

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

Legion d'Honneur, a member of the Académie de Médecine, a member of the Académie Internationale Ophtalmologie, and an honorary member of the Instituto Barraquer. He delivered the Bowman lecture. AJO 1982,93:130-131

Pauli, Friedrich (1804-1868) German surgeon, born at Landau in der Pfalz (Palatine), Germany. Pauli received his M.D. at Göttingen in 1824 with the prize winning thesis *Comment. physiol.-chir. De vulneribus sanandis* and, after further surgical and ophthalmologic training in Berlin, Munich, Prague, Vienna and Paris, settled (1828) in his native town, where he practiced for his whole life with great distinction as a physician, plastic surgeon and cataract surgeon. He was one of the first to make strabismus operations on the living eye and coined the expressions phacomalacie, phacosclerom, staphylaematom. He was a prolific writer publishing about 15 monographies on various subjects and contributing a great quantity of papers, mostly of surgical character, to German periodicals. In ophthalmology he wrote: *Ueber den grauen Staar und die Verkrümmungen, und eine neue Heilart dieser Krankheiten*. Stuttgart 1838 and *Mémoire sur la nature de l'ophtalmie d'Egypte*, Würzburg 1858 (which is, in book form, his contribution to the Brussels, first International Congress of Ophthalmology in 1856); *Untersuchungen und Erfahrungen auf dem Gebiete der Chirurgie*. (Leipsic, 1844) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9398.

Pavan-Langston, Deborah (1940-) American ophthalmologist and research scientist born in Boston, Massachusetts she received her A.B. from Harvard University (Radcliffe College) in 1961, and M.D. from Cornell University in 1965, trained in Internal Medicine at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, and then returned in 1966 to Harvard Medical School and the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary as the first woman resident in Ophthalmology. After a five year combined research (working in virology with Nobel laureates JD Watson and John Enders) and clinical residency, she became a Cornea Fellow in service with Claes H. Dohlman at the Infirmary, and established the Virology Research Laboratory at the Schepens Eye Research Institute (then, Retina Foundation). Staying on as the Director of Cornea at the Infirmary and Associate Scientist at the Institute, Pavan-Langston combined basic virologic research with clinical studies over a 28-year period. Her work within academic ophthalmology has had a major focus on ocular viral infections with particular emphasis on herpetic disease, the most common cause of infectious corneal blindness in the industrialized world. In 1978 she resigned as Director of Cornea to spend more time in basic research and clinical studies. Her patient group served as the source of clinical material for therapeutic outcome trials on all major ocular topical antivirals (vidarabine) (*Vidarabine therapy of simple and IDU-complicated herpetic keratitis*. Trans Am Acad Ophthalmol Otolaryngol 1976; 81:813-825), trifluridine, (*Trifluorothymidine and idoxuridine therapy of ocular herpes*). Am J Ophthalmol 1977; 84:818-825, acyclovir (*Acyclovir and vidarabine in therapy of ulcerative herpes simplex keratitis - A masked clinical trial*). Am J Ophthalmol 1981; 92:829-835, long-term use of oral antivirals (acyclovir) (*Long-term oral acyclovir: Effect on recurrent infectious herpes simplex keratitis in grafted and non-grafted patients*), Ophthalmology, 103:1399-1405, 1996, and (famciclovir) to prevent herpes in recurrence-prone patients, as well as studies on herpetic panuveitis, dendritic conjunctivitis, efficacy of the first major beta-blocker, timolol, in glaucoma [*A double-masked clinical trial comparing timolol ophthalmic solution to pilocarpine in therapy of open angle glaucoma*. Am J Ophthalmol 1978; 86:9-18.]. Combined laboratory and clinical studies include work on ELISA and PCR diagnostic tests in herpetic or zoster keratitis or uveitis, varicella/zoster dendritic keratitis (*Delayed Herpes zoster pseudodendrites: polymerase chain reaction detection of viral DNA and a role for antiviral therapy*), Arch Ophthalmol, 113: 1381-1385, 1995; intraocular penetration of major antiviral agents, and herpetic corneal latency in humans (*Herpetic keratitis: Persistence of viral particles despite topical and systemic antiviral therapy*), Arch Ophthalmol. 111: 522-527, 1994; Extraneuronal herpetic latency: *animal and human corneal studies*. Acta Ophthalmol 1989; 67 (suppl. 192), 135-141; *Detection of HSV thymidine kinase and latency-associated transcript gene expression in human herpetic corneas by polymerase chain reaction amplification*. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 1991; 32:1808-1818. Many of her laboratory studies complemented or preceded and lead to the clinical studies. These included antiviral therapeutic efficacy and toxicity, corneal wound healing, new animal

models of disease, molecular virology of trigeminal and corneal viral latency, and new drug delivery systems (*Intraocular penetration of Ara-A and IDU-therapeutic implications in clinical herpetic uveitis*). *Trans Am Acad Ophthalmol Otolaryngol* 1973; 77:OP455-466; *Corneal wound healing and antimetabolite therapy*. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1977; 95:2062-2067. She was appointed Senior Scientist at the Institute in 1981, Surgeon and Director of Clinical Virology at the Infirmary in 1985 and Associate Professor of Ophthalmology at Harvard in 1986. Pavan-Langston became a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons (1976), and has received the William Friedkin Award (1975), the Award of Merit, the Honor Award, and the Senior Honor Award of the American Academy of Ophthalmology (1979, 1985, 1996), membership of the American Ophthalmological Society, the William Shannon Award of the National Eye Institute, Bethesda (1991), and the Distinguished Service Award of the Infirmary (1999). In 1996 Pavan-Langston was the first woman to receive the Castroviejo Medal (Lecture: *Ocular Herpes Simplex*). She has served or serves nationally as Chairperson of the FDA Ophthalmic Drugs Committee, the FDA Orphan Drugs Committee, Chairperson of the Microbiology Section of ARVO, the Advisory Board of the Society of Contemporary Ophthalmology, the NIH Ophthalmic Scientific Advisory Task Force for Program Planning Committees, the NIAID Collaborative Antiviral Study and Therapy Groups, the Committee on Drugs and the Committee on Education Modules of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, the Scientific Advisory Board of the Varicella/Zoster Research Foundation, and the Committee on Appointments of the American College of Surgeons. Pavan-Langston has also served on a number of editorial boards including the "*American Journal of Ophthalmology*," the "*Journal of Antiviral Research*", and is Ophthalmic Editor-in-Chief of "*Current Concepts*," an AMA continuing medical education publication. She is a reviewer for numerous medical publications including all major ophthalmic journals and the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Her bibliography lists some 203 publications plus 5 books [*Handbook of Ocular Drug Therapy and Ocular Side Effects of Systemic Drugs*. Little Brown and Co., Boston, 1991 (464 pp)]. *The Manual of Ocular Diagnosis and Therapy*, (4th ed., Lippencott Co., Boston, 1996 (488 pp)), is distributed in multiple languages throughout North and South America, Europe, and Asia. Currently, she pursues her work on a full-time basis at Harvard Medical School and the Infirmary as research clinician, teacher, and author. (Harvard Medical School, Mass. Eye & Ear Infirmary, 243 Charles St. Boston, MA 02114. USA; phone: 1- 617-573-4041, fax: 1-617-573-4369, e-mail: dpl@vision.eri.harvard.edu)(SM)

Payne, Brittain Ford (1899-1976) American ophthalmologist. Payne was born in Madisonville, Texas, and attended Rice Institute and the University of Texas Medical School. He completed his residency in ophthalmology at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1931. He subsequently served as Director of the Eno Laboratory and Executive Surgeon Director in Ophthalmology at the Infirmary and Chief of Ophthalmology at Lenox Hill Hospital, New York City. During World War II, he served as an ophthalmologist in the Pacific Theater of Operations. He was influential in establishing civilian ophthalmology in the Philippine Islands after arriving there in 1944. After World War II he served as a civilian consultant in ophthalmology to the United States Air Force. Payne served as chairman of the American Board of Ophthalmology, was a founding member and president of the Pan American Association of Ophthalmology, and an active member in other ophthalmic societies. *AJO* 1977,83:280

Payne, Charles Emery (1882-1918) American oculist and aurist of Brooklyn, N. Y. Born in Camden, Me., he received the medical degree in 1903 at the New York Homeopathic Medical College. For fourteen years he practised in Brooklyn. He was consulting laryngologist and rhinologist to the Jamaica and Cumberland St. Hospitals, attending physician to the Home for Consumptives, a member of the Advisory Board to the Peck Memorial Hospital, and laryngologist, rhinologist, and assistant oculist and aurist to the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants Hospital. *AJO* 1919,2:166

Pearlman, Jerome T. (1933-1979) American ophthalmologist. Pearlman was internationally known for his research on retinitis pigmentosa, his clinical studies on retinal physiology, and his laboratory investigations of retinal degenerations. Born in Chicago he received the Bachelor of Science degree from Dartmouth College and obtained the M.D. degree from Northwestern University in 1957. Thereafter, four years of

postdoctoral training in pathology and ophthalmology preceded residency training in ophthalmology at the University of Iowa from 1961 to 1964. During ophthalmology residency training and for two subsequent years of postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Iowa, Pearlman worked under the tutelage of Hermann M. Burian. While engaged in this postresidency training, he received the degree of Master of Science in Ophthalmology. In 1966 and 1967 he completed an additional year of postdoctoral fellowship under the supervision of Frederick Crescitelli at the University of California, Los Angeles. From this fellowship, collaboration with Dr. Crescitelli extended throughout the remainder of Pearlman's life. In 1967, he joined the ophthalmology faculty of UCLA and, at the time of his death, he held the appointment of professor of ophthalmology and member of the Jules Stein Eye Institute. As a scholar and investigator, he wrote almost 100 articles on retinitis pigmentosa, retinal electrophysiology, laboratory studies of retinal degenerations, psychosomatic ophthalmology, and the history of ophthalmology, with extraordinary courage and scientific acumen, he pursued his research throughout his illness and, during the final week of his life, completed a major treatise on *retinitis pigmentosa*. Honors and distinctions were extended to Pearlman throughout his academic career. He was president of the Los Angeles Society of Ophthalmology, vice-president and editor of the International Society for Clinical Electoretinography, recipient of the American Academy of Ophthalmology Honor Award, and an elected member of the Retina Society. In 1978, he was singularly honored by the Southern California Chapter of the Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation. AJO 1979,87:847-848

Péchin, Alphonse (1851-1915). French ophthalmologist, president of the General Syndicate of French Oculists. The Ophthalmoscope, 1915, p.588.

Peck, Edward Sprague (1847-1915) American, New York ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Vermont in 1864, and the medical degree at the same institution in 1868. Having practised both in Vermont and in New York City for a number of years, he went abroad and studied ophthalmology at Berlin, Erlangen, Zürich, Vienna and London. Having served for a time in the Turco-Serbian war, Peck returned to the U.S. in 1878. Settling in New York as ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist, he became professor of diseases of the eye at the University of Vermont, but continued to reside in New York City. He was a member of a number of medical societies, and held, at various times, a number of hospital appointments. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12, p. 9399 The Ophthalmoscope, 1916, p.111-112

Peckham, John, Archbishop of Canterbury (1230(?)-1292) British Franciscan and scientist. Peckham was educated at Oxford and in Paris. He entered the Franciscan order about 1250, taught theology in England and on the Continent, and was elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 1279; his tenure was marked by a vigorous program of reform. A poet and the author of numerous scientific and theological treatises, Peckham is best remembered for his works on optics, particularly the *Perspectiva communis*, in which he summarizes and attempts to reconcile the optical theories of his predecessors: Aristotle, Euclid, Augustine, al-Kindi, Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen), Ibn Rushd, Grosseteste, and Bacon: *Perspectiva communis*. ca.1482 (it contains one of the first *printed* diagrams of the eye).

Pellier de Quengsy, Guillaume (1750/51-1835) A famous French, Montpellensian ophthalmologist, renowned for having invented a number of modifications in the cataract operation, and for having produced the first extensive work devoted to ocular surgery exclusively. He also plays an important role in the history of corneal transplantation. He was born in 1750 or '51, the son of a surgeon and ophthalmologist of some repute, who was, in fact, a Master of Surgery as well as the city ophthalmologist at Bar-le-Duc and Metz. The subject of this sketch had an elder brother who was an ophthalmologist for years at Nancy, France. He then practised both in England and in Scotland where he rose so high in favor that he received the freedom of the city of Aberdeen. The younger brother the more immediate subject of our attention and by far the greatest personage of the three, received his medical degree, presumably in France but no one knows exactly where. He studied ophthalmology with his father, restricted all his practice to the one specialty (a somewhat rare proceeding, or exclusion, in those days) and, by 1772, was becoming well known in his branch. There was always a little of the charlatan in Pellier de Quengsy, a

fact to be accounted for, in part at least, by the low ideals of the time. Thus, he was, throughout the earlier portion of his career, decidedly itinerant. According to Truc and Pansier: "If we follow him in his peregrinations as a nomad oculist, we find him at Auxerre in July, 1772, at Langres in April and May, 1773, at Avalon in July, at Thonon de Savoie in October. In January, 1774, he is at Verdun, in February at Varemies and Sainte-Ménéhold; on the 20th of May, he operates at Angoulême. From there he goes to Valenciennes. In June he is at Brussels; in July at Noyon; in August at Beauvais; in September at Chartres; in November at Evreux, finally at Toulouse, where he established himself for a time, pensioned by the city. In February, 1775, he makes a tour to Rheims, and finds himself at Poitiers in April. He returned to Toulouse, whence he makes frequent excursions to Agen and Bordeaux." In 1776, however, he seems to have tired of his Bedouin life and to have made himself a permanent home at Montpellier. In 1799, he was one of the founders of the Society of Practical Medicine at Montpellier. In 1810 and again in 1822, his name appears as that of an ophthalmologist on the membership roll of the same institution. He was also for a time the president of this society. In 1779 he became brevetted oculist to the city. However, in spite of his fixed abode for many years at Montpellier, he made a large number of professional journeys at this very epoch of his life to Marseilles, Mînes, Toulouse, Dijon, Besancon, Varennes, and even to Colmar and Strasbourg. Besides his wandering tendency, he was not averse to the use of the public prints for the purpose of increasing his reputation with the laity; but it must be said in this connection that never does he seem to have told an untruth in any of his advertisements, in fact his use of printer's ink was chiefly for the purpose of exposing lies which he had found in the advertisements of other ophthalmologists. At the time of the Revolution he dropped the words, "de Quengsy", from his name, and became a simple citizen as "Guillaume Pellier" Pellier's most important writings are as follows: 1. *Recueil des Mémoires et d'Observations tant sur les Maladies qui Attaquent l'Oeil et les Parties qui l'Environnent,*" etc. (Montpellier, 1783.) 2. *Précis ou Cours d'Opérations sur les Yeux Puisé dans le Sein de la Pratique et Enrichi de Figures en Taille-douce qui Representent les Instruments qui leurs Sont Propres, avec des Observations.,*" etc. (2 vols.; Paris and Montpellier; 1789 and 1790. The first extensive work to be devoted to the surgery of the eye exclusively.) 3. *Observations sur l'Utilité de l'Arteriotomie dans l'Amaurosis, on Goutte Serene Provenant d'un Engorgement Sauguin.* (Journ. de Médecine de Montpellier, 1803.) 4. *Mémoire sur la Conversation de la Vue.* (Histoire et Mém. de la Soc. de Méd. Prat. de Montpellier, 1806.) 5. *Sur l'Utilité du Séton Appliqué à l'Oeil Affecté de Maladies Graves.* (Jour. de Méd. de Montp,ellier, XXII, 1813.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9403-9405

Pemberton, Henry (1694-1771) British, London ophthalmologist, to whom ophthalmology owes the words "accommodate" and "accommodation." Born at London in 1694, he received his professional degree at Leyden (Netherlands) in 1719, and practised for a time at Paris. Soon, however, because of ill health, he resigned his medical practice, and became a student of mathematics. His writings are as follows: 1. *Dissertatio Physico-Medica Inauguralis de Facultate Oculi qua ad Diversas Rerum Conspectarum Distantias se Accomodat pro Gradu Doctoratus Eruditorum Examine Submittet Henricus Pemberton Anglo-Britannicus,* ad diem 21. 1719, Lugduni Batavorum. 2. Translation and Improvement of the *London Dispensatory* (London, 1746.) 3. *A course of Lectures on Physiology.* (London, 1773.) 3. *A View of Sir Isaac Newton's philosophy* London 1728 American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9405-9406.JPW

Pentammon. The second best oculist of Egypt in the 6th century B.C. His one superior was →Nebenchari. There is an interesting story about these two men which has been preserved by Herodotus. Cambyses, son of Cyrus, king of Persia, finding that his mother, Kassandane, was blind, sent to Amasis, king of Egypt, beseeching him to dispatch to her aid the greatest of Egyptian oculists, whoever that might be. Amasis 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 learn 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 Nebenchari took heart, operated (by couching) and restored to Kassandane her sight. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9414

Percival, Archibald Stanley (1862-1935) British ophthalmologist, who was educated at Repton (1876-1880) and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. with 1st class honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1884. He proceeded to his M.A. in 1888. In 1884 he entered St. George's Hospital for his clinical work. He qualified M.R.C.S. in 1886, and took the M.B., B.Ch., Cantab., in 1888. Percival's year at St. George's contained a large entry and he was not lucky enough to be elected to house office at his mother hospital. Instead he became house physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, and later, house surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. It was doubtless his experience here that led him to take up ophthalmology as his life's work. He settled at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and was elected ophthalmic surgeon to the City Hospital and to the Children's Hospital. In Newcastle he remained until he retired to his native place in 1928. Percival was on the staff of and ultimately became senior surgeon to the Northumberland and Durham Eye Infirmary. During the War he served as ophthalmic surgeon to the Northern War Hospital. Practising, as he did, in a mining centre it was natural that he should have become an authority on miners' nystagmus. He held strong views on the dangers of in-breeding among the population of pit villages as being largely responsible for the condition of miners' nystagmus and was inclined to advocate measures which unfortunately were impracticable, as a cure. From his school days Percival's mind gave evidence of a strong mathematical bent and his chief enjoyment in life was higher mathematics. Most of his ophthalmological writings thus dealt with the optical side of his specialty, and in this respect he held an unrivalled place among clinicians in England. Percival contributed numerous papers to the BJO, on bifocal lenses, decentered lenses, prisms and other optical problems. In 1899 he brought out a manual for students, entitled, "*Optics*." This, though nominally addressed to students, was far above the mental capacity of the average medical student, and was really a higher mathematical treatise. He also wrote a book on "*Geometrical Optics*," and on the *Prescribing of Spectacles* (2nd edition 1912) and *Practical Integration*. BJO 1936,20:123-124

Pergens, Eduard (1862-1917) Belgian ophthalmologist. Pergens was born and died in Maaseik. He obtained the Ph.D. (1883) and the M.D. (1888) degrees at the Leuven University. He studied ophthalmology abroad and as an adjunct of Pierre Désiré →Lebrun at the *Institut Ophthalmique du Brabant*. He returned to his native town at Lebrun's death. He wrote about 80 ophthalmological papers of which the most interesting are perhaps the *first description of lenticonus posterior* (1897), his contributions to *history of medicine* (1896, 1899, 1910) and his major contribution on *visual acuity* (1904 to 1913). Other contributions include an *operation for ptosis* (1894), *Fukala's operation* (1895), *amblyopia from hematemesia* (1896), *about tinted glasses* (1896, 1897), *monocular diplopia* (1897), *phlebotomy and revulsion in the treatment of ocular diseases* (1898), *the action of X-rays on the retina* (1898), *malignant orbital tumours* (1899), *visual illusions* (1900) and *scleroderma pigmentosum* (1908). Pergens was altogether an internationally known zoologist and paleontologist specialized in the Bryozoa. He wrote 25 paper on this subject, among which descriptions of many new genera and species. His colleagues named after him the new genera Pergensella and Pergensia. His collection of fossils is now in the Maastricht Museum of natural history. (Verriest) AJO,1:380.

Perkins, Thomas Tounge (? – 1918) American eye, ear, nose and throat specialist of Cliftondale, Mass. Born in Auburn, Me., he later resided in West Durham, Me., and Lynn, Mass. He was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of the Boston University, of the Harvard Medical School in 1901. He seems to have settled soon after his graduation in Cliftondale, and to have practised there continuously. In his later years he became an ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist, as well as an expert with the microscope. He was a Universalist, a Royal Arch Mason. AJO 1919,2:166-167.

