried out extensive studies on cataracts and published over 120 original articles: some

examples are "A new method for retroillumination photography of cataractous lens opacities. Am. J. Ophthalmol. 90: 186, 1980" and "The maturing process of the senile cataractous lens opacities" Acta Concilium Ophthalmol. XXIV, p.359, 1983. His service to the professional Societies include Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) (1978-), Editor of the J of the JOS (1999-), Auditor of the JOS (1999-), Executive Director of the Japanese Society of Cataract Research (1983-), Councillor of Japanese Society of Ophthalmological Optics (1977-) and Organizer of the Lens Research Group (1975-). He is a recipient of the International award of Cooperative Cataract Research Group (1985, 1993) and the 2nd Scheimpflug Club Award (1987). (Department of Ophthalmology, School of Medicine Tokai University, Bohseidai, Isehara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, 259-1193, Japan. phone: +81-4-6393-1121, fax: +81-4-6391-9328, e-mail: obazawa@is.icc.u-tokai.ac.jp)(SM)

Ocampo *see* **De Ocampo, Geminiano T.**



Sadami Ochi

Ochi, Sadami (1879-1971) Japanese ophthalmologist, the First Professor of Ophthalmology and Professor Emeritus of Hokkaido University. He graduated from Tokyo University and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. →KOMOTO Jujiro, and he moved to Kyushu University at the time of its Foundation as the Associate Professor under the Chairman Professor →OHNISH Yoshiakira. He was granted the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences from Kyushu University in 1920 (thesis: *Anatomical studies of the eye in Japanese* – addendum, *extraocular muscles*). He further studied in Europe and North America in 1917-1920. In 1922, Hokkaido Imperial University (presently Hokkaido University) was founded and he was invited to be First Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, and he served until his retirement in 1947. During his tenure, he served as the Director of the University Hospital, he organized the 31st Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society as the President and delivered a special lecture "Pathogenes of Trachoma" at the 47th Congress of the Society in 1943. The Government conferred on him The Second Order of the Sacred Treasures in 1951 in recognition of his outstanding service. (SM)

Ockel, Peter von(1780-1858). Russian physician, who paid considerable attention to diseases of the eye. Born at Sahten (Kurland), Russia, he studied medicine at Königsberg, St. Petersburg, Halle, Jena, and Vienna, and received the degree of M. D. at Königsberg in 1806. He practised then for a long time at Mitau. Ockel's only ophthalmologic writing was his graduation dissertation, entitled "*De Tumoribus in Cornea et Sclerotica Prominentibus.*," American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p. 8468

O'Connor Patrick R.(1937-1977), American ophthalmologist, director of the Retina Service and residency training program director for the Department of Ophthalmology at the University of Louisville School of Medicine. O'Connor was an intense scholar, a highly organized teacher, and a lucid, prolific writer. He earned his B.A. and M.D. at Vanderbilt and was later chief resident in ophthalmology at the University of Louisville. He then served in the United States Air Force 840 Tactical Hospital as a general ophthalmologist. In 1968, after two years of military duty, he was a Heed Fellow at Cornell University's New York Hospital and in 1969 was a National Institute of Health postdoctoral fellow. He became a full time member of the University of Louisville School of Medicine faculty and at his death held the rank of associate professor. Between 1970 and his death he authored some 30 scientific publications, all in his field of retinal disease, and edited two separate volumes: "*Retinal Vascular Disease,*" and "*Retinal Detachment.*" One of his most significant editorial accomplishments was the development of a new quarterly journal, "*Perspectives In Ophthalmology,*" using extensive color microfiche illustrations. Volume 1, No. 1, appeared just a few days before his death. For many years Dr. O'Connor was an instructor in the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and had also been elected to the Retina Society. AJO 1977,84:271-272

Odhelius, Johan Lorens (1737-1816) Swedish surgeon born in Strengnas, Sweden, received his medical training at Upsala. He received his medical degree in 1760 and served for a time as a military surgeon. In 1763 Odhelius joined, as assistant, and from 1772 assistant medical director, the medical staff of the Seraphim Lazareth in Stockholm, where he worked for fifty years. In 1772 he became Member of the Medical College improving many aspects of the Swedish medical system. Of his many medical writings,

several concern ophthalmologic matters: cataract, pannus, leukoma, staphyloma, ophthalmia: *Anmärkningar vid starr-operationen och om den sjukas skötsel efteråt ...* Stockholm 1775; *Afhandling om ögonsjukdomar* Stockholm 1807. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p. 8472.Albert.JPW

Oeller, Johann Nepomuk (1850-1932) German ophthalmologist born in Oberzell, Germany. Oeller received his M.D. in 1877 with the thesis *Zur Aetiologie der Cataracta Polaris Posterior congenita* at the University of Munich, where he became a lecturer on ophthalmology and an assistant to Rothmund in the eye clinic (1879-1900). After a few years as an assistant, Oeller became railways physician. In 1901 he accepted the position as professor of ophthalmology at Erlangen University and Director of the Eye Clinic (1900-1920). Oeller was a passionate painter and recorded the result of his observations of the retina on canvas. From these paintings he made later his famous atlas on ophthalmoscopy. His writings are *Atlas der Ophthalmoscopie*. Wiesbaden: JR Bergmann, 1896-1899.(In German and English); *Zur Pathologische Anatomie der Bleilähmung* (Festschrift Ärztl.Vereins München 1882) ; *Atlas seltener ophthalmologischer Befunde* Wiesbaden 1900 and 1912.

Oen, Francis (1961-) Singaporean ophthalmologist, Consultant at the Singapore National Eye Centre (SNEC). Member of the Glaucoma Service at SNEC. He graduated from the National University of Singapore in 1985 and started ophthalmology training in 1987. He received the Master of Medicine (Ophth), Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (Edinburgh) and Fellow of the College of Ophthalmologist (UK) in 1990. He was a Registrar at Tan Tock Seng Hospital Eye Department and an Eye Specialist for the Singapore Armed Forces from 1990 -1993. He joined the Singapore National Eye Centre in 1993 and has been in the Glaucoma Service since. He was sent on a Glaucoma Fellowship to Moorfields Eye Hospital in the United Kingdom in 1996. He returned to SNEC and was made Consultant in 1997. He is a member of the Singapore Society of Ophthalmologists (1987-) and was a Committee Member of the Exco from 1994-1996. He is also a member of the Asian-Oceanic Glaucoma Society (1996-). (Dr Francis Oen, Singapore National Eye Centre, 11 Third HospiN. Avenue, Singapore 168751. Phone: (65) 2277255; Fax: (65) 2277290; e-mail: foensnec@pacific.net.sg)



Shyujiro Ogata

O'Ferral (or Ferral), Joseph(1798/99-1868). Irish surgeon, re-inventor of enucleation of the eyeball, and re-describer of Tenon's capsule. He studied with Carmichael, and in 1823 became an F. R. C. S. I. Settling in Dublin, he was soon appointed surgeon-in-chief and professor of clinical surgery at St. Vincent's Hospital, as well as vice-president of the Pathological Society. Later he became a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Ireland. The article in which O'Ferral re-described (but very much better than had been done by Tenon) the structure known today as Tenon's capsule, as well as the procedure now called enucleation, appeared in the Dublin Journal of Medical Science, p. 329, July 1, 1841. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p. 8473

Ogata, Shyujiro (1857-1942) Japanese ophthalmologist, graduated from Tokyo University in 1882, studied Ophthalmology from J.→SCRIBA, K.→UME and T.→SUDA. He returned to Osaka and served as the Vice-Director of OGATA Hospital founded by his elder brother. He founded the OGATA Medical Society and published its Journal in 1889. This is one of the earliest professional Journals in Japan and he published detailed Statistics of the Eye Clinic of the Hospital: one of the earliest comprehensive statistics in Japan. He then studied at the Universities of Berlin and Vienna in 1889-1892. He is also one of the founders of the "Journal of Ophthalmology" in 1893, the Journal was the precursor of the *Journal of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society*. He founded the Osaka Jikei Medical School in 1893 and trained many physicians and Surgeons: the School was closed around 1912. (SM)



Kenzaburo Ogawa

Ogawa, Kenzaburo (1871-1933) Japanese ophthalmologist and Professor of Okayama Medical School (presently Okayama University). He graduated from Tokyo University 1898, and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. KOMOTO Jujiro. He was appointed the Professor of Okayama Medical School, and studied at the University of Berlin under Prof. R.→Greeff in 1904 -1906. On his homecoming, he received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences from Tokyo University in 1907 (thesis: *Ueber Pigmentierung des Sehnerven*. Arch Augeheilkd. 52:437, 1905). He retired from the Medical School in 1912 and founded

OGAWA Eye Hospital in Tokyo. While he had a busy practice he founded a Journal “*Journal of Experimental Ophthalmology*” and served as the Chief-Editor until his death: the Journal continued until 1940. Dr. Ogawa was great historian and he wrote “*History of Ophthalmology in Japan*, Tohoudo, Tokyo, 1907”, that is a classic of Japanese Ophthalmology. He also wrote many essays on History in his Journal and travelled in Japan to find classical documents of Ophthalmology. (SM)

Ogle, Kenneth Neil (?- 1968) American, Professor of Biophysics in the Mayo Graduate School of the University of Minnesota and consultant in optics to the Section of Ophthalmology of the Mayo Clinic. Ogle was born in Lake City, Colorado, and graduated cum laude from Colorado College. He was awarded the Master's degree from Dartmouth College and was a teaching fellow at the University of Minnesota. He returned to Dartmouth, where he was awarded the Ph.D. degree cum laude. He served as Research Fellow, Assistant Professor, and Professor of Physiologic Optics at Dartmouth Medical School. In 1947 he came to Rochester, Minnesota, as a member of the Section of Biophysics and became department head in 1958. Ogle had planned to continue his service to ophthalmology as a director of the Medical Manpower Study concerned with eye care under the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and the University of Minnesota Medical School. Similar service to ophthalmology had occupied much of Ogle's past 20 years. He served for many years on the Armed Forces-NRC Committee on Vision and the American Medical Association Committee on Optics and Visual Physiology. He gave generously of his time and talent as consultant to the American Foundation for the Blind and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. He was a member of the Sensory Diseases Study Section and the Vision Research Training Committee of the National Institutes of Health, as well as a member of the Committee on Standardization of Tests for Stereoscopic Vision of the Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology and the United States National Committee of the International Commission for Optics. He was associate editor of the *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, and of *Investigative Ophthalmology*, and honorary editor of *Vision Research*. He taught physical and physiologic optics, and also visual physiology to residents throughout his many years of service, and was an annual lecturer at the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. His research in binocular vision, stereopsis, and aniseikonia started in Dartmouth and continued throughout his career. He was recognised for his work by an honorary M.D. degree from the University of Uppsala, Sweden, and D.Sc. from Colorado College. He was the recipient of the Beverly Myers Nelson Achievement Award, the Proctor Medal, and the Tillyer Medal. He was the author of *Researches in Binocular Vision*; (1950) *Optics-An Introduction for Ophthalmologists*, Springfield 1961, and Part 2, Volume 4, of Davson's *The Eye*. He was senior author of *Oculomotor Imbalance in Binocular Vision and Fixation Disparity*, 1960 and made numerous contributions to medical and optical journals. AJO 1968, 65:793-794, BJO 1968; JPW

Oguchi, Chuta (1875-1945) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Nagoya University. He graduated from a private medical school in Tokyo (Saisei Gakusha) and passed the National Examination for Medical Practice in 1891. He learned Ophthalmology under Dr. →SUDA Tetsuzo, and then at the Postgraduate Course of Tokyo University under Prof. →KOMOTO Jujiro. He became an Army Surgeon and worked at many hospitals in Japan and in Taiwan. After the Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905, he wrote under the Directorship of Dr. →HORI Manao a 6-volume book “*Eye diseases and injuries during the War 1904-1905*”. The statistics part of this book was published in the German Language (*Augenverletzungen im Japanischen Heere waehrend des letzten Krieges, Beitrage zur Augenheilkunde*, 83:75-303, 1913. In 1907 at the Army Hospital in Tokyo, he examined a soldier who complained of night blindness: the patient was suspected of malingering. Dr. Oguchi found a peculiar fundus color with golden and mottled appearance and dark retinal vessels. He also found that the parents of this patient were cousins (J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 11: 123, 1907). He further added similar cases in 1910, and concluded that this is a distinct clinical entity with congenital hemeralopia with recessive inheritance (Ueber die eigenartige Hemeralopie mit diffuser weissgraulicher Verfaerbung des Augenhintergrundes, v Graefe Arch Ophthalmol. 81: 109, 1912). Prof. J. KOMOTO named it as Oguchi's Disease. He studied at University of Heidelberg under

Prof. A. →Wagenmann and at the University of Munich under Prof. C. →Hess in 1912-1914. After his homecoming, he received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences from Tokyo University in 1916 (thesis: *Studies of so-called Retinitis Proliferans.* v Graefe Arch Ophthalmol.84: 446,1913). He produced original Pseudoisochromatic charts for color blindness in 1911 while he was working at the Army Hospital. He was appointed the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Nagoya University in 1922 and worked until retirement in 1939: he was entitled the Professor Emeritus of the University. He was very interested in history and wrote an article "50 years History of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society". He delivered a special lecture at the 40th Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (Ocular Trauma) in 1936, and served as the 41st Congress President of the Society in 1937. He also served as a Member of the International Council of Ophthalmology 1929-1937. He was granted the Japan Academy of Science Award in 1933 for his work on Oguchi's disease. In recognition of his service, the Government conferred on him the Second Order of the Sacred Treasures. (SM)



Chuta Oguchi

Oguchi, Masami (1907-1989) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Nippon Medical School. He graduated from Nippon Medical School in 1931, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. NAKAMURA Yasushi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1938 (thesis: *Histopathological studies of the optic nerve.* J. Nippon Medical School 8: 1203, 1937). He served as the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of his Alma Mater as the successor of Prof. →Nakamura from 1954 until retirement in 1974. During his tenure, he served as Councillor (1964-1972), Director of the University Hospital (1970-1974) and Executive Director of the School (1972-1974). He worked extensively on cataract and allergic diseases, and some examples of his many publications are " *Cataract and zonule of Zinn.* J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 67: 768, 1963" and " *Statistics of cataractus vernalis.* ibid. 60: 517, 1956". During 20 years of his Professorship, he trained many able ophthalmologists now active throughout the Country.(SM)

Oguchi, Yoshihisa (1938-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Keio University. He is a grandson of →OGUCHI Chuta, and graduated from Keio University in 1966, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. →KUWAHARA Yasuharu and Prof. →UEMURA Yasuo, and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1981 (thesis: *Vector analysis of pattern VEP.* Folia Ophthalmol.Jpn.31:1654-1659,1980). He studied in 1971-1974 at the University of Rotterdam: Oguchi Y, van Lith: *Contribution of the central and the peripheral part of the retina to the VECF under photopic conditions.* Docum Ophthalmol 4:261-268,1974./ Oguchi Y, A.Th.M.van Baren: *Ultrasonic study of the refraction of patients with pseudophakos.* Ultrasound in Med. Biol. 1:267-273, 1974. He has been in the present position as above since 1990. Positions he has held in the professional Societies are Executive Director of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1993-), of the Japanese Society of Neuro-ophthalmology (1990-), Japanese Society of Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision (1992-), Auditor of the Japanese Society of Strabismus and Amblyopia (1991-), and Secretary of the Asia-Australian Region of the International Society of Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision (1996). He also serves many Governmental Councils and Committees, e.g. Committee on National Examination for Medical Licenses (Ministry of Health and Welfare), Council for University Inspection and Evaluation (Ministry of Education) and many others. He has worked in the field of electrophysiology of vision, neuro-ophthalmology, amblyopia and psychosomatic medicine, and many of his publications in the field embrace " *Mechanism of visual information analysis and integration - Toward clinical application.* J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 102: 101, 1998" and " *Vector analysis of pattern VFEP.* Ophthalmic Res.13: 151, 1981". For the excellence of his works, he received the Kitajima Prize in 1982 from the Keio Medical Association (Oguchi Y,Katsumi O, Kawara T: *Binocular VEP with and without fusion.* Docum. Ophthalmol. 31: 415-420, 1982) and the Hiroishi Prize from the Japanese Society of Strabismus and Amblyopia in 1982 for the excellence of his research published in the same paper as above. (Department of Ophthalmology, Keio University, 35 Shinanomachi, Shinjuku-ku,Tokyo,160 JAPAN. Phone:+81-3-353-1211 ext.62401Fax: +81-3-352-8703 (direct)(SM)