Perrin, Maurice Constantin (1826-1889) French physician and ophthalmologist. Perrin was born, and died, in Vezelise (Meurthe), France. He received his medical degree in Paris 1851, with the thesis *De l'Huile de Foie de Morue et de ses effets dans la phtisie Pulmonaire*. Already in 1846, Perrin had been admitted into the military health service as surgeons pupil at the medical school of Val-de-Grâce. In 1849 he became "sous aide" ("under assistant"). His zeal and hard work attracted the attention of his chiefs and soon he was named Assistant Major 2nd class, 1854 1st class, 1858 Physician Major 2nd class,

1862 1st class, head physician 2nd class in 1868 and 1st class 1871 to finish Medical Inspector, the highest medical position in the French army. In the meantime he had been, in 1856, professor of medicine at Val-de-Grâce, later professor for medical interventions and lecturer in ophthalmology at the same school. In 1874, Perrin became assistant-director of the medical school, and a short while later its director. Perrin received the highest French government's honors, being first *Chevalier* de l'Ordre de la Légion d'Honneur (1856), then *officier* (1871) and finally at his retirement *Commandeur* de l'ordre de la Légion d'Honneur (1886). He was elected Member of the Academie de Medecine in 1873. Perrin invented an artificial eye to practice the use of the ophthalmoscope (1866) and an Optometer (1869, with Mascart) "to recognize and measure anomalies of spheric and cylindric refraction". He wrote a *Traité pratique d'Ophthalmoscopie et d'Optometrie* (Text volume and Atlas), Paris 1870-1872; and (with Poncet contributing the *Anatomie pathologique*) *Atlas des maladies profondes de l'oeil comprenant l'ophthalmoscopie* 1879 (which is a second edition of his "Traité"). JPW

Peter the Spaniard (13th century) A distinguished physician (afterwards Pope John XXI) who was born at Lisbon near the beginning of the 13th century, and who died May 16, 1277, in his palace at Viterbo, Italy, as the result of injuries inflicted by a caving wall. He was a prolific writer, partly scientific and partly superstitious. Thus, he recommends for epilepsy the continuous suspension from the neck of a bit of paper on which are written the names of Saints Caspar, Melchior, and Balthasar (the three wise men from the East). He was, also convinced that diarrhea could be occasioned in any one by packing that person's feces in hollow bones and then laying these in a river. The flow from the bowels would continue, he thought, as long as the bones lay in the stream. Peter's best known work is entitled *Summulae Logicales*. His medical works are: *Thesaurus Pauperum*, and *Liber de Oculis*. No less a person than Michael Angelo Buonarrotti is said to have copied the last named book, three centuries later, for his own personal use (Hirschberg). The so-called *Liber de Oculis* would seem to be properly designated Breviarium Magistri Petri Hispani de Egritudinibus Oculorum et Curtis. In addition to a brief introduction, the work consists of four parts. Of these, the first is a mere condensation from Constantinus Africanus; the second, a Tractatus Mirabilis. Aquarum Quem Composuit Petrus Hispanus; the third, a literal copy of the first "Book" of the *Liber Oculorum* of Master Zacharias; while the fourth is merely a collection of prescriptions, for the most part worthless. A first German translation was provided by A-M. Berger: *Die Ophthalmologie (liber de oculo) des Petrus Hispanus (Petrus von Lissabon, später Papst Johannes XXI) ... zum ersten Male herausgegeben, in's Deutsche übersetzt* München 1899. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9618. JPW

Peter, Luther C. (1870-1943) American ophthalmologist. He was well known to British ophthalmologists by his disquisitions on perimetry and on squint at the Oxford Congresses of 1920 and 1932, and to those who attended the International Congress of Ophthalmology at Washington in 1922 as its Secretary. Peter's earliest interest was in neurology, from which he gravitated into ophthalmology, in which branch of medicine and surgery he had held professional posts at the University of Pennsylvania. He was President of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in 1928. His book on perimetry *The Principles and Practice of Perimetry* Philadelphia and New York, 1916, appeared in four editions and that on the extra-ocular muscles: Peter, Luther C. *The Extra-Ocular Muscles: A Clinical Study of Normal and Abnormal Ocular Motility*. Philadelphia 1927, in two editions. BJO 27,281-282,1943

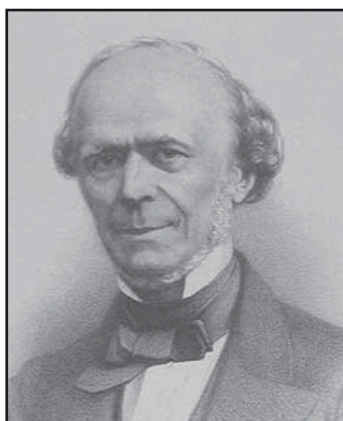
Peters, John Charles (1819-1893) American physician of New York City. Peters studied medicine and especially pathology at Berlin, under Schoenlein, and at Vienna, under Rokitsky and Skoda; he received his M.D. at Vienna in 1844. Settling in his native city, he built a large practice in general medicine, specializing in neurology and gynecology; he was also an authority on cholera, and wrote a number of articles and monographs on this disease. For many years he edited the North American Journal of Homeopathy. On ophthalmic subjects he wrote: *A treatise on diseases of the eyes, including diseases of the eyelids, inflammations of the conjunctiva, sclerotica, and cornea; also, catarrhal, rheumatic, scrofulous, and purulent ophthalmia*. Based on Theodore J. Rückert's "*Clinical Experience in Homeopathy*." New York 1854 and *A treatise on internal diseases of the*

eyes, including diseases of the iris, crystalline lens, choroid retina, and optic nerve. Based on Theodore J. Rückert's "*Clinical Experience in Homeopathy.*" New York 1856. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9618-9619.Abert

Petit, Etienne-Pourfour du (18th century) Son of the great François-Pourfour du Petit, and himself a physician of some note. He was born at Paris, and there received his professional degree in 1746. The place and date of his death are unknown. He wrote *Remarques Addressées a l'auteur du Mercure de France sur l'extrait du Mém. de Daviel*, etc. In this remarkable composition he attempted, but without success, to show that cataract extraction was not original with Daviel, but had been already described by the medieval Arabians, Avicenna and Rhazes. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9619

Petit, François Pourfour du (1664-1741) French surgeon of Paris.Petit received his medical degree at Montpellier in 1690. Petit was from then a military surgeon for some twenty years. From 1713 he lived and practiced in Paris, contributing numerous papers to the transactions of the Académie des Sciences, especially on the anatomy and pathology of the eye and the physiology of vision. He published: *Lettre d'un médecin des hopitaux du Roy...contient un nouveau système du Cerveau etc.* Namur 1710 (Petit's theory of contralateral innervation) ; *Sur l'opération de la Cataracte* (Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences 1724) ; *Lettre de M. Petit, Docteur en Médecine, de l'Académie des Sciences, dans laquelle il démontre que le cristallin est fort près de l'uvée, et rapporte de nouvelles preuves qui concernent l'opération de la cataracte.* Paris 1729 ; *Mémoire sur plusieurs découvertes faites dans les yeux de l'homme* (Mém.Acad.Sciences 1723) ; *Mémoire dans lequel est démontré que les nerf intercostaux fournissent des rameaux qui portent des esprits dans les yeux* (Mém.Acad.Sciences 1727–Discovery of the vasomotor nerves) ; *Différentes manières de connaître la grandeur des chambres de l'humeur aqueuse dans les yeux de l'homme* (Mém.Acad.Sciences 1727–He describes here his ophthalmometer) ; *Mémoire sur le cristallin de l'œil de l'homme, des animaux à quatre pattes* etc. (Mém.Acad.Sciences 1730). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9620. Albert.JPW

Petit, Jean Louis (1674-1760) French surgeon of great celebrity, and perhaps the finest operator of his time in France. Born at Paris, he was taught anatomy by the great Littré while still a mere boy in his father's house. In 1692, he became military surgeon, and, in 1697, assistant Major-Surgeon in the Hospital at Tournay. In 1700 he returned to Paris, and, after a brief course of study, received the degree of Master of Surgery. He wrote a number of works, the most important of which are: *The Art of Caring Diseases of Bone*, etc. (Paris, 1705) ; *Treatise on the Diseases of Bone*, (2 vols., 1723) and *Treatise on the Surgical Diseases and the Operations which are Proper for Them* (3 vols., Paris, 1774). The last-named work, his most important writing, appeared posthumously. In 1708 he extracted from the anterior chamber of the eye a dislocated cataract via an incision in the cornea. This operation, however, he was not the first, but the second, to perform. St. Yves had carried out a precisely similar procedure in 1707.American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9620-9621



Joseph Pierre Eléonor Pétrequin

Pétrequin, Joseph Pierre Eléonor (1809-1876) French, one of the greatest of Lyonese surgeons and ophthalmologists. Born at Villeurbanne, near Lyons, he graduated at Paris in 1835. Two years later he travelled for a time in Italy; in 1839 in Swabia and northwestern France. In 1838 he became assistant major-surgeon at the Hôtel Dieu of Lyons, in 1844 surgeon-major, and in 1855 titular professor of surgery at the Hospital of the Preparatory School of Medicine and Pharmacy. He died June 3, 1876. Among his more important works of a general character should be mentioned: 1. *Traité Medico-Chirurgical et Topographique*. (Paris, 1843. Many editions and translations. 45 pp. are devoted to diseases of the eye.) 2. *De l'étude des médecins de l'Antiquité*. (Paris, 1858.) 3. *Etudes méd., Historiques et Critiques sur les Médecins de l'Antiquité et en Particuliers sur Hippocrate, Galien, Paul d'Egine*, etc. (Paris, 1859.) 4. *Mélanges d'Histoire de Littérature et de Critique Médicales sur les Principaux Points de la Science et de l'Art*. (Paris, 1864.) 5. *Chirurgie d'Hippocrate*. (2 vols., Paris, 1877-1878. One of the most important of all medico-historical compositions.) His ophthalmic writings, appeared entirely as articles in the *Annales d'Oculistique*, from the first to the thirty-eighth volumes inclusive, and

concern almost every important topic. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9621.

Petrus Hispanus *see* **Peter the Spaniard**

Peyrot, Jean-Joseph (1843-1917) French ophthalmic surgeon. Peyrot was born in Périgueux, France. He received his M.D. in 1876 in Paris, where he remained, becoming a well-known general and ophthalmic surgeon. He wrote: *De la valeur thérapeutique et opératoire de l'iridectomie*. Paris 1878. JPW

Pfaff, Christoph Heinrich (1773-1852) German internist at Kiel, Germany, of some importance ophthalmologically. Born at Stuttgart, Mar. 2, 1773, he studied at Stuttgart and at Göttingen, returning, however, to Stuttgart to receive his degree in 1795. His dissertation was entitled "*De Electricitate sic Dicta Animal*." In 1801 he was made full professor of medicine, physics and chemistry at Kiel. In 1795 he published at Leipsic, *Ueber thierische Electricität und Reizbarkeit*, in which he announced a number of discoveries in connection with the ophthalmic electrical responses. He also wrote a number of works of a general character. In 1841 he was operated on by →Jaeger in Vienna for "glaucomatous cataract," but (as has so often happened after operations on the eyes of ophthalmologists) with disastrous results. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 12,p.9622-9623

Pfeiffer, Norbert (1958-) German ophthalmologist. Pfeiffer received his medical education in Gießen, Frankfurt, Würzburg, Freiburg, (all Germany) and in Cambridge, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK. He received his M.D. in 1985 and became ophthalmologist 1990 in Freiburg under Mackensen and Grehn. His Academic path was: 1977 Commencement of medical studies at the Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen. 1979 medical pre-examination, 1979 Change to Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, 1980 First part of the Medical examination, 1980-1981 First clinical year at Newcastle Medical School/England. Summer academy: *Brain Structure and Memory*. 1982-1983 Full-time basic research at the Dept. of Pharmacology of Freiburg University (Prof. Dr. med. K. Starke). 1984 Second part of the Medical Examination. 1984-1985 Preregistration Year: Surgery at Addenbrooke's Hospital/Cambridge University; Medicine and Ophthalmology at Karlsruhe; 1985 Third part of the Medical examination, American Medical Exam (ECFMG); 1985 Registration (Approbation as M.D.). 1985 Graduation as "Doktor der Medizin" with summa cum laude (Thesis: *Opioid-receptors in the rabbit-ear artery*.) Scientific career : 1985 Junior doctor at the University Eye-Hospital, Freiburg; 1988 Three weeks study leave to Moorfield's Eye Hospital, London; 1990 Facharzt für Augenheilkunde (fully qualified ophthalmologist) 1990 Oberarzt (Senior doctor) at the Department of Ophthalmology Freiburg University from 1.4.1990; 1990 Change to Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Dept. of Ophthalmology as a "Oberarzt"; 1992 Habilitation and venia legendi for Ophthalmology; 1992 Leitender Oberarzt (deputy head of the department); 1995 Head of department (interimistic) in Mainz. 1996 Appointment as Professor of Ophthalmology and Head of Department at Mainz University. Scholarships and awards 1978-1985 Scholar of the Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes; 1980 Scholarship for studies abroad of the Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes; 1985 Scholarship of the British Council and travel grant of the Dr.- Carl-Duisberg-Stiftung ; 1990 National winner of the "Chibret Award"; 1993 Glaucoma Award of the German Ophthalmological Society; 1993 Film Award of the German Ophthalmological Society; 1994 Award for the best presentation , 67th meeting of the Rhein-Mainische Augenärzte; 1995 "Prix Galien" for pharmacological developments in glaucoma therapy; 1997 "Best lecturer-Award" Mainz-University. He coauthored: Illes P, Pfeiffer N (1985) *Regulation of blood pressure by peripheral opioid mechanisms*. in: Bevan, J. A. et al. (eds.): *Vascular Neuroeffector Mechanisms*. Elsevier Science Publishers, 175-180; Starke K, Illes P, Ramme D, Ensinger H, Hedler L, Szabo B, Kügelgen I v, Pfeiffer N, Limberger N (1987) *Peripheral pre-junctional opioid receptors in cardiovascular control*. In: A. Nobin, C. Owman and B. Arneklo-Nobin (Eds.), *Neuronal Messengers in Vascular Function*. Elsevier Science Publishers, 247-269; Pfeiffer N (1995) *Glaukomchirurgie mit Antimetaboliten*. *Atlas der Ophthalmologischen Operationen*. Jaffe N (Hrsg). Georg Thieme-Verlag Stuttgart, New York; Pfeiffer N (1995) *Nahtloser Wundverschluß bei Kataraktchirurgie*. *Atlas der Ophthalmologischen Operationen*. Jaffe N (Hrsg). Georg

ThiemeVerlag Stuttgart, New York; Pfeiffer N, Fontana R, Grehn F (1995) *Die Trabekulektomie*. Thieme Videothek. 34 Min. Georg ThiemeVerlag Stuttgart, New York; Pfeiffer N, Pitz S, Hertel F (1996) *Leitlinien medikamentöser Therapie von Hornhaut- und Bindehauterkrankungen*. In: *Das äußere Auge*. Kampik A und Grehn F, Enke, Stuttgart, 25-36; Pfeiffer N (1997) *Dorzolamid: erste klinische Erfahrungen*. *Das Glaukom in der Praxis*. Prünke C, Flammer J (Hrsg). Karger, Basel, pp 184-191; Pfeiffer N (1977) *Novel medical glaucoma therapies: how do they alter our standards?* In: *Proceedings of the Xith Congress of the European Society of Ophthalmology*. Süveges, I; Follmann P. (eds). Monduzzi editore, pp 355-358 Bologna; Schmitz S, Dick B, Jahn R, Frisch L, Pfeiffer N (1998) *Klinische und ultraschallbiomikroskopische Untersuchung der Silikonöladhäsion auf Intraokularlinsen*. In: *11. Kongreß der DGII*, 1997 Ohrloff C et al. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, 371-376; Dick B, Greiner K, Pfeiffer N (1998) *Langzeitstabilität der Heparinbeschichtung von PMMA-Intraokularlinsen*. In: *11. Kongreß der DGII*, 1997 Ohrloff C et al. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, 74-80; Stoffelns B, Dick B, Greiner K, Pfeiffer N (1998) *Vorgehen bei Luxation einer Intraokularlinse in den Glaskörperraum*. In: *11. Kongreß der DGII*, 1997 Ohrloff C et al. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, 378-381; Özer-Arasli A, Schwenn O, Dick B, Pfeiffer N (1998) *Endophthalmitis nach Kataraktchirurgie*. In: *11. Kongreß der DGII*, 1997 Ohrloff C et al., Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, 433-440; Greiner K, Dick B, Schwenn O, Pfeiffer N (1998) *Perioperative Komplikationen bei Kataraktoperationen unter Substitution der oralen Antikoagulation durch Heparin*. In: *11. Kongreß der DGII*, 1997 Ohrloff C et al., Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, 442-444; Pfeiffer N (1998) *Glaukomtherapie*. In: *Augenheilkunde in Deutschland*. Biermann Verlag, Zülpich, 77-83; Schwenn O, Pfeiffer N (1997) *Keratoplastik und Glaukom*. *Sitzungsbericht der 159. Versammlung des Vereins Rheinisch-Westfälischer Augenärzte*. Berg P Hrsg Zimmermann-Druck & Verlag Balve, 77-82; Pfeiffer N (1998) *Dorzolamide*. In: C. T. Dollery (Ed) *Therapeutic drugs*. Churchill Enke Livingstone London, in press; Pfeiffer N, Hopf HC (1998) *Sehstörungen*. In: Hopf, Deuschl, Diener, Reichmann (Hrsg) *Neurologie in Praxis und Klinik*. Thieme, Stuttgart, under press; Pfeiffer N (1998) *Stufenplan der medikamentösen Glaukomtherapie*. in: *Neue Perspektiven in der Diagnostik und Therapie der Glaukome*. Pillunat L (Hrsg). Enke, Stuttgart, under press. Pfeiffer, N (1998) *Antimetaboliten in der Glaukomchirurgie*. In: *Glaukom*. Schmidt H (Hrsg.) Thieme-Verlag, Stuttgart, 1999; 59-68; Pfeiffer N (1998) *Bedeutung der Prostaglandine in der ophthalmologischen Therapie*. In: *Nutzen und Risiken der Prostaglandintherapie in der Humanmedizin*. Mutschler (Hrsg.) Wissenschaftl. Verlagsgesellschaft, 1999; Dick, B, Pakula T, Hirschmann T, Pfeiffer N.: *Viskoelastika: Ein aktueller Vergleich und praktische Konsequenzen*. *12. Kongreß der DGII*, 1998 Ohrloff C et al., Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, 267-277; Pfeiffer N *Lack of knowledge about glaucoma: A possible risk factor for blindness from the disease*. in: *Pathogenesis and risk factors of glaucoma*. Gramer E and Grehn F (eds), Springer, 1999; 22-25 . Countless papers were published in various German, American and British papers. Pfeiffer is member of the German Ophthalmological Society (DOG), ARVO and other societies. .Address: Department of Ophthalmology, Mainz University, D-55101 Mainz, Germany Phone: ++49 6131 177286 Email: pfeiffer@augenklinik.uni-mainz

Pflüger, Ernst (1846-1903) Swiss ophthalmologist. Pflüger was born in Bären an der Aare, Switzerland. He studied in Bern, Utrecht, and Vienna under Henri Dor, Frans Cornelis Donders, and Ferdinand Arlt. He received his M.D. in 1870. He settled in Lucern opening a practice for ophthalmology and otology. He became professor extraordinarius in 1876 and from 1879 until his death was professor of ophthalmology at Bern following Henri Dor as chairman. Pflüger designed a new refraction ophthalmoscope, a new perimeter and was a pioneer in retinoscopy, which he named *skiascopy* or (in German) *Schattenprobe*. Pflüger was particularly interested in intra-ocular circulation, perception of colours, refraction anomalies and glaucoma. He wrote: *Bericht über dioptrische Untersuchungen*. Wien: 1857; *Beiträge zur Ophthalmotonometrie* Karlsruhe 1871; *Tafeln zur Bestimmung der Farbenblindheit*. Bern 1880 (2nd ed. 1882); *Methode zur Prüfung des Farbensinnes mit Hilfe des Flor-Contrastes .. Method of testing for color-perception using the tissue-paper contrast* Bern: n.date (second ed.1882); *La myopie scolaire*. Paris 1887; *Kurzsichtigkeit und Erziehung der durchsichtige Linse* Wiesbaden 1887; *Die operative Beseitigung der durchsichtige Linse* Wiesbaden 1900; *Valeur comparative de l'énucléation et des opérations susceptibles de la remplacer* Paris 1900. American Encyclopedia of

Ophthalmology 12,p.9623-9624; Albert 260. Annales d'oculistique (with photograph) 1903,130:305-313.JPW

Phelps, Charles Dexter (1937-1985) took his medical degree at the University of Iowa. He interned at Boston City Hospital (1963-1964), and stayed to do another year of internal medicine before returning to Iowa City to begin a residency in ophthalmology. He did a preridency fellowship with Mansour Armaly which kindled an interest in glaucoma. He later took a glaucoma fellowship with Bernard →Becker in St.Louis and was then invited by Frederick C.→Blodi to return to Iowa City to be Iowa's Glaucoma Specialist. In 1983, Blodi having resigned from his chairmanship, Charles D. Phelps succeeded in 1984. AJO 1985,100: 863. Ach Ophthalmol 1985,103:1884

Phillips, Charles (1811-1870) Belgian general and ophthalmic surgeon. Phillips was born in Liège, Belgium, where he received his M.D. and practiced until 1834. After several years in Paris and in Berlin (as Dieffenbach's assistant), he settled in St. Petersburg, where, by his own account, he performed three hundred strabismus operations. Phillips wrote: *Du bégaiement et du strabisme, nouvelles recherches*. Paris, Bruxelles and Liège 1841 ; *De la ténonomie sous-cutanée, ou des opérations qui se pratiquent pour la guérison des pieds-bots, du torticolis ... du strabisme, de la myopie, du bégaiement* Paris 1841. Albert

Phillips, Richard Jones (1861- ?)American ophthalmologist of Philadelphia. Phillips received his M.D. at Jefferson Medical College in 1883, and practiced ophthalmology in Philadelphia until his retirement in 1925. He taught at the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, and was ophthalmologist to the Presbyterian Orphanage. He wrote: *Spectacles and eyeglasses: their forms, mounting, and proper adjustment*. Philadelphia 1892.Albert

Philps, Alan Seymour (1906-1956) British ophthalmologist, born the son of Mr. Francis John Philps, former editor of the Financial Times. From Aldenham School he entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1924, qualifying in 1929. Following an appointment as house surgeon to Professor George Gask and Sir Thomas Dunhill, Philps obtained his F.R.C.S. in 1931.He was for a few years on the medical staff of the London Transport Board, then his interest turned to ophthalmology, and various junior eye appointments followed: house surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital in 1936, out-patient officer at Moorfields, and chief assistant in the Eye Department of St. Bartholomew's 1937. In 1938, Philps was appointed assistant surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital and full surgeon in 1944. He was also ophthalmic surgeon to the Victoria Hospital for Children and to the Miller General Hospital, Greenwich. During the early years of the war he worked for the Emergency-Medical Services in the St. Albans Sector. Joining the R.A.M.C. in 1942, he was appointed to the Colchester Military Hospital, and for a time was adviser in ophthalmology to the War Office. Later, Philps served abroad, taking part in the Normandy landing and the advance into Belgium. During the latter part of his service he was ophthalmic adviser at Millbank Hospital and attained the rank of Lt.-Col. After demobilization in October, 1946, he returned to his hospital and consultant duties. In 1947 he was elected assistant ophthalmic surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and in 1948 was appointed surgeon-in-charge of the Eye Department. With the inception of the National Health Service in 1948, he became consultant ophthalmic surgeon to the Mid-Herts group of hospitals and secretary of the Ophthalmic Advisory Committee of N.E..Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. In 1951 he was appointed by the London University to be a teacher of ophthalmology at the Institute of Ophthalmology and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School. Gifted with great manual dexterity, Seymour Philps was a brilliant surgeon. Interested in all branches of his specialty, he was a wise and most sympathetic clinician with a flair for teaching. Latterly he had a large private practice, but his hospital and the welfare of the patients he saw there always came first. In addition to contributing to medical journals and the *Encyclopaedia of Medical Practice*, Philps was the author of *Ophthalmic Operations* (1950). This work was profusely illustrated with his own exquisite drawings and photographs. In 1953, shortly before the onset of his illness, he was invited to visit Australia by the Ophthalmological Society of the Dominion, where he addressed numerous meetings. He returned by way of America and Canada. He also visited many eye clinics in Europe, thus widening his already extensive knowledge. BJO1956,40:318

Physick, Philip Syng (1768-1837) American surgeon, renowned as an operator on the eye, especially for cataract and artificial pupil. Born in Philadelphia he there received his early education, and later a collegiate training at the University of Pennsylvania. After about three years of study with a Philadelphia preceptor, he became, in 1789, a student of surgery at London, England, being in fact a private pupil of John Hunter; and living in his house. In 1791 he went to Edinburgh, and one year later received at the Edinburgh University his doctorate in medicine. Returning to Philadelphia, he became at once successful. In 1794 he was appointed surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital; six years later, lecturer on surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, and, in 1805, full professor of that subject. In 1818, however, he resigned this chair to accept the chair of anatomy, a position which he held till 1830. Physick was the first to suggest the use of animal ligatures in surgery. He also invented the tonsillotome, and was first to use a syringe and gum elastic catheter for the purpose of washing out the stomach in cases of poisoning. He invented a punch-forceps, wherewith to remove a piece of the iris for artificial pupil. As a writer, he was almost sterile. As a teacher, he was methodical and clear, but so cold, distant and forbidding in his manner that his pupils disliked him. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p. 9719

Picha, Joseph (? – 1886) Austrian, Viennese military surgeon and ophthalmologist. The date and place of his birth are not known. His medical education, however, was received at the Medico-Chirurgical Josephs Academy at Vienna. In 1863 he was upper physician in the Austrian army, which he accompanied on the expeditions of 1864 and 1866. In the last named year he became assistant to →Stellwag von Carion at the Josephs Academy. He was placed at the head of the eye department of Garrison Hospital No. 1, at Vienna, and there remained for nine years. Having held a number of other official positions, he died,aged only 47. Picha's chief ophthalmologic writing was a work entitled "Gemeinfassliche Darstellung der Refraktionsanomalien, mit Rücksicht auf Assentirung und Superarbitrierung." This excellent treatise was crowned with the Brendl prize, and in 1874 was adopted as the official work upon its subject in the Austrian army. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10215

Pickard, Ransom (1868-1953) British ophthalmologist. Pickard graduated at Bart's in 1889, and after holding house appointments there and taking the higher qualifications went to Moorfields. He settled in Exeter in the early '90s of the 19th century, and carried on a general practice there. On the formation of the Territorial Army he was largely instrumental in raising the 1st Wessex Field Ambulance and in 1914 he went to France with a regular division; he was soon appointed a C.M.G., and later became A.D.M.S. of the 48th division. For his work in Germany after the armistice he was made a C.B. On his return to Exeter he began to specialize in ophthalmology. Having early learnt to regard his patients as an entity and not to pay sole regard to the narrow limits of the eye, he was ready to tackle any general operation, and aural surgery particularly interested him. He was appointed Surgeon to the West of England Eye Infirmary (founded the year after Moorfields), and served there with skill and devotion until his retirement. Always ready to learn, he was one of the first to undertake trephining, and when the slit lamp was introduced he went to Vienna to study its uses. Throughout his career he made an estimation and drawing of the size and depth of the cup in every patient, and this led him to investigate the subject of cavernous atrophy and its relation to glaucoma, on which he wrote several papers. His remarks in discussions at the meetings of the local Medico-Chirurgical Society showed his wide knowledge of general medicine and surgery. He was particularly proud of being elected President of the Ophthalmic Section of the Royal Society of Medicine, an honour which rarely went to a provincial surgeon. Ransom Pickard made an active contribution to each phase of life in which he took part. He held every office open to a layman in the Methodist connexion; he was elected mayor of Exeter in 1927; and he was a Vice-President of the University College of the South-West. BJO 1953,37:256

Pickering, Edward Charles (1846- ?) American scientist born in Boston, Mass., he graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard (1865), where he taught mathematics (1865-67). In 1867-76 he was Thayer professor of physics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and since then professor of astronomy and director

of the Harvard College observatory. He established the first, physical laboratory in the United States, made a special study of the light and spectra of the stars, and devised the meridian photometer with which he made nearly a million and a half measures of the light of the stars. With four telescopes, two at Cambridge, Mass., and two at Arequipa, in Peru, he made observations in both the Northern and Southern hemispheres, and secured over 200,000 photographs of the stars. His researches yielded many important discoveries, and he was a leading authority on the subject of stellar spectroscopy. He was awarded several medals for astronomical work, and was a member of many important scientific societies in Europe and America. His publications include *Elements of Physical Manipulation* (2 parts, 1873-76), and he edited *The Theory of Color in its Relation to Art*, by Bezold (1876). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10215

Pieringer, Joseph (1800-1879) Austrian ophthalmologist. Born at Kleinzell, Upper Austria, he received his medical degree in Vienna, and, turning attention to ophthalmology, became assistant first to →Jaeger, then to →Rosas. In 1828 he removed to Gratz (Graz) in order to accept the chair of ophthalmology in the University at that place. Here he taught and practised until 1860. According to Hirschberg, "Aside from several essays and popular writings he left but one sole offspring of his intellect-but that was a lion." The title of this work was "*Die Blennorrhöe am Menschlichen Auge; eine von dem deutschen Aerztlichen Vereine in St. Petersburg gekrönte Preisschrift*" (Graz, 1841). In this work the author arrives at several important conclusions. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p. 10216-10217

Pike, Norman Howard (1873-1944) British ophthalmologist. Pike obtained at Guy's Honours in medicine and obstetrics in the London M.B., B.S. and in 1896 was appointed Resident Obstetrical Assistant. The following year he acted as House Physician to Dr. Hale White. He worked in general practice for ten years before specializing in ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology. In 1907 he left his practice with wife and children and went to study in Vienna. The results of his clinical researches in Vienna appeared in the Nov. & Dec. issues of *Journal of Laryngology, Rhinology and Otology* of 1908. On his return to England, he worked as clinical assistant at Moorfields and as House Surgeon at the Royal Ear Hospital, Soho, prior to his appointment 1909 as surgeon to the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital in Cheltenham. Pike was President of the Midland Ophthalmological Society in 1931-32. BJO 1944; 28:371-372.

Pilz, Joseph (1818-1866) Bohemian ophthalmologist, author of the justly esteemed "*Lehrbuch der Augenheilkunde*." Born in Bohemia he received his medical degree in 1843 at Prague, was from 1845-47 assistant in ophthalmology, in 1849 privatdocent, in 1854 extraordinarius, and in 1857, national ophthalmologist for the Kingdom of Bohemia. He died suddenly of apoplexy at the early age of 48. Pilz's ophthalmic writings are as follows: 1. *Ueber die Gefässentwicklung in der Hornhaut.* (Prager Vierteljahrschr., XX.) 2. *Ueber Hornhautexsudate.* (Ibid., XXIV.) 3. *Die Pathologie des Krystallinsensystems.* (Ibid., XXV.) 4. *Ueber Bindehautentzündungen und Trachom.* (Ibid., XXVIII.) 5. *Ueber Hypertrophie und Atrophie der Sclerotica, mit Vorzügl. Rücksicht auf Staphylombildung.* (Ibid., XXXIV.) 6. *Ueber Entzündung der Sclerotica.* (Ibid., XXXVI.) 7. *Therapie des Trachoms.* (Ibid., XLIT.) 8. *Entzündung der Regenbogenhaut.* (Ibid., LXXIII.) 9. *Lehrbuch der Augenheilkunde.* (Prague, 1859.) 10. *Compendium der Operativen Augenheilkunde.* (Prague, 1860.) 11. *Diagnostisch-therapeutischen Compendium der Augenkrankheiten.* (Prague, 1862.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p. 10225

Pines, Noah (1888-1959) Russian Jewish ophthalmologist. Born in Moscow he spent turbulent years as a student during the recurrent pogroms which occurred in Russia at the time. He qualified in medicine in Kiev in 1911 and when war broke out joined the Russian Army in which he achieved considerable distinction. At the time of the revolution he came to England and there took a medical degree; knowing no English he answered all his papers in Latin. Although practising ophthalmology all his life, he decided at the age of 63 to take out a special academic qualification and succeeded! Soon after his arrival in England he became a founder member of the consultant staff of the London Jewish Hospital, and was a constant attender and frequent speaker at ophthalmological meetings. His sterling work among the casualties during the bombing of London in the second world war was officially recognized by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. A careful clinical

observer with a sound knowledge of general medicine, he will probably be best remembered for his work on vascular conditions in the fundus, particularly those associated with arteriosclerosis. BJO 1959,43:256

Pinto, da Gaina (1853- ?) Portuguese ophthalmologist. C. A. Claudio Julio Raymundo da Gama Pinto was born at Goa, East Indies, in 1853. He studied at Porto, Lisbon, Paris, Vienna and Heidelberg. For a time he served on the Health commission in Portuguese India. Later he was Professor of Medicine in Goa, but moving to Heidelberg and devoting himself to ophthalmology exclusively, he became in 1880 Assistant to the Eye-Clinic in Heidelberg University. In 1885 he was made privatdocent. He wrote "*Untersuchungen über Intraoculare Tumoren. Netzhautgliome*" (Wiesbaden, 1886). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p. 10227

Pipino, W. C. (1851-1896) American ophthalmologist and otologist of Des Moines, Iowa. He was born in Baltimore, Md., at the age of 35 moved to Des Moines, where he acquired a wide reputation, and where he died in 1896 from injuries received when thrown from a horse. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p. 10228

Piringer *see* **Pieringer**

Piscis, Johannes de. A French physician of the 14th century, who devoted some attention to ophthalmology. He is not to be confounded with Johannes de Piscibus, civis Beneventanus, who, in 1396, was appointed physician to Boniface IX, nor with Johannes de Pisiis (Jean des Pois), who became a bachelor of medicine at Paris in 1395. Johannes de Piscis, the subject of this sketch, was descended from a family in Languedoc, one member of which was a bachelor of law at Montpellier, Petrus de Piscis. However, the dates of the birth and death of Johannes are unknown. Johannes wrote a *Pratica*, which, according to Truc and Pansier, was already lost in 1765. There remain, however, two fragments in the Bibliothèque Nationale, at Paris, the first of which, a so-called "antidotary," or receptaculum for formulas and recipes, contains a short division or chapter, entitled "*Pour la Douleur des Yeux.*" The second of the fragments, which contains three chapters on the eye, is also a simple antidotary, and, moreover, is merely an extract from the works of Gérard de Solo. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.9, p.6723-6724

Pitcairn, Archibald (1652-1713) Scottish ophthalmologist. Born at Edinburgh, Scotland, he was bred for both the bar and, the pulpit, but later studied medicine at Montpellier, Paris and Edinburgh. At the last named institution he received his medical degree. He also began to practice in Edinburgh, but was soon (in 1692) called to Leyden, Holland, to the chair of medical practice. On entering this position he presented an "*Oratio qua Ostenditur, Medicinam ab Omni Philosophorum Secta esse Liberam,*" in the course of which he presented his "*Theoria Morborum Oculi.*" In this he pointed out certain matters, of much historical importance for the development of a correct etiology of *mouches volantes*. It had been supposed that these appearances were owing, in greater part, to opacities either on or in the cornea, and also, to some extent, to obstructing bodies in the pupil or the lens. Pitcairn showed that the distance from the cornea (a fortiori from the pupil or the lens) to the retina is far too small to permit of images of matters so located being cast upon the retina. →Deschales had already shown (in 1674) by a simple, but excellent, diagram that *mouches volantes* must of necessity be seated in the vitreous, and not very far in front of the retina. Nevertheless Pitcairn performed an experiment whereby he showed conclusively that corneal, pupillary and lenticular opacities can only diminish the quantity of light permitted to reach the retina, that, in other words, they have no power to cast upon the retina either an image or a shadow of themselves. This he did by placing in water a glass sphere, and showing that parallel rays which fell upon it were brought to a focus only at 3 1/2 diameters behind its posterior surface. He also pointed out the folly of attempting to remove such disturbances of vision by treatment directed to the cornea. Pitcairn wrote a number of other books, which, however, possess no special interest for ophthalmologists. He seems to have been an invalid for the greater portion of his life. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10229-10230

Pitts, Barton (1859-1920) American ophthalmologist of St. Joseph, Mo. He was born in Accomac Co., Va. His medical degree was received at the University of Maryland,

Baltimore, in 1881. For a very short time he engaged in general practice in Virginia, then moved to St. Joseph. Here, as it seems, he practised from the beginning of his residence the eye, ear, nose and throat alone. He was, for several years, Professor of Ophthalmology at Ensworth Medical College. AJO 1920,3:631-632.

Pixley, Charles H. (1844-1919), American optical expert, along with F. A. Hardy and Co., Chicago, was born in Miliford, Michigan. He invented and perfected the *Hardy ophthalmometer*, and other instruments and wrote on optical subjects for the Hardy Messenger. AJO 2, 1919, p.770

Plateau, Felix (1841-1910) son of Joseph Plateau and professor of zoology at the Ghent University since 1870, wrote in 1866 a paper in which he showed that the cornea is flat in fishes and amphibians (a convex surface should not have much convergent power in water). (Verriest)

Plateau, Joseph A.F. (1801-1883) Belgian physiologist, born in Ghent. Although obliged by his testor to study jurisprudence at the same time, but helped by the celebre Adolphe Quételet (1796-1874, founder of the biometrics and statistical sciences), he obtained the Ph.D. degree in physics and mathematics at the University of Liège in 1829. He was appointed in 1835 as professor of physics at the Ghent University. Already in his 1829 thesis on the *impressions produced by the action of light on the eye*, and in a survey paper in 1834 we find mention of the phenomena that gave him celebrity: the *persistance of visual impressions* (study which led to the discovery of the apparent movement of drawn figures by means of the *phenakistiscope* in 1833 and to the later discovery of cinema, the successions of positive and negative after-images (he even realized mixtures of colours of images and after-images), *irradiation* (that he carefully measured) and the *contrast phenomena as colored shadows*. He ascribed the *alternation of colors in the after-images and the contrast phenomena to antagonist mechanisms*, the existence of which was denied by →Fechner and by von →Helmholtz and which were demonstrated only much later by →Hering. Plateau showed also that blue and yellow are complementary colors, and that irradiation is not due to the aberrations of the eye. Very early in his scientific career (1829) Plateau committed the fatal experience of looking to the sun with both eyes during twenty seconds. He was never cured and became totally blind in 1843. He then created a staff of observers so that his scientific activity did not diminish. In this period he published more on mathematics and pure physics (as on *surface tension and on the behaviour of liquids in the absence of gravitation*), but in the same time he discovered the principle the fiber optics and in 1872 he made a fundamental contribution to the measurement of the relationship between reflectance and lightness. Moreover he published in 1877 a complete analytical and annotated lists of references (from Antiquity) relating to the subjective visual phenomena that he so well described. His last paper (1882) concerns his visual sensations, despite blindness, in the frame of the recent discovery of the occipital visual centers. (Verriest) *Annales d'Oculistique*, 1883, 90:150-160

Plater, Felix (1536-1614). Swiss professor of medicine at Basel. He was the first to declare explicitly that, the images of objects in the external world (after being distinctly produced by the lens) were received upon the retina. The function of the lens as the image-forming portion of the eye, had been correctly determined, just a few years previously, by the mathematician, →Maurolycus, but Maurolycus had not definitely and positively conceived the idea of the screen-like function of the retina. This was done by Plater, who even proceeded a little further, declaring that the retina was the essential portion of the visual apparatus. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 13,p.10257

Platner, Johann Zacharias (1694-1747). German anatomist, surgeon ophthalmologist, of Leipsic, Germany. Born in Chemnitz, he studied his profession both at Leipsic and at Halle. He was appointed extraordinary professor of anatomy and surgery at Leipsic, and, three years later, received the ordinary appointment to the chair of these, as well as to certain other branches in the institution. He was also for a long time Dean of the faculty. An excellent operator, he was also a clear and forceful writer. Ophthalmic compositions are as follows: 1. *Diss. de Fistula Lacrimali*. (Leipsic, 1724.) 2. *Diss. de Scarificatione Oculorum*. (Leipsic, 1728. Really a revival of ancient methods.) 3. *De Chirurgia Ocularia*. (Leipsic, 1735.) 4. *De Motu Ligamenti Ciliaris in Oculo*, (Leipsic, 1738. Contends that the ciliary body performs motor and secretory functions.) 5. *De Vulneribus, Superciliis Illatis*.

cur Caecitatem Inferant ad Locum Hippocratis Proprium. (Leipsic, 1741.) 6. *De Noxis ex Cohibita Suppuratione in Nonnullis Oculorum Morbis.* (Leipsic, 1742.) 7. *Jo. Zach. Platneri, D. et Prof. Med. Lips. Institutiones Chirurgiae Rationalis tum Medicae tum Manualis in Usus Discentium. Adjectae sunt Icones Nonnullorum Ferramentorum Aliarumque Rerum, quae ad Chirurgi Officinam Pertinent.* (Leipsic, 1745.) *Institutiones chirurgiae rationalis tum medicae tum manualis in usus discentium et de fistula lacrymali.* Venice 1747;8. *Opusculorum* tomus 1. *Dissertationes*, Tomus II. *Prolusiones*]. Leipsic 1749. 9. *Ars medendi singulis morbis accommodata.* Leipsic 1765. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10258. JPW

Platter *see* **Plater**

Plempius, Vopiscus Fortunatus (1601-1671). Born at Amsterdam, and professor at Louvain (Leuven), he was at first a bitter opponent of Harvey, but later presented a complete right-about-face, warmly supporting, then, the doctrine of the circulation of the blood. He was a very prolific writer, but none of his works, save one, relates to ophthalmology. The book in question is entitled "*Ophthalmographia, sive Tractatio de Oculi Fabrica, etc.*" (Amst., 1632; Louvain, 1648). This book is not especially original, but is memorable nevertheless for being the very first (after 28 years even so) to espouse the revolutionary, and, for the most part, absolutely correct, optical doctrines of Johannes→Keppler (q. v.). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10259



Joseph Jacob Plenck

Plenck, Joseph Jacob (1738-1807) Austrian anatomist, surgeon, obstetrician and ophthalmologist, who gave the first course of lectures on eye-diseases ever delivered in Hungary. Born at Vienna, he there received his medical degree and, for a time, was professor at Basel, of anatomy, surgery and obstetrics. In 1770 he was called to Tyrnau, and almost immediately thereafter to Budapest. In the last named city he added ophthalmology to his list of branches. In 1783 he was called to the chair of chemistry and botany at the Joseph's Academy in Vienna, and soon thereafter held a number of official positions in the service of the Austrian Government. He was ennobled in 1790, and died at Vienna. His writings, though numerous and valuable, possess but little ophthalmologic importance, excepting only the "*Doctrina de Morbis Oculorum,*" (Vienna, 1777, Italian edition 1781, German 1788, Spanish 1797), pronounced by →Hirschberg to be an excellent compendium, "*the first . . . which made conveniently accessible to students and physicians the achievements of the ophthalmologic renaissance of the 18th century.*" "*Doctrina de Morbis Oculorum*" was translated into Dutch "*Verhandeling over de Oogziekten*" and this Dutch text was translated into Japanese in 1798-1799, and was named "*Taisei Ganka Zensho* (Handbook of Western Ophthalmology). The book was amended by→SUGITA Ryukei and published in 1815 under the title *Ganka Shinshyo: New Textbook of Ophthalmology*. This book was used in many Japanese Medical Schools and gave decisive impact in the dawn of modern Ophthalmology in Japan.(SM) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10259

Pliny, Caius Plinius, Secundus (23-79 A.D.), called "the Elder" by way of distinction from his nephew of the same name. An ancient Roman military officer, imperial governor, and (by far the most important matter for our purposes) encyclopedic scholar. Born at Novum Comum (Como) in Upper Italy, he was for the most of his life engaged in military or administrative duties. Thus, under Claudius, he was *praefectus aloe* (a commander of horse) in Germany; under Vespasian, imperial governor in several provinces; and, under Titus, commander of the fleet at Misenum. He died, A.D. 79, in the eruption of Vesuvius which destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii. The account of his death is given with much detail by his nephew, the Younger Pliny, in Book V1, Letter 16, of his "*Epistoles*" In addition to works on war, biography, grammar, history and rhetoric (not one of which has come down to our day) he wrote the famous *Historia Naturalis, or "Natural History,"* which has been preserved entire. This monumental work is indeed the greatest treasury of ancient Greco-Roman knowledge that we now possess. Compiled from about 2,000 writings of 474 authors, it deals, in the following order, with astronomy, physics, geography, ethnography, anthropology, zoology, botany, mineralogy, pharmacology, medicine, painting, sculpture, the engraving of gems and comparative geography. The enormous work was planned, executed and revised in the space of two years.(77-78 A. D.). As a result, in part, at least, of the haste with which the book was put

together, it contains (in spite of its very great value) a large number of mistakes. Then, too, Pliny was, as it seems, by nature a very careless writer, and, in addition, a man devoid of critical acumen and deeply tinctured with superstition. It is chiefly, of course, the medical portions of the great book of Pliny that are of interest to physicians. Pliny, however, we may say at the outset, was not favorable to doctors, as the following extract from his writings abundantly prove: "*And there is no doubt that they all busy themselves with our lives, in order by the discovery of some new thing or another to win reputation for themselves. Hence flow those pitiable disputes over the sick; for no one has the same views as another; hence also that inscription upon the tombstone of the unfortunate victim: "He died by reason of the confusion of the doctors."* This spurious art is changed so often and so lamentably and we are driven to and fro by the breath of the spirits of Greece. Again: "*There is, alas, no law against incompetency, no striking example is made. They learn by our bodily jeopardy, and make experiments until the death of the patients. And the doctor is the only person not punished for murder.*" In spite, however, of Pliny's all too plainly expressed disgust and contempt for medicine and doctors, his observations on matters connected with the eye are of interest to the modern ophthalmologist some of them for one reason and some for another. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10263-10290.