Ogura, Yuichiro (1956-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Nagoya City University Medical School. He graduated from Kyoto University in 1980, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. →TSUKAHARA Isamu. He worked as a research fellow at the Department of Ophthalmology, University of Illinois at Chicago Medical School under Prof. Jose G. Chuna-Vaz and Prof. Ran C. Zeimer from 1985 to 1986 (*Evaluation of vitreous body integrity in retinitis pigmentosa by vitreous fluorophotometry*. Arch Ophthalmol 105:517-519, 1987). He was also invited as a visiting scholar from the Department of Ophthalmology, University of Illinois at Chicago Medical School from 1989 to 1991. (*Improved visualization of macular hole lesions by laser biomicroscopy*. Arch.Ophthalmol. 109: 957-961, 1991). He received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1989 at Kyoto University (thesis: *Estimation of the permeability of the blood-retinal barrier in normal individuals*. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 26: 969-976, 1985). He has been in the present position as above, since 1997. He has been a Councillor to the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1993-), to the Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Diabetology (1995-) and Executive Director to the Japanese Society of Ocular Inflammation (1997-). His research interest is in ocular physiology, retinal microcirculation and ocular pharmacology. Some examples of his recent publications are: "*Biodegradable polymer microspheres for targeted drug delivery to the retinal pigment epithelium*. Surv. Ophthalmol. 39: S17-S24, 1995", and "*Quantitative evaluation of leukocyte dynamics in retinal microcirculation*. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 36: 123-130, 1995). (Department of Ophthalmology, Nagoya City University Medical School, Kawasumi, Mizuho-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya, 467-8601, Japan. phone: +81-5-2853-8251, fax: +81-5-2841-9490, e-mail: ogura@med.nagoya-cu.ac.jp)(SM)



Rokuzo Ogyuu

Ogyuu, Rokuzo (1859-1914) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor of Ophthalmology and Dean of Chiba University School of Medicine. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1884 and in the following year he was appointed the Professor of Chiba Medical School (presently Chiba University). In 1902, he was made the Director of the Hospital and the Dean of the Medical School. In 1903-1906, he studied Ophthalmology at the University of Berlin (Prof. R. →Greeff) and of Vienna (Prof. E. →Fuchs). He received the degree, Doctor of Medicine from Tokyo University in 1907. Unfortunately, he fell ill and died during his tenure. (SM)

Ohara, Kunitoshi (1946-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor of Ophthalmology, Nippon Medical School. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1972 and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. →MISHIMA Saiichi. He received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1978 (thesis: *Effects of cholinergic agonists on isolated iris sphincter muscles: A pharmacodynamic study*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 21:516,1977). He further studied in 1978-1980 at the Institute of Ophthalmology, London with Prof. David Cole (Ohara & Cole: *Studies on water flow and dextran penetration through the sclera in vitro*. Acta Soc. Ophthalmol. Jpn. 85:1243,1981, Zhang, Butler, Ohara & Cole: *Sensory neural mechanisms in contraction of the isolated sphincter pupillae: The role of substance P and the effects of sensory denervation on the response to miosis*. Exp. Eye Res. 35:43, 1982). He has been Associate Professor, Department of Ophthalmology, at Jichi Medical School since 1981, and has been the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Nippon Medical School since 1995. His professional assignments are Councillor (1997-) of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, Councillor of Japanese Society of Ocular Pharmacology (1990-), Councillor of Japanese Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery, Councillor of Japanese Society of Cornea (1995-), Councillor of Japanese Society of Ocular Inflammation (1998-), and Councillor of Japan Sarcoidosis and other Granulomatous Diseases (1997-). His editorial assignments are the J.Jpn Soc. Ophthalmic Surgeons(1988-), and the Folia Ophthalmol Jpn(1995-). He is a member of the International Society for Eye Research (1978-), Association of Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (1985-), American Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery (1990-), and the European Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgeons (1995-). He received the British Council Scholarship and Wellcome Fellowship in 1978. His major subjects are uveitis, cataract and intraocular lens implant, specular microscopy, and ocular pharmacology.(Department of Ophthalmology, Nippon Medical School, 1-1-5 Sendagi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8602, Phone:81-3-3822-2131, Fax:81-3-5685-0988, e-mail: oharak@nms.ac.jp)(SM)



Kohei Ohashi

Ohashi, Kohei (1906-1979) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Jikei University School of Medicine. He graduated from Jikei University School of Medicine in 1929 and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. →MURAKAMI Shyuntai and received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1935. He was promoted to be Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of the University in 1947 and served until retirement in 1971. During his professorship, he served the Japanese Ophthalmological Society as the President of the 52nd Congress in 1948. He was an excellent surgeon and his book “Ohashi *Textbook of Ocular Surgery*, Kanehara Publ. Co. 1967” was read by many Ophthalmologists of the country. He delivered a special lecture “*Cataract*” at the 24th Congress of the Japanese Society of Clinical Ophthalmology in 1970. He founded, together with N. KUNITOMO and M. UEMURA, a journal “*GANKA: Ophthalmology*” in 1959 and worked as the Editor until 1971: the Journal provided Japanese ophthalmologists with the most up-to-date knowledge of clinical Ophthalmology. (SM)

Ohashi, Yuichi (1950-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Ehime University. He graduated from Osaka University in 1975 and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. →MANABE Reizo. He conducted research of herpes virus infection from 1978, at the Department of Pathology of the Institute of Microbiology of Osaka University. He extended his work as a Research Fellow at the Francis I Proctor Foundation, University of California San Francisco (1982-1984) and carried out research into ocular infection and ocular immunology with Dr. Tabbara, Dr. Oh, and Dr. Friedlaender (*The presence of cytotoxic autoantibody to lacrimal gland cells in NZB/W mice*. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 26:214, 1985; *Dietary fat and immune function. I. Antibody responses, lymphocyte and accessory cell function in (NZB x NZW) F1 mice*. J. Immunol. 135:3857, 1985; *Langerhans cell alteration in the guinea pig cornea*. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 26:1293, 1985; *Suppression of secondary herpes simplex uveitis by cyclosporine*. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 26:494, 1985; *Dietary fat influences the expression of autoimmune disease in MRL/lpr/lpr mice*. Immunology. 59: 439, 1986; *Protective effect of passive immunization on herpetic retinitis of newborn rabbits*. Curr. Eye Res. 6:161, 1987.) He received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1987 (thesis: *Role of virus-infected mononuclear leukocytes in herpetic chorioretinitis of newborn rabbits*. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 27:1459-1465, 1986). He was promoted to Lecturer at Osaka University in 1989 and was appointed to the present position as above in 1992. His research interest has been ocular infection, corneal and conjunctival diseases and refractive surgery, and some examples of his many publications are as follows: *Aldose reductase inhibitor (CT-112) for diabetic corneal epitheliopathy*. Am. J. Ophthalmol. 105: 233-238, 1988. He is a Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society and on the Board of the Trustees of the Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Surgeons, Japan Contact Lens Society, Japan Cornea Society, Japanese Society of Keratoplasty, Japanese Society of Ocular Infection, Japanese Society of Ocular Inflammation and the Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Diabetology. He is also a fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and a member of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. (Department of Ophthalmology, Ehime University, School of Medicine, Shigenobu-cho, Onsen-gun, Ehime 791-0295, Japan, phone:81-89-960-5361, fax number:81-89-960-5364, e-mail: ohashi@m.ehime-u.ac.jp)(SM)

Ohba, Norio (1937-) Japanese ophthalmologist: Professor and Chairman, Department of Ophthalmology, Kagoshima University Faculty of Medicine, Kagoshima. He graduated from Tokyo University Medical School in 1961 and started his professional career as an ophthalmologist at Tokyo University Hospital under the late Professor HAGIWARA Hogara. He then carried out basic and clinical research on neuro-ophthalmology under the direction of Professor SHIKANO Shinichi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1967 (thesis: *Visual evoked potential in man*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 11:221-226. 1967.) . To further extend his scientific career, he stayed for two years (1969-1971) at the Vision Research Laboratory of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, where he worked with Dr. Mathew Alpern (Professor of Physiological Optics and Visual Psychology, Friedenwald Award Recipient in 1974) on pathophysiology of retinal diseases with sophisticated psychophysical technique and retinal densitometry. He published papers on human cone and rod visual pigment kinetics in *Vision Research* and *Journal of Physiology*. During the stay in Ann Arbor he was also happy to learn ophthalmic genetics from Professor Harold

F. Falls. Returning home in 1971 (in this year, Professor→MISHIMA Saiichi took the chair of the Department), he was appointed a lecturer (academic rank comparable to the associate professor in the States) of the Department of Ophthalmology, University of Tokyo, and continued to work on neuro-ophthalmology research and genetic eye diseases. One of the papers he then published was on choroideremia, that was surprisingly the first report from Japan about one hundred years later from the first description in 1871 by Professor Ludwig→Mauthner of Innsbruck. In 1978, he was appointed to the present position as above. As the Professor and Chairman, he spends most of his time teaching of students and residents and he trained more than 40 ophthalmologists many of whom are now practicing with fair professional reputation in the local community. However, he continued to recognize the importance of basic research and encouraged young doctors to pursue academic work. He personally is devoted to clinical research on molecular ophthalmic genetics and described the first Japanese cases of Norrie disease and Sorsby's fundus dystrophy and applied molecular pathologic analyses to facilitate understanding these rare but scientifically important disorders. He also performed clinical research on the ocular disorders related to the human lymphotropic virus type 1 (HTLV-I), and published the *first* description of HTLV-I-associated uveitis (HAU) (Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 33: 383-391, 1989). In addition to his academic leadership in the local Ophthalmological society, his major scientific contributions to the Japanese Ophthalmological Society include a Report for the 1988 Special Symposium on Macular Disease (*A psychophysical study of macular diseases*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 97: 1370-1393, 1988) and the Award lecture for the Society in 1999 (*A note on some genetic eye disease*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 103: 851-870, 1999). His editorial assignments include being a Member of the Editorial Board of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society during 1993-1997, a Member of the Editorial Board of the Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology since 1979, and Editorial Associate of Ophthalmic Paediatrics and Genetics in 1989-1995. He also organized the second symposium of the International Society of Genetic Eye Disease, held May 1979 in Tokyo, a meeting then small but now expanded. He established, in cooperation with WATANABE Ikuo, a data-base of the J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. from Vol. 1 to Vol 100, as a part of the Society's centennial commemorative works. Dr. OHBA and his daughter translated Oliver Sacks' medical essay "*Island of Colorblindness*". (Department of Ophthalmology, Kagoshima University, 8-35-1 Sakuragaoka Kagoshima, 890-0086, Japan. phone: +81-9-9275-5402, fax: +81-9-9265-4894, e-mail: ohba@med5.kufm.kagoshima-u.ac.jp) (SM)

Ohira, Akihiro (1958-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Shimane Medical University. He graduated from Fukuoka University School of Medicine in 1978, studied Ophthalmology in the Graduate School of Medicine under Prof. OHSIMA Kenji and completed the course in 1984. He conducted research on retinal glial cell biology at the Department of Pathology of the Graduate School of Medicine of the University, under the supervision of Prof. M. Kikuchi, and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1984 (thesis: *The distribution of glial fibrillary acidic (GFA) protein in human eyeball – An immuno-peroxidase study of paraffin-embedded tissue*. Afro-Asian J Ophthalmol 2: 41, 1983). He spent several years (1987-1990) with Prof. Eugene de Juan, Jr. at Duke University, North Carolina U.S.A. and published several papers, e.g. "*Retinal ischemia and cell proliferation in the rat: The role of soluble mitogens*. Graefe's Arch Clin. exp. Ophthalmol. 228: 195, 1990" and "*Basic fibroblast growth factor stimulates ³H-thymidine uptake in retinal venular and capillary endothelial cells in vivo*. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 31: 1238, 1990". He has been in the present position since 1998. He is a member of the Japan Society of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry, Japan Society of Clinical Oncology and Japanese Society of Electron Microscopy besides being a member and Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society. He has also been a member of the Editorial Board of Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences since 1967. His many publications include "*Oxidative stress induces adult T cell leukemia derived factor/thioredoxin in the rat retina*. Lab. Invest. 70: 279, 1994" and "*Analysis of localization of adult T-cell leukemia-derived factor in the transient ischemic rat retina after treatment with OP-1206 alpha-CD, a prostaglandin E1 analogue*. J. Histochem. Cytochem. 45: 63, 1997". (Department of Ophthalmology, Shimane Medical University, 89-1 Enya, Izumo, Shimane, 693-8501, Japan; phone: +81-853-20-2284, fax: +81-853-20-2278, e-mail: aohira@shimane-med.ac.jp)



Tokuji Ohkuma

Ohkuma, Tokuji (1908-1981) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Yokohama City University. He was a graduate of Tokyo University in 1932, and was a student of Prof. →ISHIHARA Shinobu, and he received the degree Doctor of Medical Science in 1940 (thesis: *Studies of color tables for classification of the degree of Color sense anomalies*). He was the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Yokohama City University from 1948 to the retirement in 1973. He served as the Director of the University Hospital in 1962-1964, and was the President of the 26th Congress of the Japanese Society of Clinical Ophthalmology in 1972. The Government conferred on him The Third Order of the Rising Sun in 1980. (SM)

Ohlemann, Friedrich Wilhelm Max (? - ?) German ophthalmologist from Minden, Germany. Ohlemann seems not to have had an academic career, but was rather a practitioner. Nevertheless, he wrote the first book on ocular therapeutics since Carl Ferdinand Graefe's *Repertorium Augenärztlicher Heilmittel* (1817): *Augenärztliche Therapie für Ärzte und Studierende*. Wiesbaden 1896 (American edition Philadelphia 1899). *Die Farbenblindheit und ihre Diagnose* Braunschweig 1897.



Yoshiakira Ohnishi

Ohnishi, Yoshiakira (1865-1932) Japanese ophthalmologist, the first Professor and Professor Emeritus of Kyushu Imperial University (presently Kyushu University). He studied at Tokyo University, but before finishing the course, he entered the University of Halle in 1885, and then studied at the University of Tübingen under Prof. A. →Nagel. He received the degree Dr. Med. from the latter University (thesis: *Retinitis mit Bildung langer Streifen und Straenge in den tieferen Schichten der Retina, Retinitis striata*: Inaugural Dissertation Tübingen 1890). On his homecoming in 1890, he was appointed as the Professor of Ophthalmology of Okayama Medical School (presently Okayama University). In 1893, he started to publish "GANKA ZASSHI: Journal of Ophthalmology" with →ASAYAMA Ikujiro, →OGATA Shyujiro, →INOUE Tsutai and 10 other Ophthalmologist, and he served as the Chief Editor. This was the first Professional Journal in Japan, and later continued as the *Journal of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society*. He then moved to Tokyo in 1895 and founded the Ohnishi Eye Hospital and trained many ophthalmologists. He thought that Japan needed an Ophthalmological Society similar to the Heidelberg Society for the advancement of Ophthalmology, and together with →KAWAKAMI Genjiro and →SUDA Takuji, he persuaded Prof. →KOMOTO Jujiro to serve as the President of the New Society. Thus, the Japanese Ophthalmological Society held the Inaugural Congress in February 27, 1897. Dr. Ohnishi worked as the Chief Editor of the Journal of the Society from 1897 for 30 years to 1928: the Editorship was then transferred to ISIHARA Shinobu. In 1905 Fukuoka Medical College was founded as a Faculty of Kyoto Imperial University and he was invited to be the First Professor of Ophthalmology and Department Chairman. He served as the Director of the Hospital in 1906-1911. He was the President of the 12th Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society in 1908. At this Congress TAKAYASU Mikito reported on a young female patient with peculiar morphology of the retinal vessels: this disease was later called *Takayasu's disease*. Ohnishi discussed at the Congress that he saw similar case with the radial arterial pulsation undetectable. Later, this disease was also called Takayasu-Ohnishi Syndrome (Duke-Elder: *System of Ophthalmology*). Dr. Ohnishi was seriously concerned in the increase of myopia and he wrote many books and submitted an advice to the Government in 1897 to use simplified and large letters in school textbooks. Thus, the Government Decree was issued to avoid small letters in School textbooks. Kyushu Imperial University was founded in 1919 and he continued to work as the Professor until retirement in 1926. He trained many capable ophthalmologists; they include →OCHI Sadami, →HIROSE Kinnoyuke, →TAMURA Shigemi and many others. In recognition of his outstanding contribution, the Government conferred on him the posthumous decoration of The Second Order of the Sacred Treasures. (SM)