Pockley, Francis Antill (1857-1941) Australian ophthalmologist. Pockley was born in 1857, the son of Captain Robert Pockley, a well-known seaman of that epoch. His ancestors were Yorkshire men, where they have been located for centuries. Pockley started on a business career, after education at Sydney Grammar School, and later came to Edinburgh to study medicine. His academic career was one of great brilliancy. He was House Surgeon at Edinburgh undertook post-graduate work at Vienna and returned to Australia as surgeon-superintendent of an emigrant ship. He began in general practice in Sydney, but quickly settled on an ophthalmic career, having been one of the first four men in New South Wales to become full-time eye specialists. He was appointed lecturer in the newly organized medical school of Sydney, and ophthalmic surgeon to the Prince Alfred Hospital. He retained his lectureship for the record period of 37 years, and was held in high estimation throughout Australia. At various times he was president of the N.S.W. Branch of the B.M.A. and president of the Australian Medical Congress of 1911; he also took a leading part in the foundation of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons. BJO 26,334-335,1942

Poincaré, Emile-Léon (1828-1892) French physiologist and ophthalmologist. Born at Nancy, France, he received the degree of M. D. at Paris in 1852, presenting as dissertation "*De l'Ophthalmie Purulente des Nouveaux-nés.*" Settling as general physician in Nancy, he there taught physiology from 1858 till 1872. From 1870 until his death he was also professor of hygiene. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10297

Pokharel, Gopal Prasad (1951-) Nepalese ophthalmologist, Professor of Ophthalmology at Manipal College of Medical Sciences, Pokhara. He graduated from Stanley Medical College, University of Madras, in 1975 and received M.D. degree in 1986 from the R. P. Center of Ophthalmic studies of the All India Institute of medical Sciences, New Delhi. He further studied at Johns Hopkins University as a Hubert H. Humphrey Fellow from 1992 and Master of Public Health was conferred on him in 1994 from the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University, U. S. A. He worked at the Nepal Eye Hospital in Kathmandu as Deputy Director (1993-1997) and Director of King Mhendra Memorial Eye Hospital, Bharatur, Nepal (1988-1993). He has been involved as a medical officer in the Nepal Blindness Survey in association with WHO, and worked not only in Nepal but in Sikkim, Ladakh of India and Tibet. He also works in trachoma control programs in association with Helen Keller Foundation and Swiss Red Cross. He conducted many eye camps and developed Vitamin A Child Survival Program. He has been associated with Netra Jyoti Sangh (NNJS) (National Society for Comprehensive Eye Care) since 1995 and directed population based epidemiological evaluation in the western region of Nepal, and the outcome was published as *Prevalence of blindness and cataract surgery in Nepal*, Br. J. Ophthalmol. June, 1998" and *Visual functioning and quality of life outcomes among cataract operated and unoperated blind populations in Nepal*. Br. J. Ophthalmol. June, 1998. Other publications of his field work include *The impact of nutrition education and mega-dose vitamin A supplementation on the health of children in Nepal*. Bull. W.H.O, 1966" (Eye Care Himalaya, P.O. Box 2389, Kathmandu, Nepal) (SM)

Pokhrel, Ram Prasad (1937-) Nepalese ophthalmologist, Chairman of NEPAL NETRA JYOTI SANGH (National Society for Comprehensive Eye Care). He graduated from K.G. Medical College of Luknow University, India, in 1959 with MBBS. He extended his study in London from 1962 and received Diploma of Ophthalmology in 1967 from the Royal College of Physicians and F.R.C.S. from the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1970. He was nominated to the Fellow of International College of Surgeons, USA., in 1983. He has held the following positions: Senior Ophthalmic Surgeon and Head of the Eye Department of Bir Hospital Kathmandu (1971-1991), Executive Director and Head of the Eye Department-Nepal Eye Hospital, Kathmandu (1974-1992) and he is in the present position as above since 1992. He has many conjoint appointments and they are Honorary Professor and Examiner, Department of Ophthalmology, Institute of Medicine, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Principal Investigator of Vitamin A Research Project (Joint project of Nepal Nutrition Intervention Project, Sarlahi and Johns Hopkins University, U.S.A., Chairman of the Charity International Nepal and Kathmandu Medical College and Technical Advisor/Senior Ophthalmologist of Nepal Eye Hospital, Kathmandu. He has been active in National and International professional societies and the positions he has held are President of Nepal Ophthalmic Society, Global Advisor WHO Blindness Program Central Committee in Geneva (1985-1989), Chairman of the Organizing Committee of First Ophthalmic Conference of SAARC Countries (1991), Secretary General of Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh (1978-1992), Secretary General of Nepal Eye Hospital (1974-1991), President of the XVI Congress of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO), Vice-President of the APAO(1995-1999) and Senior Vice President of the IAPB (International Agency for Prevention of Blindness) (1994-1998). He published many scientific papers and wrote books, and some examples are *Epidemiology of Blindness in Nepal*. Bull.WHO 1985.63.375.386; *Night Blindness during Pregnancy and Lactation in Rural Nepal*. J. Nutr. 1996; 125:2122-2127 and *Epidemiology of Xerophthalmia in Nepal: A pattern of household poverty, childhood illness and mortality*. Arch. Ophthalmol.1995;113;425-429. He worked actively for the prevention of blindness, both in domestic societies and international organizations. In recognition of his contributions, many organizations conferred Honors and Awards on him: they embrace Mahendra Vidya Bhusan "A" Class First Nepali to do fellowship in Ophthalmology 1971; Gorkha Dakshin Bahu IV Class: His Majesty Government of Nepal for developing eye care services in rural areas through mobile eye camps 1972; Gorkha Dakshin Bahu II class His Majesty's Government of Nepal for clearing the cataract backlog from Nepal 1983; Asia Pacific Congress of Ophthalmology, Bangkok 1983: "Distinguished Award for Ophthalmic Contribution in Asia". Dharma Pahari Award: Nepal Medical Association for outstanding contribution is establishing "Nepal Eye Hospital" and a chain of eye hospitals within the country and making Nepal self-reliant in Ophthalmic Manpower 1986; The Association of Nepalese in America Award in appreciation of dedicated contributions to "Blindness Eradication in Nepal" 1987; Trishakti Patta III Class: His Majesty's Government of Nepal for development of technical manpower in eye care 1989; The Jose Rizal Medal: For excellence in Ophthalmology in the countries of Asia and the Pacific on 13 May 1991. Kyoto, Japan by the Asia Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology and The Takeo Iwahashi Award, Japan 1st May 1995: For mobilizing national and international activities for blindness prevention.(National Society for Comprehensive Eye Care, P.O. Box 335, Kathmandu, Nepal. Phone:977-1-261921; Fax 977-1-260558, Email: kath@nnjs.wlink.com.np) (SM)

Polack, A. (?-1953) French ophthalmologist. Polack was a long time director of the Rothschild Foundation and professor at the Institut d'Optique. He was particularly interested in refraction and also in colour vision. He wrote: *La Vision Des Couleurs Et L'Art Pictural* Paris 1936 JPW

Polaillon, Joseph François Benjamin (1836-1902) French surgeon born in Lyons. Polaillon received his M.D. in 1865 at the Paris Faculté with the thesis *Etude sur les ganglions nerveux périphériques*; settling in Paris, he lectured at the Faculté and was surgeon at the Hôpital de la Pitié. He was a member of the Académie de Medecine. He wrote *Thèse sur les milieux réfringents de l'Œil* Paris 1866 ; *Etude physiologiques sur les effets toxiques de l'Inee* Paris 1875 ; *Observations sur l'Ovariectomie* Paris 1877. JPW

Poland, Alfred (1822-1872) British, London surgeon, who, for a very short time, engaged in the practice of ophthalmology. Born in London he became a special scholar of Aston Key in Guy's Hospital. In 1843 he became a Member, and in 1847 a Fellow of the R. C. of England. In 1845 he was made anatomical prosector at Guy's, and a few years later, professor of surgery. For a number of years he was chosen surgeon at Moorfields., and, in 1861, after retirement, he accepted the supervision of the Ophthalmic Section Guy's Hospital. Soon, however, he abandoned ophthalmic work entirely. In the course of an operation, he became infected with pus and, five years later, after much ill-health and suffering, he died, aged only 51. Poland's ophthalmic writings are as follows: 1. *On the nerves of the Orbit in Mammalia and Man*. (Crowned by the College of Surgeons with their triennial prize.) 2. *Anophthalmos*. (O.H.R.I., p. 1854.) 3. *Medico-Legal Observations*. (*Ibid.*, III, p. 198, 1861-1862.) 4. *Protrusion of the Eyeball*. *ibid.*, 1, p. 21, p. 68., and 11, p. 216. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10300

Pollak, Simon (1814-1903) American ophthalmologist, of foreign birth, founder of the first eye and ear clinic in St. Louis. Born at Prague, Bohemia, he received his medical degree in 1835 at the University of Vienna. Two years later, he came to America, and, in 1838 began to practise at Nashville, Tenn. Here he remained for six years, and then moved to St. Louis, where he practised for fifty-eight years. In 1852 he, in conjunction with Yeatman, Eliot and others, founded the Missouri School for the Blind. He was also one of the founders, in 1850, of the St. Louis Academy of Science. Ten years later he instituted the eye and ear clinic at Mullanphy Hospital, the first of the kind in St. Louis. Pollak, throughout the Civil War, was a member of the U. S. Sanitary Commission and of the Western Sanitary Commission. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10307

Pollock, Charles Frederick Scottish ophthalmologist born in Dumfries and educated in Glasgow, Tübingen and Vienna. He graduated M.D. at Glasgow University in 1882 and became F.R.C.S.Edinburgh in 1884. He was a time Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow as well as Surgeon for Diseases of the Eye at the Glasgow Central Dispensary. He published „*The normal and pathological histology of the human eye and eyelids*.“ London 1886 and „*Leprosy as a Cause of Blindness*“ The Ophthalmoscope, 1916,p.111.

Polony (18th century) A French charlatan, of some real merit. He succeeded Dubois at Nîmes in 1737. The following advertisement of Polony in "*Le Courrier d'Avignon*" for the 24th of May, 1737, is translated from the work of Truc et Pansier, "*Histoire de l'Ophthalmologie à l'Ecole de Montpellier*," p. 271. This advertisement, is the only extant document concerning Polony, " Sieur Polony, famous oculist established at Nimes for several months and who has fixed his abode in the same quarters in which M. Dubois, also an oculist, formerly resided, has just depressed a cataract for M. Astruc, citizen of Lunel le Vieux in Languedoc, who was blind for a number of years. The operation was performed, with all the capacity and dexterity possible, in the space of five minutes. He it was who some time ago restored the sight to M. le Prieur de Sérignac, of the diocese of Uzè, to M. Nicolas, citizen of Bouzignes, and to another citizen of the same place. The two Siol brothers, of the city of Bagnols, to whom he has rendered the same service cannot sufficiently praise the skill of this man's hands. He has also performed divers other cures with success, such as cutting for stone, destroying cancers, etc. His operations are done in the presence of all such physicians and surgeons as can be got to attend." American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.1307

Polyak, Stephen L. (1890-1955) American anatomist, one of the greatest American authorities on the anatomy of the visual system. Polyak was born in Croatia and received his medical degree at the University of Zagreb. He was a health officer in the Serbian Army in the first world war. He taught neurology at the University of Zagreb from 1920 to 1928, when he went to the United States. He was an assistant professor of neuro-anatomy at the University of California, then went to the University of Chicago as an assistant professor of neurology in 1930. In 1938 he entered the anatomy department and became Professor of Anatomy, when he began his research into the anatomy of the eye. His book on the retina *RETINA: The Anatomy and the Histology of the Retina in Man, Ape, and Monkey, Including the Consideration of Visual Functions, the History of Physiological Optics, and the Histological Laboratory Technique* Chicago 1941, is a classic, and before

he died he had just finished a volume, ---*The Vertebrate Visual System* -, that was to be published early in 1956. BJO 1955,39:320



Oleg Pomerantzeff

Pomerantzeff, Oleg (1910-1993) Russian engineer. Pomerantzeff was born in St. Petersburg, Russia. His father died in 1917 and the family fled by boat from Odessa to Constantinople in 1921. Through Czechoslovakia, where he developed but recovered from rheumatoid arthritis, he reached Belgium. He was taken care of by the Institut St. Georges de Namur (sponsored by *La Libre Belgique* a Belgian news paper) and finalized his high school training as a brilliant student at the Collège Notre-Dame de la Paix in Namur (Belgium). At the school, he became the lifelong friend of Dr. Charles L. Schepens. He received a grant to study civil engineering at the University of Louvain in Belgium. As a civil mining engineer he worked in Yugoslavia and was active in the resistance during World War II. After having been imprisoned by the Gestapo, he made it to the southern part of France where he continued working for the underground movement. Some time after the war he left France for Brazil. In 1962, on the invitation of Dr. Charles Schepens, he joined the Retina Foundation in Boston, now called the Schepens Eye Research Institute, an affiliate of Harvard Medical School. This move coincided with the birth and very early development of the laser and Oleg Pomerantzeff immediately took a strong interest in this new light source. He became a prolific inventor of diagnostic and therapeutic optical instruments. With Dr. Schepens, he further developed the small pupil binocular indirect ophthalmoscope. He was the first to use extensive computer ray tracing to obtain a considerably more accurate description of the complex optics of the eye. Above all, he will be remembered as the inventor of the Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscope. He successfully formulated for the first time the three ingredients of the electronic ophthalmoscope: time-resolved imaging using a scanning laser with a small central illuminating pupil and much larger surrounding collecting exit pupil. This original design, intended for imaging only, was augmented with high-speed acousto-optic laser modulation by his assistant Dr. Robert H. Webb, enabling microperimetry directly on the retina. The second generation instrument was also made co focal. Dr. Frans J. Van de Velde (Schepens Eye Research Institute, Boston, brought this instrument to the therapeutic level by incorporating various laser sources for precise retinal microphotocoagulation, PDT and TTT. Oleg Pomerantzeff died in Toulouse, France in 1993 as a result of the long term complication of his rheumatoid arthritis. FrVV

Pomeroy, Oren Day (1834-1902). American, New York oculist and aurist, inventor of Pomeroy's ear syringe, Pomeroy's aural specula, and many other instruments in almost universal use. He was born at Somers, Conn., of old New England ancestry. His liberal education was received at Monson Academy, Mass., and his medical training at Berkshire Medical College, at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York. At the last named institution he graduated in 1860. He settled at once in New York City as ophthalmologist and otologist, and there continued to practise in these specialties until a few years before his death. He was President of the New York Ophthalmological Society in 1872. He was eye and ear surgeon to the Northern Dispensary, to the New York Foundling Asylum, and surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. He was also for a number of year assistant at the Eye and Ear Clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He wrote a number of journal articles and two or three text books. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10311-10312



J. L. C. Pompe van Meerdervoort

Pompe van Meerdervoort, J. L.C. (1829-1908) Dutch army surgeon, Teacher of Medicine in Nagasaki. He graduated from Utrecht Army Medical School in 1849, and came to Nagasaki in 1857 as an attaché to transfer a new ship (Japan order by Tokugawa Government) to Japan. He was asked to teach medicine in Nagasaki: he established the formal curriculum of teaching at the Medical School and built the first Hospital of western Medicine 1861. He imported "Iconographie Ophthalmologique" of Julius Sichel to teach Ophthalmology. When leaving Japan, he gave the Iconographie to his student, and the book is now in possession of Chiba Univeristy Library. During his stay from 1857 to 1862, he taught 135 students and they became the leaders of Medical Education after the Meiji Restoration. Bauduin came as his successor to the Medical School. After many changes of administrative systems, this Medical School developed to the present Nagasaki University.(SM)

Pope John XXI *see* Peter the Spaniard

Porta, Giambattista della (1538-1615) Italian physicist who was born and who died at Naples. He traveled for years in search of further knowledge, throughout the civilized world. Returning to Naples, he established in his own dwelling a scientific association which he called "*The Academy of the Secrets of Nature*". His first book, "*Magia Naturalis*," contains but little of interest to ophthalmologists. His second work, however, "*De Refractione*," is truly a memorable volume. The *first* "book" of this compact little treatise is devoted to the general principles of refraction. The *second* treats of the burning-glass. In the *third*, the eye itself is described and enlarged upon, chiefly as an optical instrument. In these three books the author displays but little originality. In the *fourth* book, however, he adduces original and very striking evidences against the theories of the ancients regarding the nature of light, and in favor of the explanations which, in his day, had recently been expounded. The *fifth* book treats of perspective. In this he commits the curious blunder of declaring that the pupils of the aged are large, of the young, small. His *sixth* book, which treats of single and double vision, is perhaps the poorest of the work. It is full of errors, and exhibits no originality. Book *seven* is devoted to entoptic phenomena. In this division of his volume he declares that "the rainbow round a lantern" is not produced, as Aristotle taught, by moisture in the atmosphere, but is formed within the eye. The reasons which he adduces in support of his position are very interesting: (1) The rainbow is always absolutely circular, whatever the shape of the flame. (2) It diminishes in size as we approach the flame, but enlarges as we recede from it. (3) If a person looks at the flame through a small hole in a paper, the rainbow is then observed not around the lantern, but between the eye and the paper. (4) Diseased eyes observe the rainbow, whether the atmosphere be moist or dry. In the *eighth* book he expounds in excellent fashion (and is the first to do so) the passage of rays of light through three successive media of differing density. The *ninth* and last book treats in mediocre fashion of rainbows and of color. Porta wrote: *L'Arte del ricordare dell'ecce* Naples 1583; *De Refractione Optices* Naples 1593; *Magiae Naturalis* 1558 (dito *libri viginti* Hanover 1619); *Natural magick* London 1658. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10314-10315

Porten, Sally van der. (1819-1875.) German ophthalmologist. He wrote a dissertation on the cataract operation. He also lectured in the Hamburg Medical Society on the pathological anatomy of opacities in the crystalline lens. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10315

Porterfield, William (1695-1771. Scottish physician. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, of a very respectable family. His early education seems to have been received at Glasgow; his medical degree, however, at Rheims, in 1717. In 1721 he became Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and in 1724 was made professor in the Edinburgh University. He invented a useful "optometer," based on Father Scheiner's experiment, and was the very first to furnish the correct explanation of that proceeding. The word "optometer," itself, was his invention. Porterfield wrote: 1. *Demonstration of the Strength of Bones.* (Edinb. Med. Essays and Observat., 1733, 1.); 2. *Essay on the Motions of the Eyes.* (Ib., 1737, IV.); 3. *Treatise on the Eye, the Manner and Phenomena of Vision.* (2 vols., Edinburgh, 1759.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10315-10316; [GM 1484.2]

Portney, Gerald L. (1937-1977) American ophthalmologist, chairman of the the department of Ophthalmology at the University of California, Davis, and secretary of the Association of University Professors of Ophthalmology. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, and spent most of his youth there. After graduating from Northwestern University in 1958 with a B.A., he attended Northwestern Medical School and received his M.D. in 1962. He interned at the Cook County Hospital and was a resident in ophthalmology at the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary from 1963 to 1966 where, influenced by Dr. Peter C. Kronfeld, he developed an intense interest in glaucoma. Dr. Portney was a National Institutes of Health fellow in the School of Public Health at the University of Michigan in 1966 and simultaneously received a Master of Arts degree in mathematics from the Rackham Graduate School. As chief of ophthalmology for the United States Public Health Service, Indian Health Service, in Arizona from 1967 to 1969, he studied trachoma prevalence and

epidemiology among the San Xavier Papago Indians. He joined the faculty at Stanford University as an assistant professor in 1969. In 1971 he was appointed chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology at the University of California, Davis, with the rank of associate professor. During the six years he spent at the Davis campus, he attracted a dynamic young faculty to assist him in the development of clinical and research facilities in this newly established eye department. His background in mathematics led to the development of photogrammetric methods to study subtle changes in glaucomatous optic nerve heads. Adding to the work of Elschnig and Kronfeld, he dramatically demonstrated the evolution of glaucomatous atrophy of the optic nerve. These carefully documented findings were presented in 1975.. He compared the efficacy of a number of projection perimeters, and over the past year programmed and developed a new automated perimeter. He authored or co-authored over thirty scientific papers in ophthalmology and completed a teaching textbook on glaucoma, published posthumously. Portney served on the American Committee on Optics and Visual Physiology and on the Armed Forces Committee on Vision. He was a member of the advisory boards of the Northern California Basic Science Course in Ophthalmology and the Ophthalmology Update Course. He was affiliated with a number of ophthalmologic societies including the International Perimetric Society, the Association for Research in Ophthalmology, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the Pacific Coast Oto-Ophthalmologic Society, the San Francisco Ophthalmologic Round Table, and the Alta California Ophthalmologic Society. He was a member of the board of directors and served on the scientific committee for the Northern California Society for the Prevention of Blindness , he was a member of the American Medical Association, the California Medical Association, and the Yolo County Medical Association. He had just been nominated as president-elect for the California Medical Association Section of Ophthalmology. AJO, 1977,84:595-596