Ohnishi, Yoshitaka (1942-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of Ophthalmology of Wakayama Medical College, Graduate School of Medicine. He was born as a grandson of OHNISHI Yoshiakira, cousin of OHNO Shinji. He graduated from Kyushu University in 1967 and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. →IKUI Hiroshi: he received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1973 (thesis: *Tissue culture of the neuroretina. Fine structure of aggregates of cells dissociated from chick embryonic retina*, Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 18:392,1974). He made further investigations as a visiting scientist in 1977-1979 at the National Eye Institute, National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, MD, U.S.A.

with Dr. Toichiro Kuwabara. He studied morphology of the retina, ciliary body and trabecular meshwork using the techniques of freeze fracture and electron microscopic autoradiography (*Effects of pilocarpine and paracentesis on occluding junctions between the nonpigmented ciliary epithelial cells*. Exp. Eye Res. 32: 635, 1981; *Autoradiographic localization of [35S] sulfate and [3H]-glucosamine in the hamster ciliary epithelium*. Exp. Eye Res. 36: 247, 1983; *Localization of [3H]-glucosamine and [35S]-sulfate in the hamster retina - Light and electron microscopic autoradiography*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 27: 119, 1983; *Distribution of [35S]-sulfate and [3H]-glucosamine in the angular region of the hamster*. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 24: 697, 1983). He served as the Assistant Professor of the Department of Ophthalmology, Faculty of Medicine, Kyushu University (1983-1995), and is the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of the Wakayama Medical College since 1995. His professional assignments are Councillor (1995-), of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, Councillor (1984-), of the Japanese Neuro-ophthalmology Society, Councillor (1984-), of the Japanese Society for Connective Tissue Research and Councillor (1990-), of the Japanese Association for Ocular Infection. His editorial assignment is on the Editorial Board of the J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. (1997-) and Executive Editor of J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. (1999-). His clinical and research interest is in oncology and retinal diseases, and he has published many papers in these fields. Some examples of recent papers are "*Effects of hematoporphyrin derivative and light on Y79 retinoblastoma cells in vitro*". Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 31: 792, 1990", "*Cancer-associated retinopathy with retinal phlebitis*". Br. J. Ophthalmol. 77: 795, 1993" and "*Capillary blood flow velocity measurements in cystoid macular edema with the scanning laser ophthalmoscope*". Am. J. Ophthalmol. 117: 24, 1994. He is a member of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (1977-), of the American Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery (1989-) and of the International Society for Eye Research (1998-). (Department of Ophthalmology, Wakayama Medical College, 811-1 Kimiidera, Wakayama, Japan 641-8509, Phone: +81-73-441-0648, Fax: +81-73-441-0648, e-mail: ohnishi@wakayama-med.ac.jp)(SM)

Ohno, Shigeaki (1944-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Yokohama City University. He graduated from Hokkaido University in 1970, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. SUGIURA Seiji and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1977 (thesis: *Immunogenetic studies on Behcet's disease*. I. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 78: 1158, 1974; II. *ibid.* 82: 95, 1978). He extended his studies in 1974-1976 as a George and Rosalie Hearst Fellow at the Department of Ophthalmology and also at the Fancis I. Proctor Foundation of the University of California San Francisco (UCSF) and worked with Drs. M. J. Hogan, S. G. Kramer and G. R. O'Connor. He was appointed the Assistant Professor of Hokkaido University in 1978 and was promoted to the present position as above in 1989. He holds many key positions in professional Societies, e.g. Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) (1989-), President of Behcet's Disease Research Committee of the Ministry of Health and Welfare of Japan (1996-), President of the International Ocular Inflammation Society (1998-), Councillor of the Afro-Asian Congress of Ophthalmology (1990-). He is also an active member of the International Uveitis Study Group, and Cordes Eye Society of the UCSF. He is the leading researcher in Japan of the ocular inflammation, immunology, immunogenetics, allergy and medical anthropology, and he has published more than 400 original papers in the field. He delivered special reports to the 83rd and 96th JOS Congresses (*Immunological problems in the eye*, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 83: 1875, 1979; *Immunology and the eye*. *ibid.* 96: 1558, 1992), at the 25th International Congress of Ophthalmology, Rome 1986 (*Immunogenetic studies on ocular diseases*. Acta XXV Concilium Ophthalmol. 144-154, Kugler and Ghedini, 1988) and Samuel Kimura Lecture at UCSF in 1998 (*Recent development in adenovirus ocular infection*). Some recent articles are "Human herpesvirus 8 variants. Lancet 351: 679, 1998" and "*High incidence of glucose intolerance in Vogt-Koyangagi-Harada disease*". Br. J. Ophthalmol. 83: 39, 1999". (Department of Ophthalmology, Yokohama City University, 3-9 Fuku-ura, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama 2336-0004, Japan. phone: +81-4-5787-2681; fax: +81-4-5781-9755, e-mail: ohno@med.yokohama-cu.ac.jp)(SM)

Ohno, Shinji (1933-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Saga Medical School. He was born in Fukuoka as a grandson of Prof. OHNISHI Yoshiakira, and

graduated from Kumamoto University in 1958, studied Ophthalmology at Kyushu University under Prof. →IKUI Hiroshi. He carried out research at the Department of Pharmacology of Kyusyu University and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1967 (thesis: *Pharmacological studies of pupillary reflex dilatation*. Jpn. J. Pharmacol. 15: 91, 1965). He worked as a Research fellow under Otto Lowenstein and Irene Loewenfeld, Department of Ophthalmology, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in New York (*The iris as pharmacologic indicator*. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Monthly 45:69-77,1966). He worked as the Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and then Professor at the Department of Ophthalmology of Kitasato University (1971-1981). He worked as the visiting Professor at Front du Mer Clinique, University of Sciences & Technologies of Oran, Algeria at the request of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (1978 9-'79 10). He was appointed the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Saga Medical School in 1981 and served until retirement in 1999. He serves as a Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1984-) and is on the Board of Trustees of the Japanese Neuro-Ophthalmological Society (1978-), of the Japan Society of Neurovegetative Research and Japanese Society of Ocular Pharmacology. Currently he is working as Professor of the International University of Health and Welfare (2600-1, Kita-Kanemaru, Ootawara City, Tochigi 324-8501) and also as the Director of the Eye Center, Takagi Hospital (141 Sakemi-Urata, Ookawa City, Fukuoka 831-0016). His interest in research has been Neuro-Ophthalmology, Ocular Pharmacology and Strabismology, and he has many publications in this field: e.g. "Drugs affecting iris muscle. in Ed. S. Dikstein *Drugs and Ocular Tissues*, p.288-382, S. Karger, Basel, 1977", "Development of supersensitivity of the pupil in Horner's syndrome. Neuro-Ophthalmol. 11: 241-244,1991" and "Traumatic Horner syndrome without anhidrosis. Journal of Neuro-Ophthalmology 19: 148-151 1999. (e-mail: DZF14024@nifty.ne.jp) (SM)



Ryoko Ohoka

Ohoka, Ryoko (1916-1999) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Toho University. She graduated from the Imperial Women's Medical and Pharmaceutical College (presently Faculty of Medicine of Toho University) in 1940, studied Ophthalmology at Keio University under Prof. UEMURA Misao, and received the degree, Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1951 (thesis: Cerebral circulation and the pressure of the central retinal artery. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 57: 455, 1953) from Keio University. She was appointed the Assistant Professor of Toho University in 1951 and then promoted to be Professor and Chairwoman of the Department of Ophthalmology of the University: she served until retirement in 1982. During her tenure, she served as the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in 1976-1980 and conjointly she performed her duty as the Executive Board Member of Toho University until retirement. She organized and served as the President of the 33rd Congress of the Japanese Society of Clinical Ophthalmology in 1979. She served as the Councillor of many National Societies, e.g. *Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc.*, *Japan Society of Eye Hygiene* (presently *Japan National Society for the Prevention of Blindness*) and the *Japanese Society of Circulation*, Selection Board Member of the *Yoshioka Award* for female doctors, and many others. Her interest in Ophthalmology covered wide areas, e.g. cerebral and ocular circulation, cataract and aqueous biochemistry, ocular movement etc. Some examples of her publications are "Epidemiology of Adenovirus Type 3 pharyngo-conjunctival fever. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 67: 1, 1963", "Record of ocular movement by impedance method. *ibid.* 68: 1171, 1964" and "Aqueous humor dynamics based on the measurement of PCO₂ and pH. *ibid.* 72: 654, 1968". She gave lectures at international meetings, e.g. Cataract-Glaucoma Workshop in U.S.A.1981, at the Second International Conference on Cataract Surgery, Florence 1981 and at the 8th Congress of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology in 1981.(SM)

Ohshima, Sukeyuki (1921-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Tsukuba University. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1945, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. SHOJI Yoshiharu and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1950 (thesis: *Errors in visual acuity test and standardization of brightness*, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 54 Suppl.: 85, 1950; *Accuracy of Landolt Rings*. *ibid.* 54 Suppl.: 95, 1950). He was appointed Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology at Tokyo Medical and Dental University in 1953 under Prof. OHTSUKA Jin, and then he was invited to be the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Tsukuba University in 1976 and served until his retirement in 1985. He is the leading expert in physiological optics, visual function and

refraction, and is one of the Founding Members of the Japanese Society of Ophthalmological Optics and served as the President in 1986-1990 and organized its Annual Congress as the President in 1981. He served the Japanese Ophthalmological Society as a Councillor, and is an Honorary Member of these two Societies. During 1962-1964, the Ministry of Education organized a research team under Prof. HAGIWARA Hogara on "Evaluation of Visual Acuity", and he worked as the core member of the team. He published many original papers including "A semi-automatic refractometer with a TV monitor allowing one position measures of ametropia: Springer Series in Optical Sciences 41; Advances in Diagnostic Visual Optics (ed.) Greinin G. et al.: p. 43-51, Springer Verlag, 1983" and "Visual acuity testing – the basis and the clinical applications. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc.91: 27-47, 1987.(SM)

Ohta, Yasuo (1927-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Medical University. Born as the 4th generation in an Ophthalmology family, he graduated from Tokyo Medical University in 1950, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. UMAZUME Kakichi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1957 (thesis: *Studies on the acquired anomalous color vision* Report I. *On the color vision of the degeneration pigmentosa retinae*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 61:950, 1957; Report II. *The relation between normal vision to the central small field and acquired blue-yellow color blindness*. ibid. 61: 969, 1957; Report III. *The trial central scotometer*. ibid. 61: 976, 1957; Report IV. *On the color vision of the acquired color anomalous under the low luminance*. ibid. 61: 1666, 1957). He made extensive investigations with Prof. UMAZUME K. on color vision and developed the Tokyo Medical College (TMC) Color test chart. He was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology of Tokyo Medical University in 1978 and served until his retirement in 1992. He is the leading expert in Color Science and served as the President of the Color Science Association of Japan (1988). He has long been a member of the International Research Group on Color Vision Deficiency under the auspices of the International Council of Ophthalmology (1971-1994) (present International Colour Vision Society, ICVS) and he is an Honorary Member of the ICVS. He served the Japanese Ophthalmological Society as a Councillor (1975-1992), the Japanese Society of Ophthalmological Optics as the Auditor (1997). He is the author of "*Normal and Defective Color Vision*. Kanehara Publ. Co. 1990" and he contributed a chapter "*Physiology of Color Vision*. *Handbook of Color Science*, 2nd Edition, Tokyo University Press. 1998".(SM)



Jin Ohtsuka

Ohtsuka, Jin (1911-1986) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Medical and Dental University. He was a graduate of Tokyo University in 1935 and a student of Prof. →ISHIHARA Shinobu; he received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1940 through studies on myopia (Comparison of refractive state of uni-ovular twins, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 46:1744,1942). He was the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology at the Tokyo Medical and Dental University from 1946 to 1977. He constructed an instrument to project a very thin beam of X-ray whereby he determined the axial length of many eyes, with particular reference to myopia (J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 55:100,1951). He conducted extensive studies of the cause of myopia and published many papers on this subject. He was the President of the 4th Congress of the Japan Contact Lens Society in 1961 and of the 2nd Congress of the Japan Ophthalmological Optics in 1966. He was also the President of the 21st Congress of the Japanese Society of Clinical Ophthalmology in 1967 and of the 78th Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society in 1974. (SM)

Ohtsuki, Hiroshi (1946-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Okayama University. He graduated from Okayama University in 1971 and studied ophthalmology at that university under Prof.→OKUDA Kanji and Prof.→MATSUO Nobuhiko. He received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in June 1978 from Okayama University (thesis: *Studies on Suppression Scotoma*. Part 1. *suppression scotoma in esotropia with abnormal retinal correspondence*. Folia. Ophthalmol. Jpn. 28: 1674, 1977. *Studies on Suppression Scotoma*. Part 2. *microtropia, small angle esotropia and anisometropic amblyopia*. Folia. Ophthalmol. Jpn. 29: 703, 1978. *Studies on Suppression Scotoma*. Part 3. *Suppression scotoma in microtropia*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 83: 212, 1979). As a research fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, he carried out research work at the Department of Ophthalmology,

Stadtkrankenhaus Kassel, from 1980 to 1982 under Prof. Wolfram Aust in West Germany. On his return home, he served as the Assistant Professor, Department of Ophthalmology, Faculty of Medicine, Okayama University (1983-1997); then he was promoted and has been in the present position as above since April 1997. He has been working in the field of strabismology and neuro-ophthalmology, and some examples of his many publications are “*Distribution of efferent neurons projecting to the tectum and cerebellum in the rat prepositus hypoglossi nucleus*” (Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 33: 1567, 1992) and “*Intraoperative adjustable suture surgery for bilateral superior oblique palsy*” (Ophthalmology 101: 188, 1994). He received the Yuge Award from the Japanese Association of Strabismus and Amblyopia in 1984 for the excellence of his work. (*Unterschiedliche Reaktionen von Patienten mit Strabismus concomitans unter prismatischem Schielwinkelausgleich*. Kin Mbl. Augenheilkd. 181: 453, 1982). He is a Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1989-), and is on the Editorial Board of the Journal of Strabismus (1998-). (Department of Ophthalmology, Okayama, University School of Medicine, 2-5-1 Shikata-cho, Okayama, 700-7885, Japan, phone: +81-86-223-7151, fax:+81-86-222-5059)(SM)

Ohzu, Hitoshi (1932-) Japanese engineer working in Applied Optics and Physiological Optics, Professor of the Faculty of Science and Engineering of Waseda University since 1969. He graduated from Waseda University in 1953 and carried out postgraduate studies at Technical University of Vienna, Austria: he received his Dr. techn. Degree from this University in 1959. He has many publications that include “*Optical modulation by the isolated human fovea*. Vision Res. 12:245, 1972” and “*Behind the scenes of virtual reality vision and motion*, Proc. IEEE, 84:No.5: 782,1996”. He served as the President of the Optical Society of Japan, the Society of Ophthalmological Optics Japan and International Society of Optics within Life Sciences. He is a fellow of Optical Society of America and serves as Japan’s representative to ISO/TC172/SC7 Ophthalmic Optics and Instruments. (Department of Applied Physics. School of Science and Engineering, Waseda University,3-4-1 Okubo, Shinjyuku-ku, Tokyo, 169-8555, Japan; phone: 81-3-5286-3225, fax: 81-3-3200-2567, e-mail: ohzu@mn.waseda.ac.jp)(SM)

Oishi, Shyozo (1909-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Yamaguchi University, Director Emeritus of Ehime Rosai Hospital (National Hospital under the Ministry of Labor). He graduated from Manchuria Medical School (presently China Medical University, Shenyang) in 1935, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. →FUNAISHI Shinichi and he submitted a thesis to Kyoto University and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1941 (thesis: *series of studies of trachoma*: J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 43: 1129, 1939; *ibid.* 44: 630, 1940; *ibid.* 44: 815, 1940; *ibid.* 44: 2446, 1940; *ibid.* 45: 356, 1941). He served the Medical School as the Assistant Professor from 1944 and after the end of World War II he continued to serve the Medical School until 1948. He returned to Japan and was appointed the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Yamaguchi University in 1950 where he worked until 1968. He summarized his research in “*Zur Entwicklung und Aetiologie des Trachomas*”, Bull. Yamaguchi Medical School, 1: 1953. During his tenure, he served as the Director of the University Hospital (1955-1958) and the Board of Directors of the University (1967-1968). He was invited to be the Director of Ehime Rosai Hospital in 1968 and worked in this position until 1984. His research interest covered wide areas of Ophthalmology and he and his students published more than 370 original papers. His main interest has, however, been occupational eye problems, and he is the author of “*Eye and Hygiene*, Vol. 4, *Handbook of Ophthalmology of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society* (JOS), Kanehara Publ. Co. Tokyo, 1955”. He is an Honorary Member of the JOS and of the Japanese Society of Occupational Medicine and Traumatology. In recognition of his meritorious service, the Government of Japan conferred on him the Third Order of the Sacred Treasures in 1981.(SM)

Okada, Tokindo S. (1927-) Japanese Developmental Biologist studied differentiation and molecular biology of lens cells. He graduated from the Faculty of Science of Kyoto University. After having spent four years as a special fellow at the Postgraduate School, he was appointed as an Instructor, Assistant Professor and then full Professor at the same University in 1967. He was granted the Doctor of Science in 1960 from Kyoto University for his paper on the studies of the development of amphibian digestive tract. During this period he spent two years at the Institute of Animal Genetics, the University of Edinburgh,

U. K. as a McCauley Research Fellow and one year at the Department of Embryology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Baltimore, USA, as a Carnegie Fellow. In 1984, he assumed a post of Director-General at the National Institute for Basic Biology in the Okazaki National Research Institutes, Okazaki, Japan. He was promoted to the President of the Institutes in 1989 to hold the post another two years. In 1991 he retired from all the jobs of National Organizations and then assumed the Directorship of the new private organization of Biohistory Research Hall. When he organized his new research group of Developmental Biology at Kyoto University, he chose two main subjects, one of which was the differentiation of Vertebrate's lens (other being the mechanism of cell adhesion). Such promising eye researchers like Goro Eguchi (now Kumamoto Univ.), Kunio Yasuda (now Nara Institute of Technology), Hisato Kondoh (now Osaka Univ.) joined lens studies of this group. Among Okada's contributions of lens studies, there is a discovery and a proposal of the concept of transdifferentiation in retina-lens system. His group was one of the pioneers of cloning and sequencing of crystalline (mostly delta) genes as well as demonstrating lens-specific expression of the genes by microinjecting the cloned genes into cultured cells. His monograph entitled "*Transdifferentiation - Flexibility in Cell Differentiation*" (1991, Clarendon Press, Oxford) is a review of all the examples of the occurrence of cell-type switch so far reported, but its core materials are works of his own group of the retina-lens system. By his research contributions of differentiation related to the lens, he was awarded the Alcon Science Award for Eye Research from Falcon Institute (USA) in 1988. He was a laureate of Harrison Prize from the International Society of Developmental Biologists in 1989. From the Japanese Government, he was given an honorable title of "*Person with Cultural Merits*" (1995) and was decorated with the medal of "*The Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Star*" (1998). Okada has worked as an Editor or Editor-in-Chief of many international journals of Developmental Biology. He served as a President of the International Society of Developmental Biologists (1982-1986) and also as a Vice-President of the International Union of Biological Sciences (1991-1996). He is a member of the International Society of Eye Research since the very beginning of this organization. He holds a title of Professor Emeritus of Kyoto University, the National Institute of Basic Biology and the Graduate University for Advanced Studies (Japan). (Director JT Biohistory Research Hall, 1-1 Murasaki-cho, Takatsuki, Osaka 569-1125, Japan. Phone: +81-726-81-9745, fax: +81-726-81-9758, e-mail: Tokindo.Okada@ims.brh.co.jp)(SM)

Okamura, Ryoichi (1931-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Kumamoto University. He graduated from Kumamoto University in 1956, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. →SUDA Keiu and Assistant Prof. →MITSUI Yukihiko and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1961 (thesis: *Study of Pharyngoconjunctival Fever*, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 64:96, 1960). He worked during 1969-1971 with Prof. Johannes W. →Rohen at the Department of Anatomy of University of Marburg (*Elektronenmikroskopische Untersuchungen ueber die Rubeosis iridis*. Albrecht v. Graefes Arch. klin. exp. Ophthalmol., 182:53, 1971 *Elektronenmikroskopische Untersuchungen ueber die Altersveraenderungen der menschlichen Iris* Albrecht v. Graefes Arch. klin. exp. Ophthalmol. 186:249, 1973, *Elektronenmikroskopische Untersuchungen ueber die Strukturellen Veraenderungen der menschlichen Iris beim Glaukom*. Albrecht v. Graefes Arch. klin. exp. Ophthalmol., 186:271, 1973). He was appointed Assistant Professor of Kumamoto University in 1973 and was promoted to Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology in 1974: he served in this position until 1994. He has been a Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, Japanese Society of Neuro-ophthalmology and is an Honorary Member of these Societies. He has many original papers in the field of neuro-ophthalmology and ocular infection and some examples are "*Purification and characterization of four proteases from a clinical isolate of serratia marcescens kums 3958*. J. Bacteriol. 157: 225, 1984" and "*Disturbances of accommodation in Minomata disease: a neuropathological study of methylmercury toxicity in common marmoset monkeys*. Neuro-ophthalmology 13: 331, 1993". He is interested in the History of Ophthalmology and a recent publication is the detailed biography of Dr. Tada →URATA. He is a member of the Japanese Society for the History of Medicine. (e-mail: FZT03061@nifty.ne.jp).(SM)

Okinami, Satoshi (1947-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Saga Medical School. He graduated from Kyoto University in 1972, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. TSUKAHARA Isamu and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1981 (thesis: *Kuhnt intermediary tissue as a barrier between the optic nerve and retina*, Albrecht v. Graefes Arch. klin. exp. Ophthalmol. 201:57, 1976) He was Assistant Director in the Department of Ophthalmology, Tenri Hospital from 1984 to 1987, Assistant Professor of the Department of Ophthalmology Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University from 1988 to 1991, and Associate Professor of the Department of Ophthalmology, Saga Medical School from 1991 to July 1999. He worked at the Department of Ophthalmology, University of California San Francisco from 1994 to 1995 as a Visiting Associate Professor. He has been in the present position as above since August 1999. He is a Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1999-), of Japan Glaucoma Society (1994-) and an Executive Director of the Japanese Society of Ocular Inflammation (1998-). His research interest is uveitis, glaucoma and vitreoretinal diseases, and some examples of his many publications are "Treatment of pars planitis with cryotherapy, Ophthalmologica 202: 180, 1991", "Juvenile retinal detachment, Ophthalmologica 194: 95, 1987". Besides being a member of many Japanese professional Societies, he is a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology, International Society for Eye Research and New York Academy of Sciences. (Department of Ophthalmology, Saga Medical School. Nabeshima 5-1-1, Saga, 849-8501, Japan. phone: +81-9-5234-2384, fax: +81-9-5233-3696, e-mail: okinami@post.saga-med.ac.jp)(SM)

O'Kinealy, Lieutenant Colonel Frederick (1875-1940) British ophthalmologist and Aurist. O'Kinealy had a distinguished career in the Indian Medical Service. Educated at Beaumont and St. Bartholomew's Hospital he qualified in 1888 and, after winning the prize in pathology at Netley in 1891, he joined the I.M.S. He saw active service in the Tirah Campaign and towards the end of 19th century became resident surgeon of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta. O'Kinealy was surgeon to the Viceroy and later surgeon superintendent of his old hospital. He was appointed Chief Medical Officer to the Duke of Windsor, when, as Prince of Wales, he spent a season in India in 1921. In Calcutta he was well known as an ophthalmologist and aurist. He became a Life Member of the Ophthalmological Society from 1889 and at times contributed papers to its Transactions. He also published a good many papers in the Indian journals. He was a member of the Appeal Board of the India Office. BJO 24,420, 1940

Okisaka, Shigekuni (1939-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, National Defense Medical College. He graduated from Juntendo University in 1964, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. →NAKAJIMA Akira and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1969 (thesis: *The study on transparent ocular tissue – Biological changes of cornea and lens in organ culture of rabbit anterior segment*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 73: 868, 1969). He further studied Ophthalmic Pathology at Harvard Medical School under Prof. D. G. Cogan and T. Kuwabara (1970-1972), at the National Eye Institute, U. S. A. under Dr. T. Kuwabara (1972-1974) and at Melbourne University (1974-1975). Some examples of his publications during these periods are "Selective destruction of the pigmented epithelium in the ciliary body. Science 184: 1298, 1974", "The effects of laser photocoagulation in the retinal capillaries. Am. J. Ophthalmol. 80: 591, 1975" and "The effects of prostaglandin E₁ on the ciliary epithelium and the drainage angle of cynomolgus monkeys: a light- and electron-microscopic study. Exp. Eye Res. 22: 141, 1976". He has been in the present position since 1982. He has held key positions in Japanese Societies: Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1982-present), President of the Japanese Ophthalmic Pathology Society (1997-present) and Councillor of the Japan Glaucoma Society (JGS) (1982-present); he organized, as the President, the 9th Congress of the JGS (1998). He is also the President of the International Society of Ophthalmic Pathology (1996-2000). He has published 576 original papers in National and International Journals and has written many books. His main interest in research has been ophthalmic pathology and some examples of his recent papers are "Comparative histopathological study of free-running mode and continuous wave Nd:YAG laser photocoagulation of monkey retina and choroid. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol.

335: 233, 1911” and “*Apoptosis in retinal ganglion cell decrease in human glaucomatous eyes*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol 41:84, 1997”. He wrote an “*Atlas and textbook of ocular histopathology*”, Bunkodo, Tokyo, 1992”. (Department of Ophthalmology, National Defense Medical College, 3-2 Namiki, Tokorozawa, Saitama, 359-8513, Japan. phone+81-4-2995-1211(ext. 2333); fax: +81-4-2993-5332) (SM)

Okuda, Kanji (1910-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Okayama University, Director Emeritus of Okayama National Hospital. He graduated from Okayama University in 1936, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. →HATA Bunpei. He conducted research at the Department of Pathology under Prof. Tamura, and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1943 (thesis: *Comparison of 4 types of Hamasaki ketoenol granules in the retina of various species*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 46: 233, 1942, *Effects of dark adaptation on the Hamasaki ketoenol granules of the retina*, *ibid.* 47: 553, 1943, *Hamasaki ketoenol granules in compound eye*. *ibid.* 48:225, 1944). He was drafted during the World War II and was detained by the Soviets during 1945-1948: he performed health checks on Japanese prisoners. On his return home in 1948, he was made the Head of the Eye Clinic of Okayama National Hospital, but shortly afterwards he was invited to Okayama University in 1952 as the Assistant Professor. He was then promoted to the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology in 1964: he served in this position until 1973. He moved the same year as the Director to the Okayama National Hospital and served until 1980. He is a leader in Ophthalmic Pathology and founded the Ophthalmic Pathology Research Group in 1966 that provided a forum for Ophthalmic Pathologists in Japan. He organized, as the President, the 76th Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS). He is an Honorary Member of the JOS and the Japanese Society of Clinical Electron Microscopy. His research interest have been in Ophthalmic Pathology, in particular, attention to electron microscopy, and he has many publications, e.g. “*Electron microscopic studies of ocular tissues – observation of visual cells by ultrathin sections*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 58: 1127, 1954, “*Electron microscopic studies of vertebrate retina*, special report to the 65th Congress of JOS, *ibid.* 65: 2127, 1961” and “*Electron microscopic observations of the pigment epithelium of vertebrate animals*, Jpn. J. Ophthalmol.6: 76, 1962”. He is the author of the book “*Introduction to Ophthalmic Pathology*. Igakushoin Tokyo 1964” and “*Sclera*” in the *Handbook of Clinical Ophthalmology*, Kanehara Publ. Tokyo 1972”. In recognition of his distinguished service, the Government of Japan conferred on him the Second Order of the Sacred Treasures in 1982.(SM)

Okuzawa, Yasumasa (1940-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Director of Okuzawa Eye Clinic, Associate Faculty of Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine. He was born as the 4th generation in an Ophthalmology family and graduated from Osaka Medical University in 1965. He studied Ophthalmology at the Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine under Prof. YUGE Tshunekazu. He is the leading expert in the History of Ophthalmology in Japan and collects old documents, instruments and books and made a very extensive museum of the *History of Ophthalmology*. He is a Councillor of the Japanese Society of History of Medicine and wrote books, e.g. “*Commoners belief for medical remedies*”. Shibunkaku Publ. 1991” and “*Japanese tales as seen by a foreigner: Fuso Chawa: Japanische Sagen, Legenden und Maerchen der Japaner, by Junker von Langegg*, Shibunkaku, 1993”. He is the author of the Chapter “*History of Ophthalmology. System of Ophthalmology*, Vol. 1, Nakayama Publ. Co. 1993” and “*History of Colour vision deficiency in Japan and Ophthalmology awakens in Asia. 40 years of Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology*. Ed. Lim et al. p. 85, 1999”. He is also the co-author of “*History of Ophthalmology in Japan*, Centennial publication of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, 1997”. Furthermore, he is a member of Japanese Society of Mycology and published a book “*The roots and dialect of Japanese mushroom names*. Yama-to-Keikoku, Publ. 1998”. (Okuzawa Eye Clinic: 72-13 Chiyoharacho Katura Nisikyoku Kyoto 615-8085, Japan. fax: +81-7-5392-9651).(SM)

Olbers, Heinrich Wilhelm Matthias, (1758-1840) German physician and astronomer born Arbergen near Bremen, Germany. Olbers received his M.D. in 1780 with the thesis *De oculi mutationibus internis* at the University of Göttingen, where he had also studied mathematics and physics. In 1781 he settled in Bremen, where he practiced general medicine and ophthalmology until 1820, thereafter devoting himself to astronomy, a

science to which he made valuable theoretical and observational contributions. He received, in 1830, the *Dr.med.h.c.* title from the universities of Berlin, Bonn and Copenhagen. In his above mentioned doctoral dissertation he explains how the eye adapts to a change in focus by changing the shape of the eyeball; much later it was discovered that only the lens changes shape. Albert. JPW

Oldham, Charles James (1846-1907). British ophthalmologist of Hove, England. He was once vice-president of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, and for a long time surgeon to the Sussex Eye Hospital. He wrote almost nothing, but was a good operator. Oldham devised an ophthalmoscope which he first presented at the International Ophthalmological Congress (London 1872). A second model was presented 1886. He was fond of music and made a collection of valuable musical instruments, among which were four Stradivarii which he, except one, left to the British Museum. At the time of his death he was president of the Brighton Sacred Harmonic Society. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p. 8477-8478. Schett/Keeler The Ophthalmoscope, Vol.1, p.265-266.

Olivar-Santos, Evangeline (1941-) Filipino Ophthalmologist, Clinical Instructor of the University of the Philippines, College of Medicine (UPCM) Department of Ophthalmology; Researcher IV at the Institute of Ophthalmology, UP Manila. She graduated from UPCM in 1965, had training at the UP College of Medicine Department of Ophthalmology and finished a Master Course (in Hospital Administration) at the UP College of Public Health in 1981. She had postgraduate training at the University of London International Centre for Eye Health, where she received the Diploma in Community Eye Health (London) in 1984. She is conducting research at the Institute of Ophthalmology UP and has published many papers; e.g. "Sucrose studies in-vitro denudation of rabbit corneal endothelium a role of disappearance of sucrose C-14 from the rabbit eye." Philp. J. Ophthalmol. 6: (No.3), 1974, "Primary Eye Care Trainor's Manual", Manila Department of Health, 1990, "Second National Survey of Blindness." Institute of Ophthalmology, 1994 and "Report on the Development of a National Primary Eye Care system in Cambodia", 1997. (Institute of Ophthalmology, University of the Philippines Manila, PGH Compound Taft Avenue, Manila, phone/fax: 63-2-524-7119, e-mail: eosantos@pworld.net.ph.) (SM)

Oliver, Charles Augustus (1853-1911). American Philadelphia ophthalmologist, one of the authors of Norris and Oliver's "Text-Book of Ophthalmology," and one of the editors of Norris and Oliver's "System of Diseases of the Eye." Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, a son of Dr. George Powell Oliver (the founder and first president of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia) he moved in very early childhood with his parents to Philadelphia. He received the degrees of A. B. and A.M at the Philadelphia Central High School, and the degree of M. D. in 1876 from the University of Pennsylvania. Having served a year as resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital, he was appointed clinical clerk to Dr. William F. Norris, professor of ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania. From 1890 until his death he was attending surgeon and secretary to the surgical staff at the Wills Eye Hospital. In 1894 he was made ophthalmic surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital. He was appointed associate clinical professor of ophthalmology in the Woman's Medical College in 1897, and full clinical professor in 1906. He was for a time consulting ophthalmologist to the Friends' Asylum for the Insane and to the State Hospital for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania. He was a member of fifty-six scientific societies in America, and of thirty-three abroad. Dr. Oliver's books were left to Harvard University and to the University Club of Philadelphia. His pictures were bequeathed to Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. His estate, outside his books and pictures, consisted of only \$15,000.00 for he had been very generous. Of this amount one third was given to the Wills Eye Hospital, another for the foundation of a prize in ophthalmology, while the remainder went to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia for the purchase of ophthalmologic journals. Oliver's writings were very numerous. The journal articles alone, inclusive of abstracts and reviews are said to amount to "several hundred." His most important literary services, however, in addition to those rendered in connection with the "Text-Book" and the "System," are these: 1. Translated and edited the English editions of Ohlemann's "Ocular Therapeutics." 2. Translated and edited Baudry's "Injuries to the Eye in their Medico-Legal Aspects." 3. Translated and edited Donders's "Essay on the Nature and Consequences of Anomalies of Refraction." 4. "Paracentesis, Keratotomy.