Porzio, Simone (1497-1554) Italian philosopher of Naples, pupil of Pomponazzi. He taught philosophy in Pisa and later, from 1546 on, in Naples. He wrote *De coloribus* Florence 1548; *De Coloris Oculorum* Florence, 1551; *Trattato de colori de gl'occhi* Florence 1551 ; *De Rerum Naturalium principiis Libri II* Naples 1553 ; *Opus physiolog. In quo tractatus num ars chymica verum aurum efficere queat ?* Messina 1618 American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10316.JPW

Post, Alfred Charles (1806-1886) American surgeon, of considerable importance in ophthalmology. He was born in New York City and received both his classical and his medical education at Columbia University, taking the Medical degree in 1827. After a number of months in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, he settled in his native city and was soon successful, especially in ophthalmic and aural surgery. In 1851 he was made professor of surgery at Columbia, and, in this capacity, gave many lectures on the eye. He published, in 1841, a tiny volume "*Observations on the Cure of Strabismus, with an Appendix on a New Operation for the Cure of Stammering.*" This contained a number of excellent colored plates, showing the anatomy of the parts involved, the instruments used, and the methods of employing them. Post also reported a case of blepharoplasty in 1842, and another in 1878. His skill in the strabismus and cataract operations is said to have been of a high degree. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10316-10317

Post, Jr., Martin Hayward (1886-1969) American ophthalmologist of St. Louis. Post served on the staff of Washington University for 48 years. Hayward Post came from a distinguished family of St. Louis ophthalmologists ; his father and his brother were both professors of ophthalmology at Washington University. Post was born in St. Louis and attended Smith Academy in St. Louis and was graduated from Amherst College in 1908. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1912 and was licensed to practice in Missouri the same year. He interned at St. Louis City Hospital in 1912-1913. His training in ophthalmology was with his father and in clinics in this country and abroad. After serving in World War I, he returned to St. Louis and became an instructor in clinical ophthalmology at Washington University in 1921, becoming professor of clinical ophthalmology in 1948, and professor emeritus at the age of 65 years. He retired from active practice in 1963. Post's interest in ophthalmology can best be shown by his activity over the years in a number of organizations. He was a long time member of the American Medical Association, serving as chairman of the Section on Ophthalmology in 1949. He was the first vice president of the American Academy of

Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in 1956. He served as a member of the American Board of Ophthalmology being appointed for two terms, the first in 1944, and the second in 1947. He was a long-time enthusiastic member of the American Ophthalmological Society and, at the time of his death, was one of the senior active members. Post published a number of clinical and research papers dealing with a wide variety of subjects. The best known of these had to do with bacteriology of the eye. Post's solution became a common and favorite method of sterilization of sharp instruments for many years in many eye operating rooms. AJO 1969,68:164

Post, Martin Hayward (1851-1914) American ophthalmologist born at St. Louis. The subject of this sketch received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Washington University in 1872, as honor man of his class. After a brief period of teaching in the public schools, he proceeded to study medicine at the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in 1877. He was then for a time a student of general surgery with Dr. John T. Hodgen, but later studied ophthalmology with Dr. John →Green, with whom he very shortly became associated in practice. Some years later he studied ophthalmology under →Donders, at Utrecht, and under →Nettleship, in London. Returning to St. Louis, he continued the association with Dr. John Green, and was soon known as one of the great operators and writers. Post was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a Member of the American Academy of Medicine, of the St. Louis Academy of Science, the American Ophthalmological Society, the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni, etc. He was recording secretary of the St. Louis Medical Society in 1880 and 1881. He was once chairman of the Ophthalmological Section of the St. Louis Medical Society, and was President of the American Ophthalmological Society at the time of his death. He was an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He was long a member of the Board of Managers of the Missouri School for the Blind, "being appointed and reappointed by Democrat governors though himself an outspoken Republican in politics." He had a son Martin Hayward Post, Jr., who also became an ophthalmologist of St. Louis. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10318-10322. The Ophthalmoscope,1914,p.691.

Pott, Percival (1713-1788) British, London surgeon, probably to be regarded as the inventor of discission as a routine measure for the treatment of soft cataract. He was born in London and performed most of his operations at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. As a general surgeon, he had no equal in his day, and his work on the general subject both were and still are of extreme importance. "*Pott's disease*" was quite appropriately named for him, and, in fact the knowledge of the various arthropathies, as well as of hydrocele hernia, etc., was very much enlarged by this surgical genius. Before his time, discission had indeed been performed for soft cataract. Thus the procedure is mentioned, first of all, by Celsus, who, however, as well as all succeeding writers, until the 18th century, mentions the operation as a makeshift merely, i. e., to be employed when, after a depression, the lens will not remain on the floor of the vitreous chamber. The quack, Thomas Woolhouse, in 1706, proposed, and may possibly have performed, discission as a regular method of treatment for soft cataracts. The subject of this sketch, however, in 1772, reported the results of discission as a regular means of treatment for soft cataract, and should, therefore, probably be regarded as its inventor. Pott wrote, in addition to works and articles of a general character, the following: 1. *Observations of that Disorder of the Corner of the Eye. Commonly Called Fistula Lacrymalis.* (London, 1758, '62, '65, '69, '75; Ger. trans., Dresden, 1771.) Long an authority in many lands it contained, however, but little that was new, and even that little was not of any particular importance. 2. *Chirurgical Observations Relative to the Cataract, the Polypus of the Nose.* etc. (London, 1772.) Contains the description of the discission operation, as a regular performance. 3. *The chirurgical works of Percivall Pott* 3 vols. London 1779. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10328-10329.JPW

Potter, Richard (1799-1886) British physicist, born in Manchester, England. Potter was largely self-taught in science until he entered Queens College, Cambridge, in his thirties. He received a medical degree in 1841, but chose the teaching of physical sciences over the practice of medicine, and from 1841 to 1865 was professor of natural philosophy and astronomy at University College, London; he spent his last years at Cambridge. Potter published treatises on mechanics, optics, hydrostatics, and hydrodynamics, in addition to

numerous journal articles. He wrote: *An elementary treatise on optics* London 1847. Albert

Poulard, ? (1873-1950) French ophthalmologist. Poulard was born at the Mont Saint Michel, in France. He studied medicine in Rennes, moving to Paris in 1892 and starting his intership in 1898. Poulard was a pupil of Panas and Delens before becoming head of the ophthalmic clinic of de la Personne. He was named ophthalmologist of the Hopitaux in 1906, and was first for a certain time in the Hopital Beaujon becoming soon head of the service of ophthalmology of the hospital group Necker/Enfants malades where he worked for many years. Poulard succeeded Victor Morax at the hospital Lariboisière before retiring due to the age limit, in 1936. Like Javal, Poulard slowly became blind. When he died he was totally blind. Poulard published *Précis d'ophtalmologie* Paris (?) and *Traité d'Ophtalmologie*, 2 vols. Paris 1923, and with Baillart and Bourgeois *Ophtalmologie & Otologie dans la pratique médicale* in: *Traité de pathologie médicale*, vol. XXVI, Paris 1922. *Annales d'oculistique* 1951,184:191.JPW

Poulet, W *see* Wayenborgh, J-P

Pourfour du Petit, François *see* Petit, François Pourfour du

Pouteau, Claude (1725-1775) French surgeon of Lyons, son of a surgeon. Pouteau studied surgery under his father, Ledran, Morand, and Jean Louis Petit. He worked from 1744 in the Hôtel-Dieu in Lyons and became the successor of Grassot as first physician. In 1747 Pouteau became chief surgeon to the Hôtel Dieu in Lyons where he enjoyed great success as a tracheotomist, stone-cutter and ophthalmologist. He wrote: *Mélanges de chirurgie*. Lyon 1760 (German edition the same year); *La Taille au niveau, avec addition de plusieurs instruments* Paris 1763 ; *Œuvres Posthumes* Paris 1783. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 13,p.10330. Albert

Powell, Baden (1796-1860) physicist, born at Stamford Hill, England, received a B.A. in mathematics at Oriel College, Oxford in 1817, and after his ordination in 1820 was a clergyman until 1827, when he became professor of geometry at Oxford. He held this position until his death, although from 1854 he resided in London. Powell conducted valuable experimental work on radiant heat and on the dispersion of light, and was a proponent of the wave theory of light. Powell wrote: A general and elementary view of the undulatory theory, as applied to the dispersion of light and some other subjects. London 1841. Albert

Powell, Charles Bertram (1871-1914). American ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist of Bemidji, Minn., born in Wabasha County, Minn. He received the degree of doctor in medicine at the University of Minnesota in 1894. Settling in Bemidji, he was soon a successful ophthalmologist. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 13,p.10331

Powell, James W. An early American ophthalmologist, whose life dates are unknown. He published in 1847 an octavo volume of 140 pages, entitled "*The Eye: Its Imperfections and Their Prevention.*" The work is a mere compilation, is badly written, and was solely intended to advance the commercial interests of its author. He had been a pupil of Dr. Arthur Jacob, of Dublin, and was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 13,p.10331

Power, Henry (1829-1911). British ophthalmologist. Born at Nantes, France, he studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and became in 1851 both L. A. A. and M. R. C. S. (Eng.). In 1854 he became F. R. C. S., and one year later received the degree of M. B. (London), winning the gold medal and scholarship in surgery. He was then, at various times, demonstrator of anatomy at the Westminster Hospital, assistant surgeon, surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, assistant surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, ophthalmic surgeon to St. George's Hospital, and, finally, ophthalmic surgeon to St. Bartholomew's. The last position he held for nearly a quarter of a century. He was an original member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, once a member of its council, twice its vice-president, and for three years its president. Among Power's most important literary works we may mention the following: 1. The sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth editions of *Carpenter Physiology* (all edited by Power, 1864-1876). 2. *Illustrations of some of the Principal Diseases of the Eye.* (London 1869.) 3. Stricker's "*Manual of Human and Comparative Histology.*" (Eng. Trans. by Power for New

Sydenham Society.) 4.Erb "*On Diseases of the Nervous System*" (Eng. Trans. by Power for v. Ziemssen's Cyclop.). Power was editor of *Mayne's Expository Lexicon*. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10332. The Ophthalmoscope, 1911,p. 156-158 (by G..→Hartridge and by Walter H. →Jessop). Albert. JPW.

Power, John Hatch (1806- ?). Irish surgeon, who devoted considerable attention to the eye. Born in Dublin he became a pupil of Robert Adams, in 1831 Licentiate and in 1844 Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. In 1835 he was made prosector at the Richmond Hospital School, in 1838 M.D. (Glasgow) in 1847 surgeon at the Jervis Street Hospital and Fellow of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1851 he was appointed professor of anatomy, and in 1861 professor of surgery at the Royal College. His "*Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries*" passed through three editions, and was adopted by the Medical Department of the United States Army as the official guide for surgeons in field and in hospital. Power's only (or chief) ophthalmologic writing was an article in the *Dublin Hospital Gazette*, entitled "*On the Structure of the Optic Nerve in Relation to Reversed Retinal Vision.*" The date of Power's death is not now ascertainable.American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10332-10333

Powers, George Hermon (1840-1913). American professor of ophthalmology and otology in the University of California. Born at Chelsea, Mass., of English ancestry, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Harvard College in 1861, and that of M. D. at the Harvard Medical School in June, 1865. For the next few months he studied with Dr. H. W. Williams, of Boston, and early in the following year settled in San Francisco as ophthalmologist. For many years he taught diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat at Toland Medical College, and, in fact, continued in this chair after the incorporation of the college with the University of California. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10333

Prachakvej, Prachak (1935-) Thai ophthalmologist, Professor of Ophthalmology, Chulalongkorn Hospital Medical School, Bangkok. Born as the son of Prof. L.→PRACHAKVEIASITH, he graduated from Chulalongkorn University of Medical Sciences in 1960 and received his M.D. degree. He continued postgraduate studies in the U.S.A., at University of Pennsylvania (1964), at Brooklyn eye and Ear Hospital (1967), at the University of California, San Francisco (1968): he has been named a Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, of the International Society of Eye Surgeons since 1968, and Fellow of the American College of Surgeons since 1972. He received the Diploma of Thai Board of Ophthalmology in 1972 and was named a Fellow of International College of Surgeons. He serves as the Professor of Ophthalmology of Chulalongkorn University Hospital Medical School since 1987, and worked as the Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology (1992-1995). He had held many professional positions in National Organizations, including Chairman, The Ophthalmic Examination Board of Thailand (1985-1995), President of the Ophthalmological Society of Thailand (1987-1991) and President of the Royal College of Ophthalmologists of Thailand (1991-1996). In International Organizations, he served as the Secretary General of the 8th Congress of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO), Regional Secretary of APAO (1981-1983, 1983-1985), Vice-President (1995-1996) and the President of APAO (1997-1998), Regional Secretary of the International Society of Geographical Ophthalmology (1999-) and a Council Member of the International Council of Ophthalmology (1999-). He has published many scientific papers and wrote textbooks, e.g. "*Intraocular lens implantation in the year 1982-1988 at Chulalongkorn University Hospital, Bangkok*, Trans. XII APAO: 697, 1989", "*Trachomatous entropion correction, use of orbital septum and levator aponeurosis*. Arch Ophthalmol. 96: 874, 1978", "*The status of blindness and low vision in Thailand*. Proc of Hoya Vision Care First Asia-Pacific International Conference: 26, 1998" and "*Therapeutic Drugs for ocular diseases*, Sriboon Publishing Co. Bangkok, 1986". He is the recipient of many Awards, e.g. APAO Distinguished Service Award (1981), Chulalongkorn University Distinguished Award (1985), Distinguished Service Award of the First Thailand-Japan Joint Meeting in Ophthalmology. In recognition of his meritorious service, the King of Thailand conferred on him "*The Most Noble Order of the Crown*", the highest class decoration in Thailand. (SM)



Luang Prachakvejasith

Prachakvejasith, Luang (1893-1986) Thai ophthalmologist, Professor of Ophthalmology of Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University. The founder of the first Eye Department of Thailand and respected as the Father of Ophthalmology in Thailand. He graduated from Siriraj Medical School of Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, and received his M.D. degree in 1915. He then worked as an Ophthalmic Assistant at Chulalongkorn Red Cross Hospital (1915-1922) and continued his Ophthalmology practice in India (1923-1925). In 1924, he founded the Department of Ophthalmology at the Chulalongkorn Red Cross Hospital: this is the first full scale Department of Ophthalmology in Thailand. Conjointly with the Hospital service, he fulfilled his duty as Colonel of the Royal Thai Army in 1940. In 1947, the Hospital became affiliated to the Faculty of Medicine of Chulalongkorn University, and he was appointed the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology: he served in this position until his death. He founded the Ophthalmological and Otolaryngological Society of Thailand in 1956 and served as the First President of the Society (1956- ?). He was active in the Prevention of Blindness in Thailand and wrote "*The treatment of trachoma by carbonic snow*" in the Medical Journal of the Siamese Red Cross, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital Vol. 1, 1918. In recognition of his meritorious service, the King of Thailand conferred upon him "*The Knight Commander of the most exalted Order of the White Elephant*". His footsteps are followed by his son Prachak→PRACHAKVEJ. (by Prachack PRACHAKVEJ). (SM)

Pradhan, Damodar (1952-) Nepalese ophthalmologist, Secretary of Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, Sirha (National Society for Comprehensive Eye Care). He graduated from All India Institute of Medical Sciences in 1975 with MBBS degree, and then received MS (Ophth) in 1989 from Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India (thesis: *Immunological status in herpes simplex viral keratitis in man*). He received further training in Public Administration in 1982 from the Ministry of General Administration, Kathmandu, in Management of Eye Care Delivery at the National Institute of Health, U.S.A. and Madurai, Tamilnadu, India (1994) and also training in Phacoemulsification at Storm Eye Institute, Charleston, U.S.A. (1998). He has been working as Assistant Program Director of Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh since 1989 at Sagarmatha Choudhary Eye Hospital. He is a member of American Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery. Many of his publications include *Cell mediated immunity in herpes simplex keratitis in man*. Acta Ophthalmol. 68: 519, 1990 and *Do anterior chamber IOLs have a role in developing countries? Results of clinical trials in Nepal*. Ophthalmologica, 95: 504, 1998. He is a recipient of Helen Keller International Humanitarian Award (1998) and Distinguished service award of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (1999). (Sagarmatha Choudhary Eye Hospital Lahan, Sirha, Sagarmatha Zone, Nepal, phone: +977-60402, Mailing address: c/o United Mission to Nepal. P.O.Box 126, Kathmandu, Nepal) (SM)

Prefontaine, Louis A (1866-1905) . American ophthalmologist of Springfield, Mass. Born in 1866, he graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1892, and then for eighteen months was interne in a hospital. He studied ophthalmology at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary from Jan., 1895, till July, 1896. For the next two years, because of chronic nephritis, he practised in Mexico. Returning to the U. S., he settled at Springfield, Mass., where he was ophthalmologist to Mercy Hospital and Springfield Hospital, and soon became well known as an operator. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10335

Pregl, Fritz (1869-1930) Austrian ophthalmologist best known for his work in analytical chemistry, which earned him the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1923. Pregl studied medicine at the University of Graz, then specialized in ophthalmology and did physiological research. He studied chemistry in Germany with Carl Hufner, Wilhelm Ostwald, and Emil Fischer. Pregl returned to the medical-chemistry laboratory at the University of Graz, worked on organic microanalysis. Professor of medical chemistry at University of Innsbruck (1910) and Graz (1913). His influential textbook *Die quantitative organische Mikroanalyse*, first published in 1917, went through many editions. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, vol XI, pp. 128-129.(James Ravin)

Pretz, George Rupp (? – 1918) American ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist of Lebanon, Penna., born at Steelton, Penna. He graduated at the Steel High School,

Gettysburg College, and in 1909, at the Johns Hopkins University, Medical Department. He settled, at first as general practitioner in Lebanon; but later decided to limit his practice to the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist to the Good Samaritan Hospital at Lebanon, and a Fellow of the A.M.A. He was also a prominent Mason. At the very beginning of America's entry into the war he tendered his services to the War Department, was lieutenant and was called for duty at Camp Greenleaf where he died. AJO 1919,2:166-167.

Preyer, Thierry William (1841-1897). Anglo-German physician, of slight ophthalmic importance because of his "*Farben- und Temperatursinn*" (1881). Born at Moss-Side (near Manchester) England he received his general education at London, Duisburg and Bonn. He then studied medicine at Bonn, Berlin, Vienna, Heidelberg and Paris. His Ph.D. was received in 1862, his M.D. in 1866 In 1869 he was full professor of physiology at Jena. In 1888 he removed to Berlin, where he was privatdocent in physiology till 1893. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10370

Preziosi, Luigi Count Sir (1888-1965) Maltese ophthalmologist and politician. He graduated at the Royal University of Malta, in 1907 and subsequently specialized in ophthalmology under Cirrincione at Rome. In 1920 he obtained the Diploma of Ophthalmology at Oxford. He spent all his life in an active practice in his native island working continuously until the time of his death. He was unusually interested in trachoma- a disease prevalent in Malta- in its earlier years, but attained his greatest reputation internationally by devising an original operation for the treatment of glaucoma in 1924, an operation which is still practised extensively, in many, countries today. The son of the seventh Count Preziosi of Malta, he was one of the aristocrats of that island and apart from his strenuous professional activities he took a large part in public life. He was elected to the Senate of Malta in 1927 and became its President in 1932. In 1944 he was elected President of the National Congress and in 1947 President of the National Assembly. In 1948 he was knighted, partly for his medical and partly for his public work. In 1949 he retired from politics and devoted himself entirely to ophthalmology for the remainder of his life. Brit.J.Ophthal.1965,49,608

Prichard, Augustin (1818-1893). English, Bristol ophthalmologist, the first to propose enucleation of an injured eye for the prevention of sympathetic ophthalmia, and the inventor of numerous ophthalmic instruments. He was born at Bristol, the second son of Dr. James Cowles Prichard, a famous ethnologist. From 1834 to '39 he served as surgeon's apprentice to his uncle, Mr. J. B. Estlin, founder of the Bristol Eye Dispensary. He also studied at the British Medical School and Infirmary, and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He received the degrees of M.R.C.S. (Eng.) and L.S.A. in 1840. In 1840 and '41 he studied at Berlin, receiving the degree M. D. For a year he studied ophthalmology at Vienna and Paris. Returning to England in 1842, he settled in Bristol, was shortly appointed lecturer on surgery and anatomy, and, in 1849, was elected surgeon to the Infirmary. In this same year he received the F.R.C.S. Eng. At the end of twenty years he was obliged to resign his surgeoncy at the Infirmary, because of a regulation of the institution. He continued, however, in private practice for many years, and had an international reputation as an operator. Prichard was a founder of the Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Society, and for many years was surgeon to Clifton College. At two of the annual meetings of the British Medical Association he delivered the address on surgery. In 1893 he retired from practice. Prichard's chief claim to remembrance will eventually rest upon his reputation as an operator. He wrote: *Ten years of operative surgery in the provinces* 2 parts, London 1862-1863. JPW

Priestley, Joseph (1733-1804) Born in Fieldhead, near Leeds, England. In 1755 he became minister to a small congregation at Needham Market, in Suffolk. In 1758 he quitted Needham for Nantwich, and in 1761 he moved, as teacher of languages and belles lettres, to an academy at Warrington. At this time he published a *History of Electric Science* (1767). In the same year he moved to Leeds, having been appointed minister of the Mill Hill dissenting chapel there. The fact of a brewery being beside his dwelling gave a new direction to his energetic and versatile mind; he began to study chemistry, and in 1774 made his epoch-making discovery of oxygen. In 1780 he became minister of a dissenting chapel at Birmingham. In 1791 he was elected to a charge at Hackney; but his

honestly-avowed opinions had made him unpopular, and he (1794) came to America, where he was heartily received. Priestley's theological views were far in advance of his time. His chemical work on gases was of the highest value. He invented the pneumatic trough, and was the first to apply carbon dioxide in "aerating" waters. He also wrote *The History and present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light and Colours* (London 1772) and *A Familiar Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Perspective* (London 1780) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10372; Albert.