Conjunctivoplasty, and Some Other Operations on the Eye." 5., *A description of some of the most important ophthalmic methods employed for the recognition of nerve disease*" Philadelphia 1895; and co-authored with William Campbell Posey: „*Sajous Annual 1895: Ophthalmology*“ Philadelphia 1895. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11, p. 8479-8481 Albert: Source Book of Ophthalmology, p. 247

Omar b. Junus al-Harrani (10th century) A distinguished Cordovan physician, chiefly remembered today because of the fact that, together with his brother Ahmad, he studied the diseases of the eye under, Ibn Wasif at Bagdad for almost 22 years--941 to 963 A. D. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11, p. 8482

Omodei, Carlo, Giuseppe Annibale (1779-1840) Italian surgeon, ophthalmologist, and medical lexicographer. Born at Cilavegna, near Vigenano, Sardinia, he received his medical degree at Pavia in 1800. After a scientific journey through Germany and Austria, he settled as surgeon at Milan. In 1804 he became Major Physician at the Milan Military Hospital, a position which he held for ten years. From 1817 till 1840, the year of his death. He edited the *Annali di Medicina*. Omodei's only ophthalmic writing is entitled "*Cenni sull' Ottalmia Contagiosa d'Egitto e sulla Propagazione in Italia*" (Milan, 1816; Germ. trans. by Wolf, Frankfurt a. M., 1820). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11, p. 8482

Onfray, René (1877-1968) French ophthalmologist. Onfray was born, the son of a physician in Flers, in the Normandy, France. Onfray studied medicine in Paris, soon, attracted by ophthalmology, he became assistant to Rochon-Duvigneaud with whom he worked many years. A hard worker, he was chosen by the French Society of Ophthalmology to become their general secretary in 1922. Onfray wrote with G. Tessier *L'Œil du Praticien* Paris 1912, and collaborated with Baillart's *Traité d'ophtalmologie*. JPW

Ong, Sze Guan (1958-) Singaporean Ophthalmologist from the Singapore National Eye Centre. Graduated from National University of Singapore with M.B., B.S. in 1982. He received his postgraduate degree in 1988 from the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (FRCS). In 1992 he was Research Fellow at Cornell University Medical College where he studied vitreoretinal surgery under Professor Stanley Chang. His research interest includes publications on perfluorocarbon liquids and studies on intravitreal hyaluronidase (Vitrase) for vitreous haemorrhage. He is presently Senior Consultant and Director of Education at the Singapore National Eye Centre since 1995. He served as President of the Ophthalmological Society of Singapore in 1996-1998. Currently he is a member of the Specialist Training Committee of the Ministry of Health of Singapore. (Dr Ong Sze Guan, Singapore National Eye Centre, 11 Third Hospital Avenue, Singapore 168751. Phone: (65) 2277255; Fax: (65) 2277290; e-mail: snecosg@pacific.net.sg)

Oren, Samuel Leo (1879-1918) American ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist of Lewistown, Ill., who gave much promise. He was born at Laporte, La., and having attended Upper Iowa University at Fayette IA., he entered the Barnes Medical College, at St. Louis, Mo., at a very early age, and there received his medical degree in 1899, being only twenty years old. Later he took a year's graduate course in the medical department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, IA.. For a time he practiced at Davis, Ill., but moved to Lewistown on Jan. 1, 1903, where he formed a partnership with his father, Dr. S. A. Oren. He received his commission as first lieutenant in the medical corps of the U. S. Army on Aug. 18, 1917, and embarked for overseas in July, 1918. He died on duty in France, presumably of collapse following ambulant typhoid fever, and was buried with military honors in an American graveyard at Clermont-Ferrand (France) AJO 1919, 2:460

Oribasius (326AD-403AD) A famous Pergamene physician, who became the body physician to Julian the Apostate. Born at Pergamos 326 A. D., he studied in Alexandria, and settled as physician in Athens. While here he received his appointment to Julian, who afterwards became emperor. The physician accompanied his ruler on the expedition into Gaul, and, later, into Persia. After the death of Julian, Oribasius was so mistreated by Valentinianus and Valen (the successor of Julian) that he fled to the Barbarian Goths. Here his reputation as a doctor became so great that he was recalled to Byzantium, restored to his former honors, and given back his property. He died in 403. His writings were as follows: 1. *Medical Collections*. Prepared by request of the Emperor Julian. (This consists

of a compilation from the writings of all the Greek physicians of any consequence, beginning with Hippocrates. Every extract in the book, moreover, has attached thereto the name of the author from whose writings it was extracted.) 2. *The Synopsis*. This is merely a synopsis of the more important passages in the "Medical Collections," made for the benefit of his son, Eustachius. 3. *On Household Remedies*. This work was dedicated to the author's friend, Eunapius, and the educated laity. All these works contain ophthalmologic passages which (though none, as a matter of course, is original with Oribasius) are still of great importance as completing our knowledge of some of the numerous authors from whom the passages are taken. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p. 9191-9192

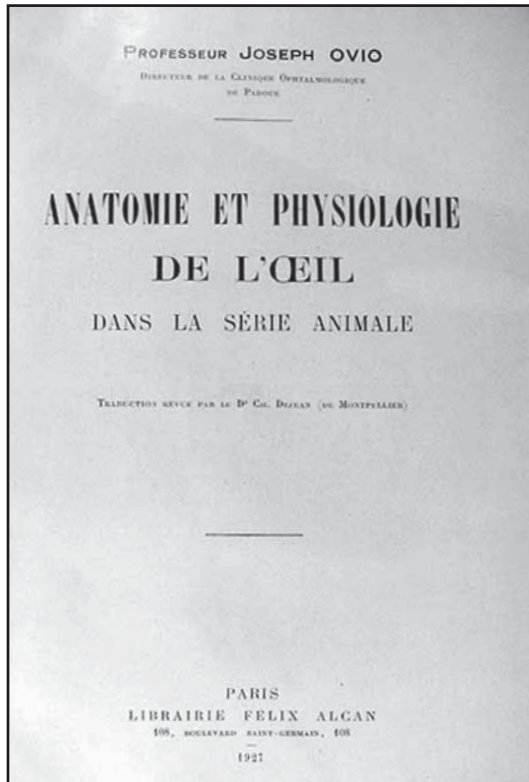
Orzalesi, F. (1906-1970) Italian ophthalmologist, Professor of ophthalmology in Milan. Orzalesi was born in Florence, where he studied medicine, receiving his degree in 1930. He was first assistant at the anatomical institute of the University of Florence until 1932, later at the Eye Clinic until 1938. He was lecturer there from 1935. In 1938 he went to the Eye Clinic of the University of Naples, then, from 1942 at the Clinica Oculistica of the University of Cagliari. He became, 1949, Chairman, and remained on this post until 1956. He successively Chairman at the University of Parma (1958) and Bari (1961). He accepted the chair in Milan where he remained in this post until his death. see *Scritti in Memoria del Prof. F. Orzalesi* Milano 1971. JPW

Oshima, Kenji (1936-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Fukuoka University. He graduated from Kyushu University in 1961, studied Ophthalmology in the Graduate School of Medicine of the University under Prof. →IKUI Hiroshi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1966 (thesis: *Effects of various factors on proliferation of herpes virus*. No.1. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc.69: 691, 1965: No.2. *ibid.* 71: 1211, 1967). He was appointed Assistant Professor of Fukuoka University in 1973 under Prof. MASUDA Yoshiya and was promoted to Professor and Chairman in 1978. While teaching and training young ophthalmologists, he served as the Deputy Director of the University Hospital (1993-1997). He serves the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) as a Councillor (1978-), to the Japanese Society of Intraocular Lens Implant and Refractive Surgery (1985-) and the Japanese Society of Retinal Detachment (1988-) and to the Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Surgeons (1990-) as Executive Director, and as the President to the Japanese Society of Pediatric Ophthalmology (1999-). He is an expert in vitreoretinal diseases and surgery, and published many papers in the field that include "Long-term follow-up visual acuity in eyes with stage 5 retinopathy of prematurity after closed vitrectomy. Am. J. Ophthalmol. 120: 308, 1995" and "Specificity in the progress of vitreoretinal diseases in children. Jpn. J. Clin. Ophthalmol. 50: 237, 1996". (Department of Ophthalmology, Fukuoka University, Nanakuma 7-45-1, Jyonan-ku, Fukuoka, 814-0180. phone: +81-9-2801-1011(ext. 3475-3477); fax: +81-9-2865-4445)(SM)

Osio (1840-1900) Spanish ophthalmologist of Madrid, born at Caracas. He received his medical degree in 1865. He then studied ophthalmology with J.→Michel, →Desmarres, de→Wecker and X.→Galezowski in Paris; with→Critchett, in London; with Albrecht von→Graefe and Julius→Hirschberg, in Berlin; with Hugo→Magnus, in Breslau; and with F.von→Arlt and →Fuchs in Vienna. In 1869 he settled as ophthalmologist in Barcelona, Spain. Here he lectured on ophthalmology till 1881, when he moved to Madrid where he died. His most important ophthalmologic writing is "*L'Oftalmia Purulenta del Recien Nascido*" (Madrid, 1886). He also translated von→Mooren's work, with the title "*Relacion Entre Padecimientos Uterinos y las Afeciones de los Ojos*" (Madrid, 1864). He was one of the founders of the "*Revista de Ciencias Medicas*," American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9196

Otori, Toshifumi (1931-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Kinki University. Born as the son of a scholarly Ophthalmologist in Tokushima, he graduated from Osaka University in 1957, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. →MIZUKAWA Takashi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1962 (thesis: *Studies on the site of electron transfer to triphenyl-tetrazolium chloride in rat liver mitochondria with reappraisal of Nachlas-Sligman's theory*). He extended his study as a Research Fellow at the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute of Johns Hopkins University (1964-1967) and conducted research on the Cornea with Dr. M. E. Langham (*Electrolyte*

Content of the rabbit corneal stroma. Exp. Eye Res. 6: 356, 1967). He was invited in 1974 to the New University, Kinki University, to establish the Department of Ophthalmology and served until his retirement in 1999. He has held many key positions in professional Societies such as Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) (1974-1999), Director of the Japanese Society of Neuro-ophthalmology (1985-) and Councillor of the Japanese Histochemical Association (1980-). He is a Founding member of the Japanese Chapter of the International Society for Eye Research (ISER) and served as an Executive Director to the Japanese Chapter of ISER (1973-) and to the International Perimetric Society (1992-1996). In the early period of his career, he did research on the cornea, but later he worked extensively in the field of Neuro-ophthalmology, and many publications embrace papers on new designs of automated light threshold and flicker perimeters, e.g. "*Central critical fusion frequency in neuro-ophthalmological practice.* ed. Greve E.L. Docum. Ophthalmol. Proceeding Series, 19: 95, 1979". The JOS granted him the Society Award in 1998, and the Award Lecture was given to the 102nd Congress of the JOS: "*Basic and clinical aspects of modern perimetry.* J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 102: 779, 1998". He continues his activities as the Professor at the Life Science Institute of Kinki University. (Life Science Institute, Kinki University, Ohnodai 4-3-7, Osaka-Sayamashi, 589-0023, Japan. phone: +81-7-2366-8853, fax: +81-7-2366-2568)(SM)



Ovio, Giuseppe (1863-1957) Italian ophthalmologist and historian. He was Director of the eye clinic in Padua, and, later in Rome. He wrote: *L'occhio nel Linguaggio Comune*, 2 vols. Roma 1941; *Oculistica pratica*, Milan 1925. He also wrote important ophthalmic historic treatises: *G.B. Morgagni nella Storia dell'Oculistica*, Milano 1890, 2nd ed 1899, 3rd ed 1903 and 4th edition 1921; *La scienza dei colori. Visione dei colori* Milano: Ulrico Hoepli 1927, French translation published in Paris by Alcan *La Vision des Couleurs* 1932; Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye which was translated into French *Anatomie et Physiologie de l'Oeil* Paris 1927; *L'Oculistica di Antonio Scarpa e due Secoli di Storia* (2 vols.) Naples 1936; *Storia dell'Oculistica* (2 vols.) Cuneo 1950 (planned in three volumes, this work is incomplete, the publication having been interrupted by the author's death). JPW

Oye, Raphael see Van Oye

P

Pacini, Filippo (1812-1883) Italian surgeon, who devoted considerable attention to ophthalmology. Born at Pistoja, he there studied medicine and was early distinguished as an original investigator. In 1840 he settled in Pisa, where he was assistant to Prof. Savi. Not finding in Pisa the recognition to which he was entitled, he moved to Florence, where he was made professor of descriptive and artistic anatomy. His most important contribution to ophthalmology was: *Nuove Ricerche Microscopiche sulla Tessitura Intima della Retina nell'uomo* (Bologna, 1845). He was the first in this article to describe the outermost, thin nerve-fibres of the granular layer of the retina. His writings on anatomy and physiology in general are very numerous, and, for the most part, valuable. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12, p.9210. JPW

Pacini, Luigi Torello (1784-) Italian surgeon, born near Lucca, the 39th (!) son of his father, who was three times married. He studied surgery in Lucca, in Pisa and Paris; from 1819 Pacini taught human and comparative anatomy at the Real Lyceum in Lucca, and was chief surgeon to the court from 1837. His main publication was *Riflessioni critiche sullo stato attuale della chirurgia italiana e difesa della stessa* Lucca 1838. Of his many other publications, several deal with ocular pathology: De keratonyxide, dissertatio Lucca 1822; *Lettere sulla lacerazione della cristalloide anteriore intorno ad un aneurisma dell'arteria toracica sopra una doppia pupilla.* Lucca 1826. Albert. JPW

Padiaur, Anton (?- 1902). A Bohemian ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist. The date and the place of his birth are not now ascertainable. Padiaur died, however, at Eger, Bobemia of "blood poisoning," aged either thirty-eight or thirty-nine years. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12, p.9210

Padmanabhan, Vishwanath (1959-) Consultant ophthalmologist, Singapore National Eye Centre. Clinical instructor, National University Hospital, Singapore. Graduate of the University of Melbourne 1984. Studied Ophthalmology at the University of New South Wales under Prof Minas Coroneo and Dr Ivan Goldberg. Research interests include Lid and Ocular Surface Diseases, Cataract and Ocular Vascular Diseases. Papers and presentations in these fields include "Intravenous Streptaokinase for Acute Central Retinal Artery Occulusion ARVO 1997 and "Paediatric BlepharoKeratitis" ARVO 1998. (Dr Vishwanath Padmanabhan: Singapore National Eye Centre, 11 Third Hospital Avenue, Singapore 168751, Singapore. Phone: (65) 2277255; Fax : (65) 2277290; e-mail: snecvp@pacific.net.sg)

Pagenstecher, Alexander (1828-1879) . German ophthalmologist, whose name is inseparably connected with the so-called "Pagenstecher's ointment." Born at Wallau, near Wiesbaden, he studied at Giessen, Heidelberg and Würzburg, at the latter institution receiving his degree in 1849. In 1851 he studied ophthalmology at Paris under Desmarres and Sichel and in 1852 at Berlin. Settling in Wiesbaden, he founded an Eye Infirmary for the Poor, which soon had a great reputation. In 1857 he became court councillor. He published in conjunction with Saemisch (Bonn), Hirschmann (Charkow), and Berlin (Stuttgart), the justly celebrated *Klinische Beobachtungen aus der Augenheilanstalt in Wiesbaden* (Wiesbaden, 1861-62). He was killed while hunting, by the accidental discharge of his gun. Pagenstecher wrote but little. In fact, his only ophthalmologic writing, aside from that already mentioned, was a rather short article entitled "Zur Iridodosis" (Graefe's Archiv, VIII). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9211

Pagenstecher, Hermann (Senior), (1844-1932) German ophthalmologist from Wiesbaden, brother of Alexander P., professor of ophthalmology. Pagenstecher was known far beyond the boundaries of his native land, and counted among his clientele, crowned heads of Europe. He was born in Langenschwalbach and studied in Wiesbaden and in the Universities of Würzburg, Berlin, and Prague. In 1868 he became assistant at the University eye clinic in Greifswald, and in 1869 took a similar position at the Wiesbaden eye clinic with his brother Alexander Pagenstecher. He then spent two lengthy periods of study in London, where he was active at Moorfields Hospital, and devoted himself to the study of pathology. After the death of his brother Alexander, he took over the leadership of two charitable eye institutions in Wiesbaden, where he became extraordinarily active in his specialty. He was the author of numerous papers on ophthalmology and (with C.Ph.Genth) of *Atlas der pathologischen Anatomie des Augapfels* (4 vols) Wiesbaden 1875 (French ed. Paris 1880), which was the earliest atlas of pathological anatomy of the eyeball, and of *Die Operation des grauen Staars in geschlossener Kapsel*, Wiesbaden 1877. His ambidextrous skill was remarkable. He was uniformly amiable and attentive to all his patients, high and low. His recreations were found in the study of nature and of art. He loved to visit the great picture galleries, and accumulated a comprehensive collection of paintings. *Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde* 1932, 89:99; *AJO* 1932,15:974-975

Pagenstecher, Karl (1824-1865) German general practitioner of Elberfeld, Germany, who devoted especial attention to diseases of the eye, and who achieved a considerable reputation as an ophthalmic operator. Born at Nassau a. d. Lahn, a son of the well known physician, Heinrich Pagenstecher, he studied at Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, receiving his medical degree at Berlin in 1845. Having studied ophthalmology at Prague, Vienna, and Paris, he settled in 1847 at Elberfeld where he practiced until he death, at no time, however, relinquishing general practise entirely. For a number of years he spent each summer in study with Albrecht von→Graefe. In 1862 he became Superintendent of the Elberfeld City Hospital. His chief ophthalmic writing is " Ueber Verletzungen der Linsenkapsel, " (Zehender's Klin. Monatsbl.). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p. 9212

Palin, Anthony G. (? – 1986) British ophthalmologist. Palin graduated from Oxford and St.Thomas´ Hospital Medical School in 1934. He was appointed consultant ophthalmologist at Bristol in 1937 and served in the Royal Air Force during the war. On his return to Bristol until his retirement in 1972 he played a major part in establishing the Eye Hospital as one of the best units outside London. In 1970 he received a honorary membership of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.*BJO* 1986; 70:936.

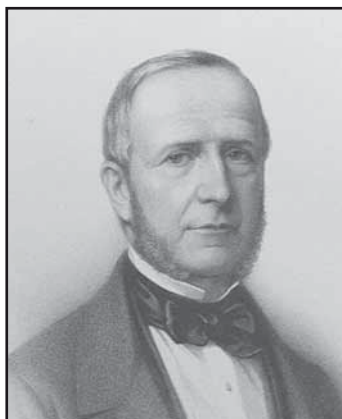
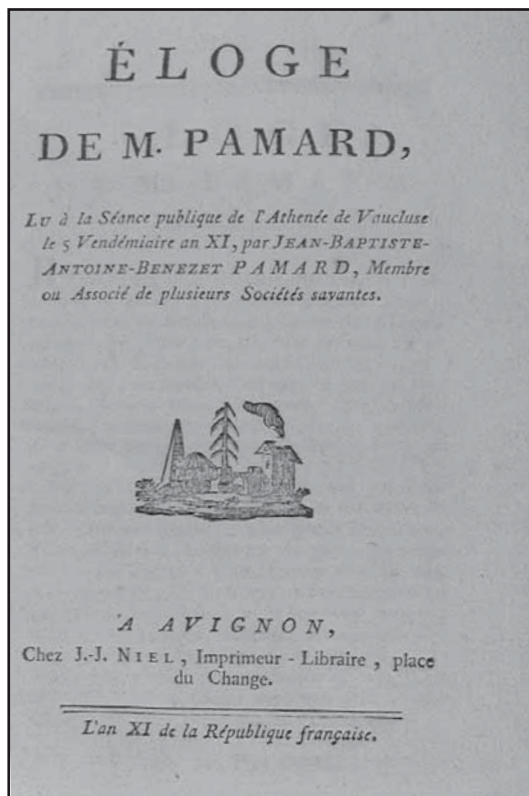
Pallen, Montrose Anderson (1836- ?) American New York gynecologist, who devoted considerable attention to ophthalmology. Born at Vicksburg, Va, son of a well-known gynecologist, Moses Montrose Pallen, he received his medical degree at St. Louis University in 1856. After a number of years spent in graduate work at London, Paris and Berlin, he settled in New York, where he soon became professor of gynecology at New York University. He wrote a number of journal articles on "Iridectomy" and "Corneitis"; also a prize essay, *The Ophthalmoscope* (1858). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9214

Pallucci, Natalis Giuseppe (1719-1797) Austrian Viennese surgeon and ophthalmologist. Born at Florence, Italy, he studied medicine in Italy, was appointed body-surgeon to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, practised for a time in Paris and then moved to Vienna where he became an Imperial Royal Surgeon, and spent the remainder of his life. As a cutter for stone he was unexcelled, but his chief performances were in the field of ophthalmology. Never a convert to the extraction method of dealing with cataract, he invented a very original instrument with which to perform the depression operation. It consisted of a trocar-canula. When the trocar was in place, the device was used to perforate the sclera. As soon, however, as the proper opening had been made, the trocar was withdrawn well back into the tube, leaving in the scleral perforation a blunt-ended canula with which the operation was completed without the slightest fear of injury to the iris or the ciliary body. Pallucci's ophthalmologic writings are as follows: 1. *Description d'un Nouvel Instrument pour Abattre la Cataracte, avec Tout le Succès Possible* (Paris, 1750- German trans., Leipsic, 1752.) 2. *Histoire de l'Operation de la Cataracte Faite à Six Soldats Invalides*. (Paris, 1750.) 3. *Méthode d'Abattre la Cataracte*. (Paris 1752.) 4. *Lettre à M. le Marquis de . . . sur les Opérations de la Cataracte Faites par M. Pallucci*. (Paris, 1751.) 5. *Methodus Curandae Fistulae Lacrymalis*. (Vienna, 1762.) 6. *Descriptio Novi Instrumenti Pro Cura Cataractae*. (Vienna, 1763.) 7. *Della vera e placida maniera di curare la fistula dell'occhio* etc. Florence 1770. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9215.JPW

Palmer, Arthur Worra, II (1861-1915). American ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist of New York City. Born in New York City, he received his early education at the Friends' Seminary and at the City College. The degree of M.D. was received by him in 1883 at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, and that of *Oculi et Auris Chirurgus* at the New York Ophthalmic and Aural College in 1885. From that time onward he devoted himself exclusively to ophthalmology and oto-laryngology in New York City. Palmer was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the American Homeopathic Ophthalmic, Oto-and Laryngological Societies, the American Medical Editors' Association, the National Society of Electro-therapeutics, the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society (since 1899), the Hahnemannian Association, the Academy of Pathological Science, the New York County Homeopathic Medical Society, and the Alumni Association of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital. He was surgeon and professor of laryngology and rhinology at The New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and laryngologist to The Metropolitan Hospital and to the M.E. Church Home. He was, for many years, assistant editor of the *Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology*, and in 1900 became its business manager as well. In 1904 he bought the *Homeopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal*, which, in conjunction with Dr. John L. Moffat, he edited for six years-i.e., until, in 1911, it was merged in the revived *Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology*. From 1911-1914 he was proprietor, business manager, and, in conjunction with Dr. Moffat, the editor of the "*Journal*." American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9216-9217

Pamard, Alfred (1837-1920) French ophthalmologist, son of Paul Antoine Marie Pamard. He was Associé National de l'Académie de Médecine. He wrote : *Du glaucôme* Paris 1861 and with P.Pansier *Les Oeuvres de Pierre-François-Bénézet Pamard-Chirurgien et Oculiste. Editées pour la première fois d'après ses manuscrits*. Paris 1900.

Pamard, Jean Baptiste Antoine Benezet (1763- ?) French, the son of Pierre François and father of Paul Antoine, Pamard, and himself a famous Avignonese ophthalmologist. Born at Avignon, France, April 11, 1763, he studied first at Avignon, there receiving the degree of Master of Surgery in 1782. For a time continuing his studies at Paris, he settled at Avignon in 1787. He became laureate of the Royal Society of Surgery. In addition of a



Paul Antoine Marie Pamard

number of general works, in particular a "*Topographie Physique et Médicale d'Avignon*" he wrote the following: 1. *Observation sur une Fistule Lacrymale, Opérée par un Procédé particulier avec le Journal du Traitement qui a Suivi l'Opération.* (*Annales de la Société Pratique de Montpellier*, an XI 1803.) 2. *Observation sur un Accident d'Apoplexie Survenu par Inanition après l'Opération de la Cataracte et Guéri Simplement par l'Usage des Aliments.* (*Ibid.*, an XI 1803.) 3. *Phénomènes Particuliers et Curieux qu'a Présentés, un Iris dans une Opération de Cataracte.* (*Ibid.*, 1808.) *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 12,p.9218

Pamard, Paul Antoine Marie (1802-1872). French, Avignonese ophthalmologist, son of Jean Baptiste Antoine Benezet, and grandson of Pierre François Benezet Pamard. Born at Avignon, he studied at Montpellier and Paris, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in 1825. He settled in Avignon, where he succeeded his father as surgeon to the hospital. He was elected mayor of the city in 1853, and national deputy in 1861. His ophthalmologic writings are as follows: 1. *De la Cataracte et de son Extraction.* (*Thèse* 1825.) 2. *Relevé de Clinique Chirurgicale de l'Hôpital Civil et Militaire d'Avignon pendant le Premier Trimestre, 1831.* (*Transacts. Méd.*, Paris, 1832.) 3. *Recherches sur le Traitement de Diverses Maladies des Yeux.* (*Revue Médicale*, 1834.) 4. *Réponse à la Question Posée par Serre d'Uzès: Quelle est l'Influence de l'Opération de la Cataracte sur la Vie de ceux qui la Subissent?* (*Annal. d'Ocul.* 1839, Vol. II, p. 230-232.) 5. *Observations Ophthalmologiques.* (*Annal. d'Ocul.* 1841, Vol. V, p. 157-163.) 6. *Mémoire sur l'Iritis.* (*Mém. de Chirurgie Pratique*, Paris, 1844.) 7. *De la Cataracte et de son Extraction par un Procédé Particulier.* (*Mém. de Chirurgie Pratique*, Paris, 1844, p. 1-79.) 8. *Observations Ophthalmologiques propres à Infirmer l'Opinion Générale Admise de la Nature Cancéreuse des Mélanoses.* (*Annal. d'ocul.*, 1853, Vol. XXIX, p. 25-31.) 9. *De l'Opération de la Cataracte chez les Vieillards.* (*Annal. d'Ocul.*, 1854, Vol. XXXI, p. 224-228.) 10. *Corps étrangers de l'Oeil.* (*Annal. d'Ocul.* 1860, Vol. XLIII, p. 23-29.) *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 12,p.9218-9219

Pamard, Pierre François Benezet (1728-1793) French, Avignonese surgeon of the 18th century, son of Nicolas Dominique →Pamard, grandson of Pierre→Pamard, father of John Baptiste Antoine Benezet, and grand father of Paul Antoine Marie Pamard. All these five Pamards were surgeons, without a single failure in the succession. Moreover, the subject of this sketch was also known in ophthalmology, and his grand son, Paul Antoine Marie (q. v.) was a celebrated specialist in ophthalmology; a truly remarkable record for a single family. Born at Avignon, April 7, 1728, according to Pagel; but April 27, 1728, according to Truc and Pansier and to Hirschberg. He became master of surgery at Avignon, Feb. 13, 1744, and studied later at Montpellier. Going to Paris, he became a demonstrator of anatomy, but soon returned to Avignon. He grew famous as an operator, and had an enormous practice. He became Consul at Avignon in 1776. Pamard is specially to be remembered in the history of cataract. As early as 1758 he began to employ the extraction method of Daviel, but soon was aware of its very obvious defects. We are therefore indebted to him for the following truly great improvements in the cataract operation : 1. The adoption (for the patient of course) of the dorsal decubitus during the cataract extraction. As pointed out by →Hirschberg, he had been preceded in this matter both by Poyet and the Arabs; still, he revived the dorsal decubitus in the cataract operation, and gave to it its first great vogue. 2. The "trèfle," an instrument devised to effect fixation of the eyeball. This instrument was implanted in the cornea, about 2 millimetres from its limbus. One should, in this connection, recall the fact that Daviel and those who first repeated his extraction operation, performed fixation of the bulbus by means of a finger pressed loosely against the nasal aspect of the organ. 3. The triangular knife. In addition to the lance of Daviel, Pamard had tried La Faye's knife, and, though he found it a great improvement over the crude affair of Daviel, yet he also discovered that, in it, there also inhered a number of disadvantages, the chief of these being that, because of the narrowness of the blade, the iris would often fall across the edge and so be

wounded. Pamard's knife was a blade two lines and a half in width with a back wholly blunt, except at the very point, where, in order to give to the instrument a greater penetrating power there was a short edge. The width of the blade, providing an adequate support to the iris, holds that structure in its proper place. Pamard did not write much. In addition to three or four articles on cataract extraction, he published "*Diss. sur quelques Effets de l'Air dans nos Corps*"; also a "*Description d'une Seringue Pneumatique et ses Usages dans quelques Maladies tres frequentes avec des Observations*" (Avignon, 1791). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p. 9219-9220

Panas, Photinos (1832-1903) Anglo-Greco-Franco Parisian ophthalmologist. Born at Cephalonia, one of the Ionian Islands, while they were under British sovereignty, control and influence. He studied his profession at Paris, there receiving his medical degree in 1860. His thesis on this occasion was entitled "*Recherches sur l'Anatomie des Fosses Nasales et des Voies Lacrymales.*" About this time he became a French citizen. In 1863 he was made associate professor (*agrégé*) and surgeon of the Central Bureau, his thesis being "*Des Cicatrices Vicieuses et des Moyens d'y Rémédier.*" In 1864 he was made surgeon at the Bicêtre, in 1864 at Lourcine, and also at du Midi, in 1868 at Sainte-Antoine and Saint-Louis, in 1872 at Lariboisière, and in 1879 at the Hôtel-Dieu. In 1873 he began to lecture on ophthalmology, and in 1879 was made titular professor of the subject. His name is intimately connected with operations for the relief of ptosis, entropion, etc. According to →Hirschberg, the six great achievements of Panas may be stated as follows: 1. The ophthalmic clinic of the Faculty. 2. The best French textbook on ophthalmology which was written in the "Reform" period. 3. Together with others, the founding of the "*Archives d'Ophthalmologie*" (1881) the first, organ of ophthalmology originally established on French soil, which, in twenty-one volumes(1918), bears witness to the progress of ophthalmology in France. 4. Together with others; "The French Society of Ophthalmology" (1883) whose reports in twenty-one volumes record a vast amount of research and its results. 5. Ophthalmic appointments in the other great hospitals of Paris. 6. A new French school of ophthalmology, which united the hospital and the laboratory. Panas was succeeded by de →Lapersonne. Panas's ophthalmic writings are as follows: 1. *Leçons sur le Strabisme et les Paralysies Oculaires.* (1873.) 2. *Leçons sur l'Anat., la Physiologie. et la Pathologie des Voies Lacrymales.* (1876.) 3. *Leçons sur les keratites* (1876) 4. *Leçons sur les affections de l'appareil lacrymal* Paris 1877, 5. *Leçons sur les Maladies Inflammatoires des Membranes Internes de l'Oeil.* (1878.) 6. *Leçons sur les Rétinites et les Nevrites Optiques.*(1878, with figures.) 7. *Anatomie Pathologique de l'Oeil.* (1879, with 26 plates, in collaboration with Rémy.) 8. *Traité des Maladies des Yeux* (2 vols.) Paris 1894 ; 9. with Rochon-Duvignaud, *Recherches Anatomiques et Cliniques sur le Glaucome et les Néoplasmes Intraoculaires* Paris 1898 ; 10. *Leçons de Clinique Ophthalmologique professées à l'Hôtel-dieu* Paris 1899 and 11. *Considérations pratiques sur les Cataractes* Paris[no date]. In surgery, he wrote *Leçons d'Orthopedie de Malgaigne* (1862). Panas also developed an ophthalmoscope (which was manufactured by Collin, successor of Charrière) which he published in the Bulletins et Mémoires de la Société de Chirurgie de Paris 1875, vol.1,p.244. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9220-9221. Annales d'Oculistique 1903,129:80-86. Schett/Keeler The Ophthalmoscope, Vol.1, p.195. JPW