Prijot, Emile (1925-) Belgian ophthalmologist. Prijot was born in Liège. He is the son of Henri Prijot (1893-1965), also an ophthalmologist. During his student's years he worked in a laboratory of biochemistry. He obtained the M.D. degree in Liège in 1950. After one year in Friedenwald's department in Baltimore, he entered the Liège department of ophthalmology where he has been successively resident, adjunct departmental head and associated professor after obtaining in 1961 the special doctorate with a thesis on *tonometry and tonography*. He organized in 1963 a department of contactology (with Christiane Marichal-Courtois) and in 1964 a department of electrophysiology. In 1982 he succeeded to Roger→Weekers as head of the department and professor of ophthalmology. His thesis in 1961 was the result of 10 years of research with Roger Weekers on *physiopathology of glaucoma* and more particularly on *aqueous veins* (1950), *aqueous humour dynamics, electronic tonometry and tonography* (from 1951), *relation between ophthalmotonic consensual reaction and aqueous humour dynamics* (1956), *preganglionic cervical sympathectomy and aqueous flow* (1957), *influence of ocular rigidity* (1958), *early diagnosis of glaucoma and action of sympathicomimetic drugs*. From 1961 he became involved in other research and clinical fields: *pleoptic and surgical treatment of early convergent squint, toxoplasmosis, contact lenses* (report for the Belgian Ophthalmological Society in 1967 with P. Cochet and Christiane Maréchal-Courtois), and *microsurgery* (from 1970). (Verriest)

Prochaska, Georg (? – 1820). Born at Lipsitz, in Moravia, he studied at first philosophy, then medicine. In 1776 he received his medical degree at the University of Vienna, and at once became assistant to→Beer. In 1780 he moved to Prague in order to accept the chair of anatomy in the university at that place, but in 1791, he was called back to Vienna, where he was made professor of anatomy, physiology and ophthalmology. He left no writings on ophthalmology, but was a celebrated operator on the eye, having performed, according to some reports, no fewer than 3,000 cataract operations. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 13,p.10387

Prommindaroj, Kobchai (1924-) Thai ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of the Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University. He graduated from Siriraj Medical College, University of Medical Sciences, Bangkok, and received his M.D. degree in 1946. He received Ophthalmology training at the Department of Ophthalmology of Chulalongkorn Hospital under Prof. PRACHACKVEJASITH P. and studied further at the Chicago Eye and Ear Hospital U.S.A. with a Fulbright Fellowship in 1950-1952, and he has since been named a Fellow of the International College of Surgeons. He served as the Head of the Department of Ophthalmology of the Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University in 1957-1985. He was granted the China Medical Board Scholarship of the Rockefeller Foundation and made advanced study in Ophthalmology at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1962-1964, and was elected a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. On homecoming, he was appointed the Professor of Ophthalmology of Chulalongkorn University in 1968 and served until retirement in 1987. He established the formal 3-year course of Ophthalmology Residency Training at the Hospital. His interest covered a wide area of Ophthalmology and he introduced modern techniques, e.g. keratoplasty, retinal detachment surgery and cataract with intraocular lens implantation. During his tenure, he founded the Thai Red Cross Eye Bank in 1965 and served as the Chairman in 1974-1988. He also served as the Chairman of the Thai Board of Ophthalmology, Medical Council of Thailand, in 1971-1987, and the President of the Ophthalmological Society of Thailand in 1975-1981. He organized and served as the President the 8th Congress of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology in 1981. The Academy granted him its highest honor "Jose Rizal Medal" for his distinguished contributions to the Academy. He served as the Advisor to the Ministry of Public Health, and contributed to the Eye Care in the rural area and also in the Cambodian refugee

camps. In recognition of his meritorious service, the Government conferred on him in 1968 “*Royal Decoration of the Knight Grand Cross (First Class) of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant*” and “*Royal Decoration of the Knight Grand Cross (First Class) of the most Noble Order of the Crown of Thailand.*(SM)

Provost, Addison John (1863-1918) American ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist of Oshkosh, Wis. He was born in Theresa, Dodge county, Wis., moved with his father's family to Menasha, and later to Rudolph, in Wood county. For a time he worked as conductor on a railway, whereby he earned the means for a medical education. His medical degree was received at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1891. For a time he practised at Monroe, Wis. Where he married. Shortly afterward the couple moved to Monticello, later still to Merrill, and, finally, to Oshkosh, where he practised as specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat for many years. He enlisted in the medical (ophthalmic) department of the army, and, with the rank of captain, was stationed first at Ft. Riley, Kansas, later at Ft. Bliss. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10415-10416

Pruett, Ronald C. (1937-) American ophthalmologist. Pruet received his MD degree from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Philadelphia in 1963. Following internship at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Pruet did his residency in ophthalmology at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary (1965-1968). His postgraduate studies included a research fellowship (1965) at the Howe Laboratory of Harvard Medical School and a vitreoretinal fellowship 1968-69 at the Schepens Eye Research Institute (SERI) and Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston. Dr. Pruet is Clinical Senior Scientist, SERI; Associate Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, Harvard Medical School; and Surgeon in Ophthalmology at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is President of Schepens Retina Associates.
E-Mail: rcp@schepens.com

Puget, Louis de (1629-1709) French scientist born in Lyons. Puget was a naturalist and physicist. He studied the properties of magnets and the anatomy of insects. Being a wealthy, independent individual, he was able to devote his entire life to research. Puget built up a fantastic collection of microscopes and magnets. He published *Lettres écrites à un philosophe sur les effets de l'aimant* (1702) ; *Observations sur la structure des yeux de divers insectes et sur la trompe des papillons* Lyons 1706. Puget also was very interested in Greek and Latin literature and translated and versified many of Homer's *Odes* into French. A long “eloge” (a kind of obituary) was published in the *Journal de Trévoux*, Sept 1710, p.1575-1589. JPW

Pugh, Mary Agnes (1900-1972) British ophthalmologist, formerly attached to Moorfields Eye Hospital and the Institute of Ophthalmology. Born in Cardiff in 1900, Mary Pugh was educated at Cardiff High School and entered Cardiff Medical School in 1918. Her clinical training was at Charing Cross Hospital, London, where she qualified in 1926. She was House Surgeon at the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital and later at the Western Ophthalmic Hospital and was appointed to the newly formed Squint Department at Moorfields Eye Hospital, City Road, in 1928, shortly afterwards being made Medical Officer in Charge. She held this post until 1948 when she became a part-time research worker at the Institute of Ophthalmology, which she continued until she retired. Throughout she conducted a successful private practice. Miss Pugh's work at Moorfields led her to devise the Pugh Orthoptoscope. This was the most advanced instrument of its time for the investigation and treatment of squint and heterophoria incorporating most of the elements of our modern instruments. It enabled every known aspect of a squint or heterophoria to be observed, measured, and corrected; its versatility and its many novel features proved to be invaluable aids to treatment. Although she had the help of only one nurse in her Department at Moorfields, her work was notable for the breadth and depth of her medical assessment of all her patients-of their general health and social conditions and of their relation to their families-in addition to meticulous ophthalmic investigation and supervision while under treatment. Investigation of each case by a specialist medical officer with the necessary support is expensive and time-consuming but, especially in psychologically determined squints, we still lag behind her pioneer work. Her experience as Medical Officer in Charge of the Squint Department at Moorfields led to her book

"*Squint Training*" published in 1936 (reviewed in AJO, vol.19,p.714). After a detailed statement of her clinical approach she gave a clear classification of a thousand cases and laid down the appropriate line of treatment to be followed, together with indications for surgery as she saw them. The results of treatment in each group were discussed and set out statistically. The book cleared the ground for a new systematic approach, laid down sound guidelines, and introduced much new material. Up to 1948 Mary Pugh's work had been essentially individual and pioneering. The Squint Departments of the post-war Moorfields were envisaged in terms of a different approach and organization and she moved to the Institute of Ophthalmology where she worked on a part-time research basis until she retired. She investigated the nature of visual distortion in amblyopia associated with heterotropia and evolved a theory as to the retinal changes that might account for her findings. The theory has not been confirmed, but the clinical evidence upon which it is based is of importance to our understanding of amblyopia. BJO 1972,56:382

Puliafito, Carmen A. (1951-) American ophthalmologist, born in Buffalo, New York. Puliafito graduated from St. Joseph's Collegiate Institute in 1969 and received an A.B. cum laude from Harvard College in 1973 and the M.D. magna cum laude from Harvard Medical School in 1978. He completed a residency in ophthalmology at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and Harvard Medical School, and there completed fellowships in both ophthalmic pathology and vitreoretinal diseases and surgery. Dr. Puliafito completed his M.B.A. studies at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1997. He was founding director of the Morse Laser Center at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Associate Professor of Ophthalmology at Harvard Medical School and Associate Professor in the Health Sciences Technology Division, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In September, 1991, Dr. Puliafito was appointed Professor and Chair of the Department of Ophthalmology at Tufts University School of Medicine, founding Director of the New England Eye Center, Ophthalmologist-in-Chief at New England Medical Center, and Adjunct Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at Tufts University. Under Dr. Puliafito's leadership, the New England Eye Center has become recognized as an international center for excellence in ophthalmology and eye research. Dr. Puliafito directs a major academic clinical practice with 17 full-time ophthalmologists, and annual revenue of \$10 million. The main center, in Boston, has grown into a major tertiary center with 50,000 patient visits per year. The New England Eye Center is a leader in innovative strategies to address the rapidly changing health care environment. A network of 7 regional New England Eye Center locations has been established throughout eastern, central, and western Massachusetts. Dr. Puliafito is President of New England Eye Care, Inc., a physicians' network to deliver medical and surgical ophthalmic services under capitation, with 25,000 covered lives. Research at the New England Eye Center has grown rapidly as well, with new molecular genetics, pharmacology, and cornea research laboratories recently established, with an annual budget of \$2 million. Dr. Puliafito is an eye surgeon specializing in diseases and surgery of the retina and vitreous, and he maintains a busy clinical practice. He is also a world renowned authority on ophthalmic lasers. He has been a pioneer in the basic investigation and clinical application of such lasers as Nd:YAG, diode and excimer in the treatment of retinal disorders, post-cataract complications, and glaucoma, as well as for refractive surgery. He co-invented the technique of optical coherence tomography (OCT). He is the author of more than 100 peer-reviewed publications in the scientific literature, and four books. He holds two United States patents. Dr. Puliafito was editor-in-chief of *Lasers in Surgery and Medicine*, the leading academic journal in the field of biomedical lasers, from 1987 to 1995. In 1995, he was appointed Editor-in-Chief of *Ophthalmic Surgery and Lasers*. He was elected 1994-95 President of the American Society for Laser Medicine and Surgery, and 1993-95 Vice-President of the Massachusetts Society of Eye Physicians and Surgeons. In 1995, he was elected Trustee of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO). Dr. Puliafito was the recipient of the 1994 Rosenthal Foundation Award in the Visual Sciences. He has been elected to membership of the Retina Society, Macula Society, and Club Jules Gonin. He edited: Albert, D.M., Puliafito, C.A., *Foundations of Ophthalmic Pathology*, New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1979; Puliafito, C.A., *Lasers in Surgery and Medicine: Principles and Practice*, New York: Wiley-Liss, 1996. Puliafito coauthored: Steinert, R.F., Puliafito, C.A., *The Nd-YAG Laser in Ophthalmology: Principles and Clinical Applications of Photodisruption*, Philadelphia, PA: W.B. Saunders

Co., 1985. Hee M.R., Puliafito C.A., Schuman J.S., Fujimoto, J.G., *Optical Coherence Tomography of Ocular Diseases*, Thorofare, NJ: Slack, Inc., 1996. Reichel, E., Puliafito, C.A., *Atlas of Indocyanine Green Angiography*, New York: Igaku-Shoin, 1996. **Papers:** Steinert RF, Puliafito CA, Kittrell C. *Plasma shielding by Q-switched and mode-locked Nd-YAG lasers*. Ophthalmology 1983;90:1003-1006. Puliafito CA, Steinert RF. *Laser surgery of the lens: Experimental studies*. Ophthalmology 1983;90:1007-12. Puliafito CA, Wasson PJ, Steinert RF, Gragoudas ES. *Neodymium-YAG laser surgery on experimental vitreous membranes*. Arch Ophthalmol 1984;102(6):843-847. Latina MA, Puliafito CA, Steinert RF, Epstein DL. *Experimental iridotomy with the Q-switched Neodymium-YAG laser*. Arch Ophthalmol 1984;102(8):1211-13. Puliafito CA, Steinert RF, Deutsch TF, Hillenkamp F, Dehm E, Adler CM. *Excimer laser ablation of the cornea and lens: Experimental studies*. Ophthalmology 1985;92:741-748. Dehm EJ, Puliafito CA, Adler CM, Steinert RF. *Corneal endothelial injury in rabbits following excimer laser ablation at 193 and 248nm*. Arch Ophthalmol 1986;104:1364-1368. Nanevich TM, Prince MR, Gawande AA, Puliafito CA. *Excimer laser ablation of the lens*. Arch Ophthalmol 1986;104:1825-29. Nuss RC, Puliafito CA, Dehm EJ. *Unscheduled DNA synthesis following excimer laser ablation of the cornea in vivo*. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 1987;28:287-294. Puliafito CA, Deutsch TF, Boll J, To K. *Semiconductor laser endophotocoagulation of the retina*. Arch Ophthalmol 1987;105:424-427. Puliafito CA, Stern D, Krueger RR, Mandel ER. *High-speed photography of excimer laser ablation of the cornea*. Arch Ophthalmol 1987;105:1255-59. Balles MW, Puliafito CA, D'Amico DJ, Jacobson JJ, Birngruber R. *Semiconductor diode laser photocoagulation in retinal vascular disease*. Ophthalmology 1990; 97:1553-1561. Huang D, Swanson EA, Lin CP, Schuman JS, Stinson WG, Chang W, Hee MR, Flotte T, Gregory K, Puliafito CA, Fujimoto JG. *Optical coherence tomography*. Science 1991;254:1178-1181. Dutt S, Steinert RF, Raizman MB, Puliafito CA. *One-year results of excimer laser photorefractive keratectomy for low to moderate myopia*. Arch Ophthalmol 1994;112:1427-36. Izatt JA, Hee MR, Swanson EA, Lin CP, Huang D, Schuman JS, Puliafito CA, Fujimoto JG. *Micrometer-scale resolution imaging of the anterior eye in vivo with optical coherence tomography*. Arch Ophthalmol 1994;112:1584-1589. Puliafito CA, Hee MR, Lin CP, Reichel E, Schuman JS, Duker JS, Izatt JA, Swanson EA, Fujimoto JG. *Imaging of macular diseases with optical coherence tomography*. Ophthalmology 1995;102:217-229. Hee MR, Izatt JA, Swanson EA, Huang D, Lin CP, Schuman JS, Puliafito CA, Fujimoto JG. *Optical coherence tomography of the human retina*. Arch Ophthalmol 1995;113:325-332. Schuman JS, Pedut-Kloizman T, Hee MR, Wang C, Lin CP, Puliafito CA, Fujimoto JG, Izatt JA, Swanson EA, Huang D. *Quantification of nerve fiber layer thickness in normal and glaucomatous eyes using optical coherence tomography*. Arch Ophthalmol 1995;113:586-596. Hee MR, Puliafito CA, Wong C, Duker JS, Reichel E, Schuman JS, Swanson EA, Fujimoto JG. *Optical coherence tomography of macular holes*. Ophthalmology 1995;102:748-756. Reichel E, Duker JS, Puliafito CA. *Indocyanine green (ICG) angiography for choroidal neovascularization obscured by hemorrhage*. Ophthalmology 1995;102:1871-1976. Rutledge B, Coker JG, Puliafito CA, Hee MR, Duker JS, Reichel ER, Wilkins J, Schuman JS, Swanson EA, Fujimoto JG. *Optical coherence tomography of macular lesions associated with optic nerve pits*. Ophthalmology 1996;103: 1047-1053.(AB)

Purkinje, Johannes Evangelista von (1787-1869) German physiologist of the early 19th century, whose name still lives in the term, "Purkinje-Sanson images." Born at Libochowitz, he at first determined to be a priest. At the age of 21, however, he turned his attention to medicine, and, in 1819, at the age of 32, received his medical degree at Prague. His dissertation on this occasion, entitled "*Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Sehens in Subjectiver Hinsicht*," attracted the attention of the scientific world, and brought him the friendship of Goethe. In 1823 he received the chair of physiology and pathology at Breslau—a position which he held for 26 years. He then moved back to Prague, in order to accept the chair of physiology in the University at that place. Both at Breslau and at Prague he established a Physiologic Institute. In addition to the graduation dissertation mentioned above, Purkinje wrote, of interest to ophthalmologists: 1. *Commentatio de Examine Physiologico Organi Visus et Systematis Cutanei*. (Breslau, 1823.) 2. *Beobachtungen und Versuche zur Physiologie der Sinnen* (Prague and Berlin, 1823-26, 2 vols.). In the latter work it was that the author announced his great discovery of the three

(correctly speaking, two) Purkinje images: The, first and second, erect, are reflections from the anterior surfaces of the cornea and the lens, the third, however, inverted, from the forwardly-concave posterior lenticular surface. The first of these images was very well known to the ancients, who, however, believed that it had its origin either on or in the lens, instead of on the cornea. → Scheiner was the first to indicate its actual place of origin. Purkinje discovered the other two images, and published his discovery in 1823, together with proper explanations of the origin of these images. For → Sanson, however, remained the honor of pointing out in 1837, the use of all three images for diagnostic purposes. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14, p. 10803-10804

Purnell, Edward W. (1928-1993) American ophthalmologist, one of the founding fathers of the field of ophthalmic ultrasound. He had been the Charles I Thomas Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology since March of 1993 after having served in the Division of Ophthalmology at Case Western Reserve University for 32 years, of which 20 as chairman. Purnell was born in Youngstown, Ohio. He received the Bachelor of Arts degree cum laude from Princeton University in 1950. A member of the ROTC, he was commissioned at graduation and served as a Navy line officer for three years during the Korean War. After discharge in 1953, he entered medical school at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, graduating in 1957. He then completed his internship and residency in ophthalmology at University Hospitals of Cleveland. After completion of his residency in 1961, he joined the faculty as an instructor in the Division of Ophthalmology of Case Western Reserve in 1961 under Charles I → Thomas. After Dr. Thomas's retirement in 1973, Purnell became Director of the Division. In 1977 he became the first individual to hold the Charles I Thomas Professorship. Purnell held membership in numerous local, state, national, and international professional societies. His most important offices included president of the Cleveland Ophthalmological Society (1976), member of the executive board of the Societas Internationalis Pro Diagnostica Ultrasonica in Ophthalmologia (1972-1993), and co-founder of the American Association of Ultrasound in Ophthalmology (1977). He was elected a member of the Retina Society (1974), a fellow in the American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine (1978), and a member of the American Ophthalmological Society (1980). Purnell received his first grant on the physiology of aqueous humor outflow from the National Eye Institute in 1959 while still a medical student. However, at the suggestion of Dr. Thomas and on the basis of his engineering background and experience in the Navy, Dr. Purnell switched his interest to ultrasonic research. For the next 25 years with National Eye Institute support, Dr. Purnell and his research team, including Dr. Adnan Sokullu, Edward Holasek, Wayne Jennings, Dr. William Cappaert and Dr. K. Ellen Frank played a seminal role in advances in the technology of diagnostic and therapeutic ophthalmic ultrasound. Purnell was one of the pioneers who made ophthalmic ultrasonography what it is today, an essential part of the ophthalmologist's diagnostic armamentarium. Four major technologic advances of his team included the establishment of the *first* clinical immersion ophthalmic B-scanner in 1964, the *first* hand-held contact B-scanner in 1970, the use of color coding spectral information in 1975, and spectral ultrasonic microbiometry in 1981. Besides these technologic advances, Purnell and his team were among the *first* to describe clinically the ultrasonic classification of orbital and intraocular tumors and the toxic effects of high-energy ultrasound on ocular tissues. On the basis of his vast experience, he served as a consultant to the Federal Bureau of Standards (1976-1985) on the safe limits for ultrasound. For all these achievements he received the Pioneer Award from the American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine in 1988. Along with his accomplishments as a researcher, administrator, and physician, he was most proud of his role as an educator. During his 20-year tenure as chairman, he directed the training of over 90 residents, ten of whom went on to full-time faculty positions. His leadership was always strong, supportive, and unassuming. He preferred to work behind the scenes and let his residents and faculty shine. For this achievement he was the first awardee of the Havener Award of the Ohio Ophthalmological Society in 1991. Similarly, since his own residency he was active in the American Academy of Ophthalmology educational programs and was in the first group of Senior Honor Awardees in 1984. AJO 1994, 117:550-551; Arch Ophthalmol 1994, 112:316