Pancoast, Joseph (1805-1882) American surgeon, of some importance in ophthalmology. Born in Burlington County, New Jersey he received his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828. He settled in Philadelphia, and soon was widely celebrated as anatomist and surgeon. In 1831 he began to teach practical anatomy and surgery. In 1834 he was made physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley; in 1835 he became physician-in-chief to the Children's Hospital. In 1838 he was elected professor of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College. Six years later he published his "*Treatise on Operative Surgery.*" on which his fame as an author chiefly rests. Pancoast was much more widely known in the general surgical than in ophthalmology, and yet he performed many ophthalmic operations. He also devised several operations on the eye, as well as a number of useful eye instruments. The Pancoast needle for soft and mixed cataracts is still in common use; so is the Pancoast operation for the restoration of the eyebrow. Pancoast was in fact the first to demonstrate that, in extreme cases of internal strabismus, "the tendon of the inferior oblique muscle is often girdled by rigid connective tissue, " and that this

tendon must, be divided before the eye can turn to its normal position. For occlusion of the nasal duct he punctured the lachrymal sac and introduced a hollow ivory tube from which the earthy matter had been removed, and left it *in situ* to dissolve. Pancoast taught in Jefferson Medical College for more than thirtysix years. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9221

Pandey, Piyush Raj (1953-) Nepalese ophthalmologist. He is a graduate of Amrit Science College of Tribhuvan University (1972) and received MBBS degree from Calcutta University (1981) and M.D. degree from Tribhuvan University in 1997 (thesis: *Hospital based study of visual status of pseudophakic eyes following posterior chamber lens implantation*). He works as an ophthalmologist of His Majesty's General Hospital, Nepal since 1997. He is a recipient of various honors, e.g. Daibik Prakop Pidotodwar Padak (Earthquake relief medal) (1989), Seva Padak (Excellent service medal) (1990) and Subha Rajyoroan Rajat Mahotsava Padak 2053 (Accession to the Throne Silver Jubilee Medal 1997). He has conducted many surgical and screening eye camps in various parts of Nepal, and has given many training courses. (HMG Nepal, P.O.Box 12354, Kathmandu, Nepal). (SM)

Panizza, Bartolomeo (1785-1867) Italian surgeon of moderate ophthalmologic importance. Born, the son of a physician, at Vicenza, he received the degree of Doctor of Surgery at Padua. He afterwards studied at Bologna, Florence and Pavia. In 1812, becoming a surgeon in the army of Napoleon, he accompanied the Emperor's ill-starred expedition into Russia, and there was taken prisoner. On his release he returned to Pavia, where he attained, by competitive examination, the professorship of anatomy—a position which he held for forty-nine years. While in this position he discovered the gustatory function of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve. Panizza's only ophthalmic writing is entitled "*Annotazioni Anatomico-Chirurgische sul Fungo Midollare del' Occhio e sulla Depressione della Cataratta.*" Pavia, 1821; a Supplement to the work, *Sul Fungo midollare dell' Occhio* Pavia 1826; Germ. trans., Weimar, 1828. This monograph contains the earliest account of an extirpation of an eyeball for medullary sarcoma of the retina. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9222

Pansier, Pierre (1864-1939) French ophthalmologist and historian. Pansier was born in Avignon and received his M.D. in 1892 at Montpellier, where he worked for some years as a clinical assistant in ophthalmology before returning to his native city. From 1900 he was chief ophthalmic surgeon to the hospital at Avignon. Pansier is best known as an historian of his specialty; he contributed the chapter "*Histoire de l'ophtalmologie*" to Lagrange and Valude's *Encyclopédie française de l'ophtalmologie* (1903). He also wrote: *Les manifestations oculaires dans l'hystérie* Paris 1892 ; *Traité de l'Œil Artificiel*, Paris 1895 ; *Traité d'électrothérapie oculaire*. Paris 1896; *Les Œuvres de Pierre François Bénézet Pamard* (with Alfred Pamard) Paris 1900; *Le Compendel de Bienvenu de Jérusalem pour la douleur et maladie des yeux* Paris 1901; *Histoire des Lunettes* Paris 1901 ; *Histoire de l'Ophtalmologie à l'École de Montpellier du XII au XVIIème Siècle* Paris 1907 ; *Collectio Ophtalmologica Veterum Auctorum* Fasc.1 to 7, Paris 1903-1933. JPW

Panum, Peter Ludwig (1820-1885) Danish physiologist, born at Ronne, on the Danish island of Bornholm, received his M.D. at Copenhagen (1845), where he was a hospital physician for some years before devoting himself to physiological research and teaching at the Universities of Kiel (1853-1863) and Copenhagen (1863-1885). Panum wrote a classic account of an epidemic of measles (1847), was the first to investigate the chemical products of putrefaction (1856), published the first monograph on experimental teratology (1860) , studied the effects of ligation on coronary vessels (1862) , and investigated the pathology of embolism (1863-1864). He wrote: *Physiologische Untersuchungen über das Sehen mit zwei Augen*. Kiel 1858. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9234-9235. Albert.JPW

Paoli, Cesare (1813-1901) Italian ophthalmologist. Born at Assisi he received the degree of Doctor in Medicine, at Pisa, where, it seems, he practised for a short time. Moving in 1839 to Florence, he there became (in 1849) professor of ophthalmology, a position which he filled for more than fifty years. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9235

Papias Autolytus Laodicensis. An ophthalmologist of ancient Greco-Roman times, concerning whom we know almost nothing, except that he invented a prescription for the treatment of trichiasis. This prescription, which has been preserved by Archigenes, calls for mezereon mixed with frog's blood. With this combination the edge of the affected lid was lightly touched, after epilation, to hinder the return of the lashes. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9235

Pappenheim, Samuel Moritz (1811-1882) German physiologist, born in Breslau. Pappenheim received his M.D. there in 1835 with the thesis *De Caloris Capacitate Rudimenta* and practiced a time in his town. Later, as an assistant to Purkinje, he began a promising career in physiological research, publishing a number of monographs and articles. In the early 1840s he was hospitalised for mental illness; released, he moved to Paris, continuing his physiologic studies under Flourens. In 1849 he embarked on a scientific voyage to the Americas and disappeared for ten years; friends found him in Havana, sick with yellow fever, and sent him back to Germany. He spent his last twenty years in Berlin, an obscure eccentric. He authored: *Zur Kenntnis der Verdauung im gesunden und kranken Zustande* etc. Breslau 1839; *Die specielle Gewebelehre des Gehörorgans etc.* Breslau 1840; *Die specielle Gewebelehre des Auges mit Rücksicht auf Entwicklungsgeschichte und Augenpraxis* Breslau 1842. Albert. JPW

Pararajasegaram, Ramachandra (1928-) Sri Lankan ophthalmologist, Former President of the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness, WHO Consultant and Technical Advisor Lions Sight First Program (1990-). He completed undergraduate Medical Education in Sri Lanka with qualified M.B., B.S in 1951, with Merit of distinctions in all subjects (Highest ranking Medical Graduate 1950 to 52). He then received postgraduate training in the UK from September 1954 to 1957, when he received Postgraduate degrees in General Surgery, Internal Medicine and Ophthalmology, Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Edinburgh, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Diploma in Ophthalmology, University of London, Member Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh later elected Fellow and Fellow of the Royal College of Ophthalmology, England. On home coming, the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on him by University of Sri Lanka. He has worked as a Consultant Ophthalmologist at the Eye Hospital Colombo (1957-1964), Visiting Lecturer in Ophthalmology, University of Ceylon Medical School (1957-1964) and a Member, Postgraduate Board in Ophthalmology. He also served as a Member Faculty and Examiner, Master in Community Ophthalmology, PICO, Pakistan Visiting Faculty, ICEH, London and Visiting Faculty Member, Korat course in Eye Health Management. He has worked as the Founder Secretary and Later President of the Ceylon National Society for Prevention of Blindness, President of the Ophthalmological Society of Ceylon, President of the Asia Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (1981-1987), Honorary Consultant Ophthalmologist to Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind in Ghana in 1976, Consultant Ophthalmologist, Royal Australian College of Ophthalmology in Trachoma Project 1978 and President of the International Society of Geographic and Epidemiological Ophthalmology. He has been affiliated with the World Health Organization, e.g. Short term Consultant in South East Asian Countries (1976 - 1981), Member WHO Program Advisory Group (1978 - 1982), Member WHO Expert Advisory Committee on Trachoma and Prevention of Blindness Regional Adviser, Prevention of Blindness for South East Asia (1982 to 1988), and WHO Consultant and Technical Advisor Lions Sight First Program 1990 to date. He worked extensively for the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness, and is the Founder Member, Regional Chairman, South-East Asia (1978 to 1986), Senior Vice President and President-elect (1990 to 1994) and President (1994 to 1999). He successfully organized the Sixth General Assembly in Beijing (1999) under auspices of the Government of China and under co-sponsorship of the WHO and Japan National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. In the International Ophthalmology, he served as a Member of the Advisory Committee for the International Council of Ophthalmology (ACICO) (1992-1994, 1999-to date) and a Member of the International Council of Ophthalmology (1994 to 1999). He is a recipient of many honor awards and they embrace Jose Rizal Medal, from the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO)(1995), Distinguished Service Award APAO (1981), Holmes Memorial Lecture, APAO (1985), Elizabeth Gass Memorial Lecture at the International Society of Geographic

Ophthalmology, Prevention of Blindness Award, Saudi Ophthalmological Society, Prevention of Blindness Award Jordanian Ophthalmological Society, College of Ophthalmology Foundation Lecture, Sri Lanka First B.P. Koirala Lecture, SAARC Congress (1999) and International Prevention of Blindness Award AAO, Dallas 2000. His publications include Chapters in *Modern Ophthalmology* Ed. Sorsby - Butterworth (1966), *Pattern of Glaucoma in Sri Lanka*, Transactions of the APAO, Singapore (1968), *Nepal Blindness Survey* (1983), *Sunlight and Cataract in Nepal*, International Journal of Epidemiology (1984), *Global Data on Blindness*, WHO (1995), *Vision 2020 from Strategy to Action*, Editorial AJO September (1999) and Various contributions to WHO publications. (Mailing address: Programme for Prevention of Blindness and Deafness, WHO, 1211 Geneva, 27, Switzerland. Phone: +4122-791-3886; fax: +4122-791-4772; e-mail: parar@who.ch) (SM)

Parent, H. (1849-1924) French ophthalmologist born in Neuville, Pas-de-Calais, France. Parent entered the Ecole de Médecine Militaire de Strasbourg, continuing his military medical school first in Montpellier, later in Paris Val-de-Grâce. He received his medical degree at Paris in 1874 and became Adjunct Major at the Alger Division for a short time, quitting the army in July 1875 to enter civil life as an ophthalmologist. He became a pupil of X. Galezowski, and during the first twenty years of his scientific life, all his papers were published in his master's review, the *Receuil d'Ophthalmologie*. During that time Parent developed his ophthalmoscope with metric refraction (1880) and his ophthalmoscope with cylindrical glasses known by the practitioners of his time under the name Parent's ophthalmoscope. Parent became (1891) editorial secretary to the Archives d'Ophthalmologie, a position he held until 1900. It is during that time that his scientific output increased remarkably. In 1891 and 1892 he published there the most important paper of his career, about the theory of the procedure of optometric ophthalmoscopy (after Cuignet), or Skiascopy. He edited for the Société Française d'Ophthalmologie, its 1895 *rapport* on the comparative value of objective optometry. Parent was a founding member of the Société Française d'Ophthalmologie and founding member and former President of the Société d'Ophthalmologie de Paris. *Annales d'Oculistique* 1924, Vol.161. JPW

Parfait-Landrau Jean François, b. (1797- ?) French physician and oculist who practiced in Périgueux and Lyons. In 1828 he made the first known observations of synchysis scintillans. He was the father-in-law of the better known ophthalmologist, Louis Rivaud-Landrau and wrote: *Mémoire sur un nouveau procédé à introduire dans l'opération de la cataracte par extraction* Paris 1827. Albert



Henri Parinaud

Parinaud, Henri (1844-1905) French ophthalmologist born at Bellac, France. Parinaud received his medical training in Limoges and Paris under Guéneau de Mussy, Lannelongue and Bouchut. His doctoral thesis *Etude sur la névrite optique dans la méningite aiguë de l'enfance* (1877) drew the attention of the famous neurologist and psychiatrist Charcot who invited him to work with him. After this he became head of the eye clinic under Xavier Galezowski and later founded his own ambulatorium for the poor, which was to attract students and practitioners from all over the world. One of the most important ophthalmologists of his time in France, a prolific author, particularly interested in the eye in relation to the general nervous system, Parinaud was the first to describe the disease later known as Parinaud's conjunctivitis (his doctoral thesis). He also wrote: *Échelle Optométrique* Paris 1888 ; *La Vision* Paris 1898 and *Le strabisme et son traitement* Paris 1899. Parinaud was also a musician and composed under the pseudonym Pierre Erick. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 12,p.9360-9361; *Annales d'Oculistique*, 1905, 133:334-337. JPW

Park, Byung Kook (1921-) Korean ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Pusan National University. He graduated from the College of Medicine Yonsei University in 1943. He was appointed Instructor at the Department of Ophthalmology of Pusan Municipal Hospital in 1950. He had worked for the Department of Ophthalmology of Pusan National University as an Assistant Professor and Chairman since 1957. He was granted a Ph.D. from Pusan National University in 1964, and promoted to Professor in the same year. He had served as the Professor until 1984, and then he retired. He also served as Director of the Pusan National University Hospital during 1968-1969 and 1971-1972 and the Dean of the College of Medicine of the Pusan National University during 1972 -

1974, and 1976- 1980. He served the Korean Ophthalmological Society as the President from 1976 to 1978 and then as a Member of the Board of Councillors until now. He worked for the Pusan Ophthalmology Society as the President in years of 1959, 1965, 1968, 1975, and 1976. (SM)

Parker, James Pleasant (1854-1896) American ophthalmologist, the founder and for many years the editor of the *Annals of Ophthalmology and Otology*. Born in Alabama, he studied and practised pharmacy for a few years, and then began to devote himself to medicine. His medical degree was received from Jefferson Medical College in 1886. In 1886 and 1887 he studied ophthalmology and oto-laryngology in Philadelphia and New York, and late in 1887 settled in Kansas City. In 1891 he began to publish the *Annals* and the following year moved to St. Louis. The pathetic story of Parker and his connection with the journal for which he gave his life, can best be told in the language of the Editor, Casey → Wood, in the *Annals* itself for January and April, 1896: "As a result of Parker's ceaseless industry and good management this literary venture was successful from the beginning, but, unfortunately Parker lost all his money by the failure of a Kansas City Bank, just at the critical moment when he moved to St. Louis, in 1892. Instead of being discouraged by this disaster he seemed to regard it merely as an incentive to greater efforts. Henceforth, although his health was never very good, he worked literally day and night to advance the interests of the journal, and, as his friends afterwards discovered, denied himself, for many months, even the ordinary necessities of life that the *Annals* might be regularly issued and present a creditable appearance. This necessity for the practice of a close economy forced Parker to forego the pleasure and profit of attending medical meetings and prevented him from cultivating the acquaintance of many brother ophthalmologists, although well-known to these through the interchange of letters. "These deprivations and the lack of proper rest and recreation doubtless contributed to the fatal termination of an attack of pneumonia, which he acquired in December of last year. In spite of all warnings he persisted in his labors until the last; indeed, his attendants believe that the January number of the *Annals* was gotten out at the expense of his life" American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9367

Parker, Peter (1804-1888) American medical missionary and diplomat, born in Framingham, Massachusetts. Parker studied theology and medicine at Yale University, receiving his M.D. in 1834. In the same year he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and embarked for Canton as the first Protestant medical missionary to China. In 1835 he opened a hospital in Canton, which he directed until his return to the United States in 1857. As a physician, Parker specialized in the treatment of eye diseases, particularly cataract. From the mid-1840s he was increasingly involved in diplomatic activities, pursuing an aggressive colonial policy on behalf of the United States. He spent his last thirty years in Washington, D.C. He edited with Daniel J. Macgowan, *Eighth quarterly report of the Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton*. Canton, China: [s.n.], 1838,1840.

Parks, Marshall M. (1918-) American ophthalmologist. When Marshall Parks began his residency at Illinois' Great Lakes Naval Hospital after serving in World War II, he was dismayed at the lack of interest among his colleagues in treating children. Ophthalmology was primarily a geriatric specialty until Parks almost single-handedly created the subspecialty field of pediatric ophthalmology. He is world-renowned for his contributions to understanding and treating typical childhood disorders in which the eyes do not work together (amblyopia) or turn inward or outward (strabismus). He helped to build up the reputation of Children's National Medical Center in Washington, D.C., where he then trained many of the world's pediatric ophthalmologists. He currently practices in Washington, D.C. and in Dallas, Texas.