Pyle, Walter Lytle (1872-1921) American ophthalmologist. He was a lineal descendant of Robert Pyle of Wiltshire, England, who went to America with William Penn in 1684. His early education was in the Philadelphia public schools, and he graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. After study in the hospitals and laboratories of London and Paris he returned to Philadelphia and specialized in ophthalmology and became Assistant Surgeon to Wills' Eye Hospital. He was a voluminous writer. BJO 1921,5:575



Qu, Jia (1955-) Chinese ophthalmologist, Vice-President of Wenzhou Medical College and Dean of the School of Optometry and Ophthalmology. He graduated from Wenzhou Medical College in 1982, extended his study and received his Master Degree from the College. He served as the Associate Professor of Ophthalmology and Optometry (1991-1995) and is the Professor since 1995. His joint appointments include Chairman, China National Optometry Association, Director, National Optometry Research Center, Ministry of Public Health, Director of the Affiliated Eye Hospital of the Wenzhou Medical College, Vice-Chairman, Zhejiang Committee of Optics, Dean of Youth Council, Director of Zhejiang College Research Management Council and Chief Editor of *Chinese Journal of Optometry and Ophthalmology*. He is one of the founders of Ophthalmology and Optometry education in China. He and his colleagues started the Ophthalmology and Optometry School, the first education program in 1988 in Wenzhou Medical College. Based on medical science, he implemented the western curriculum, its characteristics of integration of ophthalmology and optometry was highly valued at home and abroad. He currently works as Chairman of Chinese Consortium Institutes of Sun Yat-san Medical University, West China University of Medical Science, Shanghai Medical University and Tian Jin Medical University which have the same education programs. The graduates of these Schools have started to take important positions serving the eye-care of a large population. His research area includes ophthalmic instrument development and modification, photorefractive for children, myopia and contact lenses. Since 1990, he has published 60 academic papers and 6 books. He won 2 grants from the National foundation, and 6 from the Provincial foundation. He is also the Mentor for the Ph.D. and Master Degree students both in Wenzhou Medical College and other Medical Universities. He established the "*Chinese Journal of Optometry and Ophthalmology*" in 1999, which is the first academic journal on this special topic in China. The journal reached 10,000 copies of each issue at the first year of publication, and gained a good reputation for its specialty and quality. He set up an eye hospital affiliated to Wenzhou Medical College. It includes departments of optometry clinic, laser therapy center, refractive surgery, vision function training, amblyopia and strabismus, ocular disease diagnosis/treatment and cosmetic service. The eye hospital demonstrates a new conception of medical service for the total eye-care needs of its service area population, and it serves as well the teaching institute with aims to give it students a broad and sound training in the science of ophthalmology and optometry. (Wenzhou Medical College, 82 Xueyuan road, Zhejiang, 325003, P. R. China, phone: +86-577-8833801; fax: +86-577-8824115, e-mail: dscl@mail.wzptt.zj.cn, jqu@ppp.zeptt.zj.cn) (SM)

Quadri, Alessandro (1827-1869) Son of Giovanni Battista→Quadri, and a famous Italian ophthalmologist. Born at Naples he there received his medical degree, and there, on the death of his father, was made professor of military surgery. He practised chiefly as ophthalmologist, and was a very skilful operator. Quadri's chief ophthalmologic writings are as follows: 1. *De l'Utilité de la Décoction de Ratanhia dans la Kératite* (Annal. d'Ocul., XXXIII, 1855.) 2. *Cas Remarquable de Guérison d'une Fistule lacrymale*. (Ib.,) 3. *Recherches et Observations sur les Tubes Cornéens*. (Ib.) 4. *De l'Opération du Staphylôme Partiel de la Cornée*. (Ib, XXXIV, 1855.) 5. *Mélanges Ophthalmologiques*. (Ib., XXXVI, 1856 and XXXVII, 1857.) 6. *Compte Rendu des Maladies Oculaires Traitées à l'Hopital Militaire de la Trinité*. (Ib., XL, 1858.) 7. *Clinique Ophthalmologique*. (Ib., XLII, 1859; XLIV, 1860) 8. *De l'Ophthalmie Militaire dans l'Italie Meridionale*. (Ib. XLVI.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10815-10816. Annales d'Oculistique, 1870,63:91-94. Dechambre. JPW.

Quadri, Giovanni Battista (1780-1851) Italian ophthalmologist, father of Alessandro →Quadri. Born at Vicenza, Italy, he devoted himself almost, but, as it seems, not quite, exclusively, to ophthalmology. In 1811 he was prosector at Bologna but later moved to

Naples, where he founded an ophthalmic hospital and became established as a teacher of ophthalmology. He died at Naples. In addition to numerous journal articles on ophthalmologic subjects, Quadri wrote "Annotazioni Pratiche sulle Malattie degli Occhi Raccolte nella Reale Scuola Clinica di Napoli" (Naples, 1818-1830, 4 vols.[the American Encyclopedia wrongly quotes only 2 volumes, published 1818-24 as does the Hirsch Biographisches Lexicon]); Cure del Gozzo Naples 1818. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10816; Dechambre. JPW.

Quaglino, Antonio (1817-1894) Italian ophthalmologist, inventor of sclerotomy for the treatment of glaucoma, founder (1870) of the Annali di Ottalmologia, and one of the most distinguished operators of his day. Born at Zubiena, near Biella, in Piedmont he received his medical degree at Pavia in 1842. In 1843 he was made assistant at the Eye Clinic of Prof. →Flarer. In 1849 he became privatdocent for ophthalmology in Milan, and, in 1854, ophthalmologist to the Hospital of the Brothers of Mercy in the same city. In 1860 he won, by competitive examination, the chair of ophthalmology in Pavia, in succession to Flarer. While in this position he became renowned not only as a teacher, but also as operator and writer. Many of the greatest Italian ophthalmologists were Quaglino's students. To him it was also due that the most important medical works in German were translated into Italian, those, in particular, of Niemyer, Virchow, and →Stellwag von Carion. Late in life Quaglino became completely blind, and, from the time when this occurred, he remained in close retirement. Quaglino's most important writings are: 1. Dei Progressi dell' Oftalmologia in Italia. (1850.); 2. Sulle malattie interne dell'occhio Milano 1858 (being the first Italian ophthalmoscopic atlas); 3. Commentario sulle Amaurosi Cerebrali, Spinali e Gangliari. (1863). Quaglino translated in 1866 Donders famous monograph on the Anomalies of Refraction and Accommodation and founded in 1871 the Annali di Ottalmologia. He was named President of the International Congress in Milano (1880). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10816. JPW

Quah, Boon-Long (1963-) Singaporean ophthalmologist, Consultant at Singapore National Eye Centre and Kerdang Kerbau Women's and Children's Hospital. He graduated from the National University of Singapore in 1987 and studied ophthalmology under various public and private sector ophthalmologists in Singapore. In 1993 he became a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and obtained the Master of Medicine degree in ophthalmology from the National University of Singapore. He completed a one year fellowship in paediatric ophthalmology and strabismus at The Hospital For Sick Children in Toronto from 1998 to 1999 and was awarded the University of Toronto John Gaby best fellow research prize for his paper entitled "The association of ocular dominance and the preferred eye for fixation in intermittent exotropia". He won the first prize in the Institute of Biology national essay writing competition in 1981 for his paper entitled "The ethics of bioengineering". He has published various papers in both local and international refereed journals including "Analysis of PRK patients who have not had PRK in their second eye. Ophthalmic Surgery and Lasers 1996; Vol 27(5): 5429-5434", "A Review of 5 Year's Experience in the use of Botulinum Toxin A in the Treatment of Sixth Cranial Nerve Palsy at the Singapore National Eye Centre. Singapore Medical Journal 1999; Vol 40(6): 405-409" and "A Study of Amblyopia in 18 to 19 year old males. Singapore Medical Journal 1991;Vol 32(3): 126-129". (Dr Quah Boon Long. Singapore National Eye Centre. 11 Third Hospital Avenue S168751, Singapore. Phone: (65) 2277255; Fax: (65) 2277290; e-mail: snecqbl@pacific.net.sg) (SM)

Quarré, François (18th century). French ophthalmologist. He flourished in the middle and latter half of the 17th century. His fame rests almost exclusively on his having been the first to teach that a cataract is really an opacity of the crystalline lens, and not a "corrupt humor" which has collected and inspissated in front of that structure. This latter doctrine had been held and inculcated since at least the Hippocratic period. One does not know definitely whether or not Quarré ever confirmed his theory by anatomical dissection. →Rolfinck, however, in 1656, did in that manner undoubtedly and definitely establish the true doctrine concerning the seat and nature of cataract. Henry →Lasnier as well as Quarré, but a little later (also, presumably, on the same purely theoretical grounds), had declared the intralenticular situation of cataract. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10816-10817

Quelmaltz, Samuel Theodor (1696-1758). German surgeon, anatomist, pathologist and therapist, who should be borne in mind by ophthalmologists in particular and humanity in general, because he was the *first* to attribute ophthalmia neonatorum to infection. Prior to his time, this terrible disease was ascribed to colds, traumatism, foul air, etc. Born at Freiburg, Saxony, he received his medical degree at Leipsic, and there, beginning in 1737, became, successively, extraordinary professor of anatomy and surgery, professor of anatomy and surgery, professor of pathology and therapy. In 1757 he was elected Dean of the Faculty, and a few months later he died. He wrote a large number of dissertations, of which most relate to general medicine. The special ophthalmic article is "*De Caecitate Infantum Fluoris Albi Materni ejusque Virulenti Pedisequa*" (Lips., 1750). As a matter of course, Quelmaltz knew nothing at all of the germ theory of disease, but, just the same, when he assigned the mother's discharges as the source of the disease in the child's eyes, he had taken a great step forward in ophthalmology. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10818

Quengsy, Guillaume, Pellier de *see* **Pellier de Quengsy**

Quickert, Marvin Harold (1929-1974) American ophthalmologist. Graduated from the University of California in 1950, he received his M.D. from the University of California Medical School in 1953, interned at the Santa Clara County Hospital in San Jose, and served for three years in the United States Navy. He took a three-year ophthalmology residency at the University of California Medical School, San Francisco, where he developed an interest in ophthalmic plastic surgery. After a year's Heed Fellowship in this subspecialty, under the direction of Wendell Hughes and at the New York centers, he entered practice in San Jose. Quickert served as associate clinical professor of the University of California Medical School. He rapidly became known for his knowledge and skill in the fields of orbital anatomy and ophthalmic plastic surgery. He lectured extensively both in this country and abroad. He wrote articles and book chapters in his fields of interest, coauthored a book on orbital anatomy, and was a perfectionist in the field of medical photography. He pioneered work in lacrimal and eyelid problems. He had recently become chief of the Section on Ophthalmic Plastic Surgery, founded with Crowell →Beard six years before, at the University of California Medical School. AJO 1974,78:346-347

Radius, Justus (1797-1884) German ophthalmologist, who in later life abandoned ophthalmology and devoted himself almost exclusively to hygiene and pharmacology. Born at Leipsic, he received there his medical degree in 1822. After a number of scientific journeys, he settled in Leipsic, and became extraordinary professor of ophthalmology at the University in 1825. He had an extremely large ophthalmic practice, but never completely abandoned general medicine. In 1872 he celebrated the semi-centennial of his doctorate, and, in 1882, the 60th anniversary of that dignity. Radius's ophthalmologic writings are as follows: 1. *Scriptores Ophthalmologici Minores*. (3 vols., Leipsic, 1826-1830.) 2. *Handwörterbuch der Gesanten Chirurgie and Augenheil kunde*. (6 vols. 1836-1840), in conjunction with Philipp vonàWalther and àJaeger.) 3. *Ueber die Sogenannte Agyptische Augen-Entzündung und deren Jetzige Behandlung in England*. (J. d. Chir. u. Augenk. von Graefe und Walther, V, 297-304, 1823.) 4. *Ueber einige Augenkrankheiten, die vorzüglich häufig in England Vorkommen*. (Ibid., VII, 370-389.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10861-10862

Raehlmann, Eduard (1848-1917) German ophthalmologist born at Ibbenbüren, Germany. Raehlmann studied medicine at Würzburg, Halle, and Strasbourg (M.D., 1872), was Alfred Graefe's assistant in Halle for a time, and became professor of ophthalmology at Dorpat (1879-1900). He spent his last years at Weimar, pursuing studies in art history. He wrote on a broad range of ophthalmologic topics, but was especially interested in the physiology of color vision and color blindness published in Graefe's Archiv between 1872 and 1877. He published also anatomical papers on the histology of the cornea, on trachoma, on the movements of the eyes and about the physiological meaning of the width of the opening of the pupil as well on the dependence of the blood flow in the retina from the general blood circulation (in Virchow Archiv). He wrote: *Ueber den Heilwerth der Therapie bei Trachom*. Berlin 1898. Albert.JPW

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Rahman, Mustafizur M. (1935-) Bangladesh ophthalmologist, Founder Director and Professor of MIRZA AHMED ISPAHANI (M.A.I.) Institute of Ophthalmology and Chief Consultant of Islamia Eye Hospital. He graduated from Dhaka Medical College in 1958, continued higher studies in London on the State Scholarship in 1963; he received D.O. in London and F.R.C.S Ireland and Edinburgh (1966-1968). He was then awarded the F.C.P.S. by Bangladesh College of Physicians and Surgeons (1978) and F.R.C. Ophth. From the Royal College of ophthalmologists, England (1993). Besides his present position as above, he has joint appointment as Honorary Consultant Ophthalmologist in the Bangladesh Armed Forces. His professional activities include Treasurer (1973-1974), Secretary General (1975-1976) and President (1977-1979) of the Ophthalmological Society of Bangladesh, Chief Editor of the Transaction of the Society (1980) and Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the Society (1982). He served as the Vice-President and the Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the 13th Congress of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO) held in 1993. He played a pivotal role in the development of Lions Eye Hospital, Islamia Eye Hospital and M.A.I. Institute of Ophthalmology and the Eye Department of Combined Military Hospital Dhaka. His particular interest in Ophthalmology is in corneal diseases and glaucoma and he has many publications, e.g. "Early surgery, a choice for POAG in developing countries. Trans. APAO9, 1982", *Penetrating keratoplasty and eye banking in Bangladesh*. Refractive and Corneal Surgery 7: No. 6, 1991". He founded the Glaucoma Research Center in Dhaka in 1988 and has served as the President since then. He is also the President of the Bangladesh Eye Care Society, Member of International Advisor Board of Project ORBIS and Member of Academy Board of International Foundation of Eye Bank and International Member of American Academy of Ophthalmology. He is a recipient of many Awards, e.g. Dr. Alim Memorial Gold Medal (1978), Melvin John Fellow Award, Highest Award by Lions Club International (1989), Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose Gold Medal (1990), Atish Dipankar Gold Medal (1987) and distinguished Service Award of the APAO (1993). He has devoted himself to the prevention of blindness, and built a charitable Eye Hospital in his village home. He was given the highest National Award of Bangladesh, Independence Day Award in 1989.(SM)

Rainy, George (1832-1869). Scottish, Glasgow ophthalmologist, son of Harry àRainy. He became in 1868 surgeon at the Glasgow Eye Infirmary and professor of ophthalmology at the University. Rainy's ophthalmic writings are as follows: 1. *On the Theory of the Ophthalmoscope*. (London, 1860.) 2. *Ophthalmic Cases*. (Ophth. Rev., III, 1867.) 3. *Parallactic Movements of the Ophthalmoscopic Image*. (Roy. Lond. Oph.. Hosp. Rep., III, 91.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10864

Rainy, Harry (1792-1876). Scottish surgeon, father of George àRainy (1832-1869) who devoted some attention to ophthalmology. Born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, he studied at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Paris, finally settling as physician in Glasgow. In 1828 he became surgeon to the Glasgow Eye Infirmary, in 1844 consulting surgeon, and in 1867 physician. He also lectured at the Glasgow University on physiology and practical therapeutics. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10864

Ramazzini, Bernardino (1633-1714) Italian physician who wrote one of the earliest books on occupational diseases. He was born at Capri and was appointed professor of the theory of medicine in the University of Modena about the end of the seventeenth century. While there he wrote the most interesting *De Morbis artificum diatriba* Modena 1700 ("*Treatise on the Diseases of Tradesmen*,") which he published immediately after being installed as Professor in the University of Padua. His work was translated into English by Dr. R. James, and published, along with a translation of a pamphlet on "*Endemial Distempers*," by Frederic Hofman, Physician to the King of Prussia. Ramazzini's works were published London 1716 as *Opera omnia med. Et phys* .American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10865-10878; The Ophthalmoscope 1916:p.290 ff.

Ramón y Cajal, Santiago (1852-1934) Spanish neurohistologist, born in Petilla de Aragon, Spain. Ramón y Cajal received his medical education at Saragossa (licentiate, 1873); after army service in Cuba and a period as assistant at the Saragossa Medical Clinic, he took his M.D. at Madrid (1877) and became professor of anatomy and histology successively at Saragossa (1877), Valencia (1884), Barcelona (1887), and Madrid (1892).

In the 1880s and 1890s, Ramón y Cajal improved Golgi's chrome-silver stain and applied it to the entire nervous system, making major discoveries in the microscopic anatomy of the optic chiasm, the innervation of the retina, the olfactory lobes, the medulla, the cerebellum, the cerebral nerves, and the spinal ganglia. He was awarded the Nobel Prize jointly with Golgi in 1906. His later years were devoted to research on the degeneration and regeneration of nervous tissue. Ramón y Cajal's major works include the *Textura del sistema nervioso del hombre y de los vertebrados* (1897-1904) and *Estudios sobre la degeneración y regeneración del sistema nervioso* (1913-1914); *Die Retina der Wirbelthiere. Untersuchungen der Golgi-Cajal'schen Chromsilbermethode ... In Verbindung mit den vom Verfasser zusammengestellt, übersetzt, und mit Einleitung versehen von Dr. Richard Greeff.* Wiesbaden 1894; *Die Structur des Chiasma Opticum nebst einer allgemeinen Theorie der Kreuzung der Nervenbahnen. Aus dem Spanischen übersetzt von J. Bresler* Leipzig 1899. Albert

Ramos-Cortes, Evelyn L. (1943-) Filipino ophthalmologist, Consultant of the Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus Section, Institute of Ophthalmology, St. Luke's Medical Center (1993-present). She graduated from the University of Sto. Tomas, College of Medicine in 1965, with M.D. degree granted. She completed residency in Ophthalmology at Greater Baltimore Medical Center, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. (1967-70) and took the Lancaster Basic Science Course in Ophthalmology in 1969. On homecoming, she served in various positions at the Philippine Eye Research Institute (now the Institute of Ophthalmology) and the Department of Ophthalmology of the University of the Philippines-Philippine General Hospital Medical Center: Research Fellow (1971-74), Researcher (1975-82), Section Chief of Ocular Motility Section (1971-82), Clinical Instructor (1971-75), Clinical Asst. Professor (1976-82). She was also Consultant and Active Medical Staff at the United Doctors Medical Center (1975-93), and Cardinal Santos Medical Center (1986-present); Hospital Chief of Clinics and Chairperson, Dept. of Ophthalmology, United Doctors Medical Center (1990-92), and Visiting Consultant, Children's Medical Center, Quezon City (1995-present). She held the following positions: Councillor, Philippine Society of Ophthalmology (1979-81); Treasurer, Philippine Academy of Ophthalmology & Otolaryngology (1990-95); Vice President (1996), President (1997), Executive Council member (1998-1999) of the Philippine Academy of Ophthalmology. She was also Vice-President of the Organizing Committee of the 17th Congress of the Asia Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (1997). She is currently the First President of the *Philippine Society of Pediatric Ophthalmology & Strabismus*, since March, 1998. Some of her publications include: "*PERI Color Test for Dark Adaptation, Normal*", Phil. J. of Ophthal. 5: Jan-Mar 1973; "*PERI Color Test for Dark Adaptation & Night Blindness: Malnourished Subjects*" Phil. J. of Ophthal. 5:Jan-Mar,1973; "*Duane's Syndrome: an Analysis of Four Cases*", Phil. J. of Ophth. 10:11,Jan-Mar,1978. She received the First Prize, Basic Category, of the Alcon Research Awards in 1972 for the work on the PERI Color Test for Dark Adaptation. (Pediatric Ophthalmology & Strabismus, St. Luke's Medical Center, Rm.134 MAB, E. Rodriguez Sr. Ave., Quezon City, Philippines; Phone: 632-727-0109; fax: 632-721-3969; e-mail: rjcortes@info.com.ph).

Ramsay, Andrew Maitland (1859-1946) Scottish ophthalmologist from Glasgow where he became the director of the Glasgow Eye Infirmary. His main work was *Atlas of external diseases of the eye* Glasgow 1898, which was one of the finest productions of its kind. Illustrated with thirty chromolithographs and eighteen photogravures, the plates illustrate cases Ramsay met with at the Glasgow Eye Infirmary" (Becker, 1983). Albert



Ali Syed Ramzan

Ramzan, Ali Syed (1901-1988) Professor Ramzan Ali Syed passed away in Lahore in 1988, the Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology (Vol.4, 2,39, 1988) paid tribute to him and referred to the "*passing of a pioneer*". Prof. Mahmud Ali Shah detailed his lifetime achievements in an encomium and acclaimed him "*the father of modern ophthalmology in Pakistan*". He was a man of many talents, an erudite scholar and a neat surgeon who pioneered modern surgical techniques in Pakistan. He was elected from an all-India competition to be clinical assistant to the Professor of Ophthalmology at the King Edward Medical College, Lahore. Upon his Country's independence, he became the first Pakistani Professor of Ophthalmology, when he distinguished himself by training local ophthalmologists and initiating a local diploma course and examination in Ophthalmology.