Parrish, Richard K., (1915-1988) American ophthalmologist. He went to the Indiana University School of Medicine, receiving his M.D. in 1941; his residency was in Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, 1956; he was certified by the American Board of Ophthalmology. Parrish authored the American Academy of Ophthalmology's manual *An Introduction to Visual Optics*, 1967 and 1972.

Parry, John Rupert (1898-1966) British ophthalmologist, native of Talgarth, Breconshire, he was educated at Christ College, Brecon, and at University College, London and Cardiff. Parry qualified in 1921 and took the M.B., B.S. (London) the next

year and F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh) in 1931. After various resident hospital posts, he was appointed Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon to Cardiff Royal Infirmary in 1933 and eventually Consultant in Ophthalmology to the United Cardiff Hospitals and the Welsh Regional Hospital Board until his retirement in 1961. *Brit.J.Ophthal.* 1967,51:432

Parsons, Sir John Herbert (1868-1957) British ophthalmologist. Parson's death in his 90th year, marked the end of an epoch in the history of British ophthalmology. One of the band of great clinical leaders who retained for ophthalmology in Britain at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century the proud position in the world it had inherited fifty years previously from Sir William Bowman, Nettleship, Doyne, Gunn, Collins, Fisher, Lawford, Paton, and others—he outstripped them all in intellectual brilliance and force of character. Moreover, unlike them, he grasped the significance of the changes which at that time were apparent in the advance of medicine. Alone among them he realized that advances in ophthalmology did not lie solely in the clinic or in the pathological laboratory, that a new age was emerging wherein clinical pictures were to be interpreted in terms of physiology, physics, and chemistry; and he had the energy and ability to follow out his convictions. Greater as an original scientific thinker and philosopher than as a clinician, he dominated British ophthalmology in the lean and difficult years between the wars, striving to cherish and maintain the spirit of research and succeeding by his personal example, his forceful personality and his transparent integrity. After the war his purpose was achieved when he formally opened the Institute of Ophthalmology in London. Parsons was born in Bristol. His education was commenced at the University College, Bristol, aided by his winning successively the Gilchrist, John Stewart, and Sharpey Scholarships and the first entrance scholarship to the Bristol Royal Infirmary; it was completed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. In 1890 he took his B.Sc. degree with honours in physiology, and in 1892 he qualified in medicine. Thereafter he became assistant in the Department of Physiology at University College, and for some years engaged in general practice in the London suburb of Finchley. But, through physiology, his interests concentrated progressively on ophthalmology and he became a clinical assistant at Moorfields Eye Hospital. In 1900 he took his M.B. London and the F.R.C.S. England, and, aided by a British Medical Association Research scholarship, gave up general practice and threw himself into the whole-time pursuit of ophthalmology in its widest aspects with a determination of purpose and brilliance in achievement rarely equalled. Successively clinical assistant, curator and librarian at Moorfields, he was elected to the surgical staff of that hospital in 1904; he became ophthalmic surgeon to University College Hospital and for a time was ophthalmic surgeon to The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. To him clinical ophthalmology was insufficient; he must correlate it with all the workings of the visual apparatus—its optics, its physiology, its neurology, and its psychology; he saw the working of the eye in terms of physics and chemistry, of vision in terms of biology. Physiology and optics were his first loves, particularly the control of the intra-ocular pressure; there followed fundamental researches on neurology, particularly the innervation of the pupil; in ophthalmic pathology he became a world authority; and in his later years, through the avenue of colour vision, he devoted most of his energies to the perceptual and psychological aspects of vision and sensory perception in their widest sense. Out of these activities a vast stream of papers flowed from his pen. Parsons made some 140 contributions to the *Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom* alone. In addition there were several books. The first four were relatively small: *Elementary Ophthalmic Optics* (1901), *The Ocular Circulation* (1903), and two translations from German works: Boldt's *Trachoma* (1904) and von Hanke's *Treatment of Diseases of the Eye* (1905). His most popular work was his *Diseases of the Eye*, an excellent, comprehensive and uniquely compact manual for students and practitioners which first appeared in 1907 and continually demanded new editions. But his first classical work was his monumental treatise, *The Pathology of the Eye*, which appeared in four volumes (1904-1908). As curator at Moorfields he had grounded himself well in pathology, and in this great work ophthalmic pathology was for the first time integrated into a self-contained discipline. The book, for its time, was superb, and through it Parsons established himself in a unique position and became recognized as a world authority. His second classical work appeared in 1915: *An Introduction to the Study of Colour Vision*. Herein he served a great scientific need by presenting in a factual way a vast and difficult subject which hitherto had been obscured,

by numberless nebulous theories, through the thickets of which he hacked with uncompromising criticism. His later interest in psychology was ushered in by a small book, *Mind and the Nation: a Study in Applied Psychology* (1918). This was followed by the greatest book he ever wrote: *An Introduction to the Theory of Perception* (1927), wherein were expounded his views on the evolutionary development of the neurology and psychology of perception as applied to all the senses throughout the animal kingdom. It was an immense contribution to science in a field of knowledge muddled by psychological concepts and so wide that its integration could be attempted only by one of outstanding learning and critical capacity. This was followed in his later years by a small monograph *The Springs of Conduct* (1950) in which were summarized his neuro-psychological theories with their firm biological basis. In 1904 he received the Middlemore Prize; and again in 1914. In 1907 he received the Nettleship Gold Medal for his pathological researches. In 1919 he received the Doyne Medal at Oxford; in 1925 he delivered the Bowman Lecture on the "*Foundation of Vision*"; in 1929 he was invited to assist in the opening of the Wilmer Institute of the Johns Hopkins University; in 1936, going to America again as the guest of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, he was presented with the Lucien Howe Medal of the American Ophthalmological Society. He received the honorary degree of D.Sc. from Bristol University, that of LL.D. from Edinburgh; and his scientific achievements were crowned by his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1921. Parsons joined the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom in 1900 and remained one of its greatest supporters until age and deafness precluded his active participation in its work; in 1925 he was its president. Successively secretary and vice-president of the Section of Ophthalmology of the B.M.A., he was president in 1923, and again in its centenary year, 1932. He performed the responsible task of being chairman of the Editorial Committee of the British Journal of Ophthalmology for 22 years, from its foundation in 1917 to 1948. He was the only ophthalmologist to become president of the Royal Society of Medicine (1936-38). He was one of the founder members of the British Council of Ophthalmologists, remained as its moving spirit; and was largely responsible for its dissolution and the creation in its place of the Faculty of Ophthalmologists. Moreover, in the field of international ophthalmology, he played a prominent part and was one of the small band of men who succeeded at Scheveningen, in 1927, in re-establishing the continuity of International Congresses of Ophthalmology which had lapsed since the outbreak of the first World War. In addition he was constantly and intensely active in numerous committees of national importance. He was a member of the *Glass-workers' Cataract Committee* set up by the Royal Society (1906), of the *Departmental Committee on Sight Tests* set up by the Board of Trade (1910), of the *Home Office Committee on Factory Lighting* (1913), of the *Committee on Eyestrain in Cinemas* of the Illuminating Engineering Society (1919), of the *Committee on the Causes and Prevention of Blindness* set up by the Ministry of Health (1920), and on the B.M.A. *Special Committees on Tests for Motor Drivers* (1929-1931) and on *Miners' Nystagmus* (1935-6; 1938-40). In the first World War, with the rank of Colonel, he was appointed Ophthalmic Consultant to the home forces. In 1919 he joined the Advisory Medical Council of the Air Ministry; in 1922 of the Admiralty. Just before the second World War he became civil consultant to the Royal Air Force, and shortly thereafter joined the *Flying Personnel Committee* which concerned itself with all matters affecting the safety and efficiency of the R.A.F. For these public works as well as for his scientific eminence he was created C.B.E. in 1919 and knighted in 1922. Of the greatest importance to ophthalmology, however, was his participation in the work of the Medical Research Council on which he served from 1928 to 1932. A close friend of its first Secretary, Sir Walter Fletcher, and for long the chairman of its Committee on Vision, he bent all his powerful influence to stress the scientific and national importance of research in visual problems; and he succeeded. It was due to his efforts and his encouragement that a nucleus of research was kept alive in Britain in the years between the wars, for it was he who was responsible for the provision of opportunities and funds for original work for such men and women as : "Lythgoe, Craig, Katharine Tansley, Ida → Mann, Dorothy Campbell, and → Duke-Elder, when these would otherwise have been completely lacking. BJO 1957,41:705 (by Duke-Elder)

Pascheff, Constantin Miklaikov (1873-1961) , Bulgarian ophthalmologist. Pascheff was born in Sliven, Bulgaria. He first studied medicine in Constantinople, than in France where

he received his M.D. in 1899 at Lyons and, after ophthalmologic studies in Paris (under Panas, Kalt, Landolt and Galezowski), Berlin (1903), London (1905) and Vienna (1906), joined the staff of the Alexander Hospital in Sofia, where he taught with the rank of professor from 1919. His research and writings focused on the pathology of the conjunctiva, cornea, and retina; sympathetic ophthalmia and the bacteriology of the eye. He wrote: *Étude sur le renversement temporaire de la cornée* Lyon 1899 ; *Hygiène des Auges*, Sofia 1905 ; *Lésions de l'Appareil Visuel pendant les Guerres Balkaniques*, Sofia 1924, *Ophthalmologie Générale* Sofia 1925, *Spezielle Ophthalmologie* Sofia 1929, *Die Blindheit* Sofia 1931. Albert. JPW

Passavant, Gustav (1815-1893) German surgeon, of moderate ophthalmologic importance. Born at Frankfort-on-the Main, he studied at Berlin and Vienna, at the latter institution receiving his degree in 1840. From 1843 until his death he practised in his native city, being widely known as a surgeon. He was made Privy Sanitary Councillor shortly before his death. His only ophthalmologic writing was "*Methode der Korelyse*" (*Arch. f. O.*, XV, i, 259-264, 1869). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12, p.9369

Paton, Leslie Johnston (1872-1943) Scottish ophthalmologist. Two discoveries might have been placed to his credit had he written about them earlier. The first was the Foster Kennedy syndrome of optic atrophy in one eye combined with papilloedema in the other, which he mentioned to Sir William → Gowers, who described it in a lecture. Paton's priority in this matter has been generously acknowledged in America, but was not so well known in Britain. The second was the organism responsible for angular conjunctivitis, which was isolated by him before the publication of the results of Victor → Morax and Theodor → Axenfeld. But his literary output, if restricted, was of a very high standard and three papers of his are of outstanding importance. His work on the pathology of papilloedema in association with Gordon Holmes, has been accepted as final everywhere. Some years ago he published in the BJO a masterly review of optic atrophy in tabes, and his paper on the demyelinating diseases accompanied by optic neuritis, which he delivered at Glasgow on the award of the William Mackenzie medal, was another noteworthy performance. It was peculiarly appropriate that he should have received the medal at Glasgow, for from thence he had his early schooling, and it was from Glasgow that his wife came. She was indeed his loyal helper, who in his early days supplied the encouragement and optimism without which no man, however great, can succeed, and in his later days saw to it that he was not overworked. It was also her hand which was responsible for drawing many lucid diagrams which illustrated his lectures and papers. Leslie Johnston Paton was born in Edinburgh. After leaving Glasgow he went to Cambridge as a scholar of Caius College and he had a distinguished academic career. He then returned to Glasgow, started training in Medicine there and completed his medical education at St. Mary's Hospital, where he served as house surgeon and Demonstrator of Anatomy before being chosen assistant ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital in 1902. His Senior colleague was Henry Juler. In due course he succeeded to the senior post and on retirement became consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon and later Vice president of the Hospital. Paton worked with Marcus → Gunn for many years, both at Moorfields and at the National Hospital, Queen Square. In 1907 he became Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon at Queen Square, and it was here that he laid the foundation of his international reputation in the field of ophthalmic neurology. He became president of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom in 1929, and President of the Section of Neurology of the Royal Society of Medicine in 1930. He also served as Treasurer of the English Speaking Ophthalmological Congress held in London after the last War, and had been Chairman of the Council of British Ophthalmologists and Treasurer of the International Ophthalmological Council. Paton was an honorary member of many foreign Ophthalmological Societies, and an honorary fellow of the American Medical Association. BJO 27, 332-334, 1943

Paton, Richard Townley (1901-1984) American pioneer ophthalmologist, born in Baltimore. Graduated from Princeton University 1925. He then had two years of medical education at Cambridge University, England and completed his medical studies, internship- and residency in the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. He was the chief resident of Professor Holland → Wilmer, for whom the Wilmer Institute was named. He moved to New York in 1932 after completion of his ophthalmologic training.

He pioneered corneal transplantation and in 1944 founded the world's first eye bank: the Eye Bank for Sight Restoration. The Eye Bank, initially controversial, led to international acclaim and many awards. He was cited by the government of Iran with special gratitude from the Shah and received many honorary lectureships and a vice-presidency of the American Academy of Ophthalmology. Paton wrote and edited several books on corneal surgery and published many scientific papers. Amongst other books: *Keratoplasty* New York 1955; with Katzin & Stilwell *Atlas of Eye Surgery* New York 1957. He was a founder of the Eye Bank Association of America, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. Many of Paton's first transplants were donations from consenting prisoners executed at Sing-Sing during the 1930s and 1940s. AJO 1984,97:807

Pattison, Geoffrey Norman (1913-1970) British ophthalmologist, formerly Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Gloucester Royal Eye Hospital. He was born in County Durham, and like his brother, the distinguished Newcastle neurosurgeon, A. R. D. Pattison, he was educated at Durham School and at Durham University Medical School from which he graduated M.B., B.S., in 1938. After qualification and house appointments Geoffrey Pattison travelled extensively as ship's surgeon and on the outbreak of war joined the R.A.M.C. He saw active service in Crete but spent most of his four years in the M.E.F. as an ophthalmic specialist in hospitals in the Canal Zone and Palestine. On his return to England in 1946 he obtained the Oxford D.O. and the D.O.M.S. and a registrar appointment at the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital. In 1947 he became consultant ophthalmic surgeon to the Gloucester Royal Hospital and held this post for 15 years. In 1962 Pattison contracted poliomyelitis, and for many months lay in an iron lung. Gradually the truth became apparent; he had permanently lost the use of both arms and hands, and the respiratory muscles were so badly affected that he was to be completely dependent on a respirator during his sleeping hours for the remaining eight years of his life. Throughout his illness, however, he was motivated by two desires, the first how to provide for his wife and young family, and the second how best to continue his medical work. Gifted with a great command of spoken and written English he conceived the idea of running weekend refresher courses for opticians, and for two years he ran a series of highly successful and well-attended seminars. Throughout this period he lectured, and wrote abstracts and reviews, articles for the disabled, and a handbook for casualty surgeons. He published a description of a new technique for cataract section; knowing that he would never again use it himself. But teaching was not enough. The realization that the conquest of his own disability had given him insight into the anxieties and frustrations of others led to a study of psychology, and this interest became another driving force in his life. After three years study in 1968 he obtained the D.P.M. and began to treat patients again. But his disabilities increased; hypertension and a severe coronary attack restricted his powers, but never his spirit. He worked unceasingly to the last days of his life which were spent formulating new methods in vocational guidance. BJO 1970,54:832

Paufique, Louis (1899-1981) French ophthalmologist, an uncontested master of ophthalmology in France. Born in Lyon, he spent his whole life in this city that he loved and that he served in various ways. He chose ophthalmology from the beginning of his medical career and he was the first in France to set up a department of eye surgery in a hospital. Those who knew the Antiquaille Hospital during that early period may recall its poverty, but above all they recall the presence of Louis Paufique who attracted a huge number of patients from all parts of France and from foreign countries. There was an ever increasing number of assistants who gave him intelligent and devoted help. It is impossible to summarize the work he did and the work he inspired in ophthalmology, but the techniques of lamellar keratoplasty, scleral resection, indentation, and vitreous graft won him an international reputation. In 1956, he was appointed head of the Lyon University Clinic of Ophthalmology. His friendship with Prime Minister Pinay facilitated the realization of what was to become the finest French clinic of ophthalmology. His former assistants at the Antiquaille Hospital, who had become professors, continued to work with him or headed university departments of ophthalmology in various cities in eastern France. His retirement in 1969 did not mark the end of Professor Paufique's activity. Appointed chairman of the Board of Directors of the Lyon Hospices Civils, he managed this considerable health center until his death. He received the highest distinctions: he was awarded the Grand Croix de l'Ordre du Mérite and was named a Commandeur de la