He built up a large consultation practice and, after retirement, established an eye hospital, named the "Ali Hospital" in Lahore. In recognition of his excellence in ophthalmology, the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO) awarded him its highest honour, the Jose Rizal Medal at the 7th Congress of the APAO in 1979. On the same occasion, the President of Pakistan, General Muhammad Zia Ul-Haq initiated the Ramzan Ali Syed Gold Medal, to be awarded annually for outstanding accomplishments in Ophthalmology in his Country. (Ophthalmology awakens in Asia -40 years of Asia-Pacific Ophthalmology, Lim, K.H. & Lim Arthur S.M. Singapore National Eye Centre 1999)

Rand, Gertrude (1886-1970) American scientist whose scientific interests were focused on vision and lighting. Rand was born in New York, and graduated in 1908 from Cornell University where she majored in experimental psychology. She became a graduate student at Bryn Mawr College under Dr. Clarence E. Ferree. There she was awarded degrees of both master of arts and doctor of philosophy in 1911. Following postdoctoral work, she became a faculty member at Bryn Mawr, where the research team of Ferree and Rand gained growing recognition in the field of vision and lighting. A significant contribution to ophthalmology was the development of the Ferree-Rand perimeter. In 1918 she became the wife of Dr. Ferree. In 1928, at the invitation of Dr. William H. Wilmer, Ferree and Rand planned and established a research laboratory in physiological optics at the Wilmer Institute of the Johns Hopkins Medical School. Their joint studies in vision and lighting continued until Dr. Ferree's death in 1942. In 1943 Rand accepted an appointment at the Knapp Memorial Laboratory of Physiological Optics of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, which had been established in 1942 under the direction of Dr. LeGrand H. Hardy, She continued her research there in binocular vision and color vision until her retirement in 1957. The research of this period resulted in the development of the Hardy-Rand-Rittler pseudoisochromatic plates for testing of color vision. Gertrude Rand was recognized by Wilson College in 1943 by an award of an Honorary Doctor of Science. In 1951 she was elected as an honorary fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, one of the few non-ophthalmologists in this field to be so honored. In 1959 she received the Edgar D. Tillyer Medal of the Optical Society of America and in 1963 the Gold Medal Award from the Illuminating Engineering Society which had elected her as the first woman fellow in 1952. She was a member of the Armed-Forces National Research Council Vision Committee, the Inter-Society Color Council, National Council of Women Psychologists, the Optical Society of America, the American Psychological Association and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Over 150 contributions to the literature of ophthalmology were made in a career that spanned nearly one half a century. *AJO* 1970,70:653

Randolph, Middleton Elliott (1905-1992) American ophthalmologist, born in Baltimore, Maryland, the son of Dr. Robert L. Randolph, an ophthalmologist. Randolph attended the Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Virginia, and graduated from the University of Virginia. His M.D. degree was from Johns Hopkins, and his ophthalmic training was at the Wilmer Institute where he served as assistant resident from 1933 to 1937 and as chief resident in 1938. He later became instructor and assistant professor in charge of the dispensary while establishing a private practice. In 1942 he joined the United States Army and was stationed initially at Amarillo Hospital in Texas. Subsequently he served as consultant to the Surgeon General and as chief of ophthalmology at Valley Forge General Hospital where he received the Army Commendation Medal. On discharge from the Army he rejoined the Hopkins staff and served as assistant and associate professor of ophthalmology at the Wilmer Institute of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Medical School. His interests were principally in anterior segment disorders and surgery. Much of his writing was about glaucoma, and his thesis for the American Ophthalmological Society was on syphilitic interstitial keratitis. He served as editor of the Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society for eight years and as president of the Society in 1975. His two passions were the American Ophthalmological Society and the Wilmer Institute. With Robert Welch he authored "*History of the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute, 1925-1975.*" *AJO* 1992,113:608

Ranken, Margaret (? – 1950) British ophthalmologist. She was surgeon-in-charge of the orthoptic department of Sunderland Eye Infirmary. Having successfully organized the training of orthoptists in that institution, she was able to make many constructive

suggestions at the Orthoptic Board, whose meetings she regularly attended in London. Her surgical skill in the treatment of squint was enhanced by her familiarity with the physiology of binocular vision. Miss Ranken was appointed ophthalmic surgeon to the Ingham Infirmary, South Shields, having previously held the post of ophthalmic surgeon to Durham County Hospital. Her early training was varied and thorough. After graduating M.B. from the University of Durham in 1924, she did more than 20 years' work at the Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon -Tyne, as house surgeon, refractionist, registrar, and associate surgeon. Ophthalmology was far from being Miss Ranken's sole interest. She found time to play an active part in the Medical Women's Federation, and was formerly president of the Sunderland branch of the Soroptimists. BJO 1950,34:643

Ranney, Ambrose Loomis (1848-1905). American anatomist and neurologist who, late in life, became an ophthalmologist, and who was one of the first physicians in America to direct the profession's attention to eye-strain as a cause of general diseases. Born at Hardwick, Mass., he received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts at Dartmouth College, and then proceeded to study medicine under his uncle, Alfred L. Loomis, in New York City. His medical degree was received from the University of the City of New York in 1870. The most of A.L.Ranney's life was given to general practice in the city of New York. During all these years, however, he devoted especial attention to anatomy and neurology. Late in his career he became an ophthalmologist, and, as such, was remarkably successful. Ranney was for years professor of nervous and mental diseases in the University of Vermont, and adjunct professor of anatomy in the University of the City of New York. He was, for a time, president of the New York Academy of Medicine. His chief works were: "*Essentials of Anatomy*" (1880); "*Practical Medical Anatomy*" (1882); "*A Treatise on Surgical Diagnosis*" (1884); "*The Applied Anatomy of the Nervous System*" (his Opus Majus, 1888). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10880-10881

Rao, Gullapali (1945-) Indian ophthalmologist, Founder and Director of L.V. Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad, India (1986-), and the Secretary-General of the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (1998-). He graduated from Guntur Medical College in 1970, studied Ophthalmology at All India Institute of Medical Sciences under Prof.L.P.àAgarwal. He extended higher studies at Tufts University, Boston (1974-1975), at University of Connecticut (1975-1976) and University of Rochester (1976-1977). He served as Associate Professor of Ophthalmology at University of Rochester (1977-1986) and worked as the Associate Director of Cornea Research Laboratory and Medical Director of the Rochester Eye Bank (1980-1985). He returned home in 1986 and founded the L.V. Prasad Eye Institute and serves as the Director. The Institute is a complex of modern eye hospital with advanced training programs for ophthalmologists and paramedical personnel, an eye research center, rehabilitation program, product development and high quality eye care models for underserved areas. He has many professional assignments, e.g. Medical Advisory Board, the Eye Bank Association of America (1983-1988 & 1996-), Board of Directors of the Castroviejo International Corneal Society (1985-1989), President of the Eye Bank Association of India (1995-1998), Vice-President of the International Contact Lens Council of Ophthalmology (1994-), President of the Asia-Pacific Region of the International Agency for Prevention of Blindness, and many others. He is a Member of the Academia Ophthalmologica Internationalis. He served as the Editor-in-Chief of the *Indian Journal of Ophthalmology* and the editor of many other Professional Journals. His research interest has been in corneal diseases, keratoplasty, contact lenses and cataract surgery, and he published more than 140 papers. He has been invited Lecturer to many International Congresses and gave many teaching courses not only in India but also overseas. He is a recipient of many honor Awards, e.g. from All India Ophthalmological Society (1982,1984,1986), American Academy of Ophthalmology (1983), Senior Honor Award of the American Academy (1998). Followings are some of the publications : Rao GN, Shaw EL, Arthur EJ and Aquavella JV. *Morphological Appearance of the Healing of Corneal Endothelial*. Arch Ophthalmol 96; 2027-2029, 1978; Rao GN, Shaw EL, Stevens RE and Aquavella JV. *Automated Pattern Analysis of Corneal Endothelium*. Ophthalmol 86; 1367-1373, 1979; Lohman LE, Rao GN and Aquavella JV. *The Normal Human Corneal Epithelium--In vivo Microscopic Observations*. Arch Ophthalmol 100:991-993, 1982; Rao GN, Lohman LE and Aquavella JV. *Cell size-shape. Relationship in Human corneal endothelium*. Invest. Ophthal Vis Sci 22:271-247, 1982; Ishida N, Rao GN, del cerro M and Aquavella JV.

Corneal Nerve Alterations in Diabetes Mellitus. Arch Ophthalmol 102:1380-1384, 1984; Dandona L, Naduvilath TJ, Janarthanan M, Ragu K, Rao GN. *Survival Analysis and Visual Outcome of a Large Series of Corneal Transplants in India.* Br J Ophthalmol 81:726-731, 1997; Kunimoto DY, Sharma S, Reddy MK, Gopinathan U, Jeevan Jyothi, Miller D, Rao GN. *Microbial Keratitis in Children.* Ophthalmology 46(1):31-35; 1998 (L.V. Prasad Eye Institute, L.V. Prasad Marg, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad- 500 034, India, phone: +91-40-354-8098, fax: +91-40-354-8271, e-mail: gnrao@lvpeye.stph.net) (SM)

Raqiqa, Sadid b. *see* **Sadid b. Raqiqa.**

Rasquin, Emile (1883-1954) Belgian ophthalmologist. Rasquin obtained the M.D. degree in Leuven and specialized in ophthalmology in Leuven (with Vander Straeten), Bern, Freiburg-in-Breisgau, Paris, Vienna and Zurich. During the first World War he served as a military physician in Le Havre. He wrote on the *pupillary symptoms of syphilis* (1919), on *uveal melanoma and orbital tumours*, but is known chiefly for his *E-optotypes without serifs* which are still used in medico-legal expertises (1918, 1938). (Verriest)

Rathlauw, Johann Peter (18th century). Dutch obstetrician, surgeon and ophthalmologist. The dates of his life and death are not precisely known, but he flourished in the middle third of the 18th century. He studied in Paris and London under àSt.Yves and Ferrein, and shortly afterward settled in Amsterdam. He was for a time excluded from practising as a physician (but not, it would seem, as an obstetrician) because he had purchased and kept to himself the secret of the obstetrical forceps. By the aid of Thomas Schwencke, professor of anatomy and surgery at Amsterdam, he finally secured admission to the College of Physicians. In addition to works of a general medical character, he wrote "*Verhandeling van de Cataracta, derzelve Oorzaken, Kentekenen en Gevolgen, en inzonderheit de Manier der Operatie*" (Amsterdam, 1752). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10881

Rau, Wilhelm. A well known German pediatricist and oto-ophthalmologist. Born at Schlitz, Germany, in 1804, son of the physician, Gottlieb Martin Wilhelm Ludwig Rau, he studied at Erlangen, Tübingen, Giessen, and Heidelberg, receiving his medical degree at Giessen in 1826. He was for a time Privatdocent in ophthalmology at Giessen. Later he was made professor extraordinarius in pediatry and ophthalmology at Bern. The date of his death is not known. Rau's ophthalmologic writings are as follows: 1. *Ueber die Erkenntnisse, Entstehung und Heilung der Staphylome des Menschlichen Auges* (Heidelb. and Leipz., 1828.) 2. *Die Krankheiten und Bildungsfehler der Regenbogenhaut.* (2 vols. Bern, 1844-45.) 3. *Ueber die Sinnesorgane Ueberhaupt und die Pflege des Auges Insbesondere.* (Bern, 1858; 2d ed., 1859.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10881-10882

Rava, Jacob (1837-1911). Italian surgeon, who devoted especial attention to hygiene and ophthalmology, and who revived the ancient operation of coloring opacities of the cornea. Born at Milan, he received his medical degree in 1859, and fought for a time under Garibaldi. Settling in Pavia he became assistant to the eye clinic in that place. In 1864 he moved to Sassari, there to accept the chair of ophthalmology, and, in 1878, the full professorship. He wrote: *Manuale de oftalmologia* Sassari 1877. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10882

Ravin, James Gordon (1942-) American ophthalmologist born in Toledo, OH. Ophthalmologists in his family include his father Louis (1912-), paternal uncle Oscar (1916-1991), daughter Tracy (1973-). He received his BA, MD (1968), and MS (1974) degrees from the University of Michigan. His residency was spent (1971-74) at the University of Michigan Medical Center under John Woodworth. Henderson, MD, PhD. Ravin became Clinical Associate Professor at the Medical College of Ohio (1990). He has served on the editorial boards of the *Archives of Ophthalmology* and the *Survey of Ophthalmology*. Ravin co-authored, with Michael Marmor, *The Eye of the Artist*. Mosby, St.Louis 1997. He authored articles since 1967 in *Arch Ophthalmol*, *JAMA*, *Ophthalmol*, *Am J Ophthalmol*, *Survey Ophthalmol*, *Doc Ophthalmol*, *Ann Ophthalmol*, *J Ped Ophthalmol*. Ravin has special interests in the history of ophthalmology and medical aspects of art. Address: 3000 Regency Ct, Toledo, OH 43623. E-mail jamesravin@aol.com.

Ray, James Morrison (1860-1918) American ophthalmologist of Louisville, where he received his MD in 1882. He went to New York where he studied the eye, ear, nose and throat in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. While in this institution he was assistant to the famous Dr. Cornelius Rea àAgnew. Returning to Louisville in 1885, Dr. Ray settled in that city as ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist, and was immediately afterward appointed a clinical assistant in ophthalmology, otology, and laryngology in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. He afterwards studied the eye, ear, nose and throat in Paris, London, and Vienna, and, returning to Louisville, was awarded the full Professorship of ophthalmology in his alma mater. When the various Louisville schools merged with the Medical Department of the University, Ray was elected chairman of the medical faculty, a position which he held till his death. He was ophthalmic surgeon to the Louisville City and to the SS.Mary and Elizabeth Hospitals, a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, a delegate to the International Medical Congress at London in 1913, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. AJO 1919,2:460-461. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10882-10883

Read, Sir William (18th century). English ophthalmologist of the 18th century, concerning whom we know almost nothing. He was knighted by Queen Anne and appointed ophthalmologist to King George in 1714. He wrote a book entitled "*Treatise of the Eye Containing a Short but Exact Description of the Structure, Situation as also the Causes, Symptoms and Cures of 130 Diseases Incident to Them*" (London, 1706), copies of which are extremely rare. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10889

Reber, James Wendell (1867-1915?) American ophthalmologist. Born at St.Louis, Mo., he received his medical degree at Washington in that city in 1889 (afterwards the *ad eundem* at Jefferson medical college) and also practised general medicine at St. Louis for a number of years. It seems that his entrance into ophthalmology was very gradual, and not to be referred to any particular date. After a time he moved to Norristown, Pennsylvania, where he was long in the Hospital for the Insane. For about three years he practised ophthalmology at Pennsylvania. Moving to Philadelphia, his career as a specialist of international reputation was soon begun. He was professor of ophthalmology in the Medical Department of Temple University, professor of diseases of the eye in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, ophthalmologist to the Garretson, Samaritan, and Philadelphia General hospitals; Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, honorary Fellow of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society, past president of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology. For years he was a member of the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress, and in 1914 was the only American member of its Council. Socially he was past president of the Meridian Club, a member of the Union League, Manufacturer's Club and Olivet Lodge of Masons. For the very long list of the Doctor's contributions to periodical literature, the reader is referred to the *Index-Catalogue* of the Library at the Surgeon General's Office. In conjunction with Dr. Howard F. Hansell, he wrote "*Muscular Anomalies of the Eye,*" a book at his time well known to every ophthalmologist. He was Department Editor of the *Ophthalmic Year Book*, author of "*Anesthesia, Local and General*" in Wood's "*System of Ophthalmic Operations,*" and was one of the busiest and most esteemed collaborators on the American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10889-10892

Reclus, Paul (1847-1914) French surgeon, born in Orthez, France. Reclus received his M.D. in 1876 at the University of Paris becoming prosector at the Faculté. He became (1879) surgeon at the Hopitaux, (1880) lecturer and (1895) professor of surgery at the Faculté in Paris. Mastopathia chronica cystica was named after him (Reclus syndrome). Reclus introduced local anesthesia in France (*L'anesthésie localisée par la Cocaïne* Versailles 1903). In ophthalmology he authored *Des ophthalmies sympathiques*. Paris 1878 (his thesis for his lecturership); *De la syphilis du testicule* 1882 ; *Clinique et critique chirurgicale* 1884 ; *Manuel de Pathologie externe* 1885.

Recordon, Frédéric (1811-1889) Swiss ophthalmologist, founder of the first eye clinic in Switzerland. Recordon was born in Rances (Canton Vaud), Switzerland. Around 1831-1833 he was studying in Heidelberg under Tiedeman, Chélius and Buchholt. He went to Paris, and became interested in Sichel who had recently settled there and was offering unofficial free lectures to a very few students. Recordon spent a relatively long time at the

Sichel clinic. His master let him do different works which were appreciated and consequently Ricordon was rapidly promoted from *helper* to *assistant*. On his return to Lausanne, he had not only a solid general culture of medicine, but also a vast ophthalmic knowledge. He now spent two years in the canton hospital of Lausanne and continued to enlarge his practical knowledge of ophthalmology under Mathias Mayor who allowed him to practice successfully cataract operations. Recordon now hired a small room, inviting poor people to be treated for cataract. With the help of his wife he kept going this little private ophthalmic dispensary. Introduced by a clergyman to the philanthropist William Haldimann. The consequences of this interview emerged later with the founding, in 1843, of an *Institute for the blind and for the treatment of people suffering from eye diseases*. During the building of that institute, and at the costs of Mr. Haldimann, Recordon founded an eye clinic in a private house in Lausanne. The building of the institute for the blind was achieved in 1844, and young blind people moved in on the second floor. The ophthalmic department had 20 beds and became very successful soon attracting patients from abroad, resulting in an enlargement of the clinic. Recordon operated on about 1500 to 2000 patients per year and attracted patients from as far as Lyon in France (at that time quite a distance!). JPW

Reddy, P. Siva, Padmabhushan (1920-) Indian ophthalmologist, Director of Dr. P. Siva Reddy Eye Hospital Hyderabad. He graduated from Madras University in 1946, finished the Postgraduate training in Ophthalmology at the Andhra University, Vizag in 1952. He was appointed the Assistant Professor at the Osmania Medical College and Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, Hyderabad in 1953 and then promoted to Professor of the College. He has been responsible for reorganizing the General Hospital to the Eye Hospital of high quality: he established Ophthalmology training courses and Specialty Services, e.g. Cornea, Eye Bank, Retina, Orthoptics and a separate Children's ward which is the first of its kind in the country. He took responsibility in establishing Research facilities and teams at the Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital. One of the many outcomes of the research efforts is the discovery of Gordia Worm (now named Gordia Reddy), and the results was reported at the 20th International Congress of Ophthalmology in Munich (1966) (*Gordia worm of the orbit and lids*. Proc. XX Inter. Cong. Ophthalmol. Munich). He was the *first* person to introduce the Eye Camp approach in rural areas where no established Medical Institute is available. By this approach, he conducted more than 300 Eye Camps and performed more than 2 million cataract operations. He has also planned and conducted a unique project called "*Operation Cataract Project*" which has made one of the districts of the State of Hyderabad "Medak"(Cataract Free Zone). He has published more than 200 scientific papers and written 2 books, e.g. "A review of penetrating keratoplasty, All India Ophthalmol. Soc. (AIOS) 1969", "Amblyopia with eccentric fixation - Management. Ind. J. Ophthalmol. 1972", "Cataract blindness – Priorities for epidemiological research, Symposium of Lens Metabolism, Dec. 1987" and "*Indications and patient's selection for radial keratotomy*. Eye Science (Sun-Yat Sen University, China), June 1992. His extensive activity for the prevention of blindness was internationally recognized and he was invited as the Guest of Honor to the American Academy of Ophthalmology and was named the Man of the Year 1998 by the American Biographical Institute. He has been active in many National Organizations: Former President of the National Academy of Medical Sciences, Former President of AIOS, Chairman of A.P. State Ophthalmological Society, President of A.P. Academy of Sciences and of Kalasagaram (a Cultural Organization), and many others. In International Organizations, he has been Vice-President of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO), Vice-President of the International Agency for Prevention of Blindness, Visiting Professor to Sun-Yat Sen University of Medical Sciences, Guangzhou, China and Member of the International Council of Ophthalmology. In recognition of his meritorious service, he received many Awards, e.g. Jose Rizal Medal from the APAO, "Padmashri" and "Padmabhushan" from the Government of India, an Honorary Doctorate from the S.V.University Tirupati and an Award from Mrs Indira Gandhi when he completed 100,000 cataract operations. He is currently the Honorary Surgeon to the President of India.(3-5-886, Hymayatnagar, Hyderabad-500 029, India, phone: +91-40-322-3889, fax: +91-40-232-470) (SM)

Reddy, Venkat N. (1922-) American Ophthalmic researcher who is currently Professor of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences at the Kellogg Eye Center of the University of

Michigan has been a major contributor to the studies on aqueous humor formation and lens biochemistry and experimental cataracts. His research interests have included transport characteristics of physiologically important substances across the blood aqueous barrier, blood-retinal barrier and the metabolism of lens in relation to cataract etiology. After receiving an undergraduate degree in chemistry from the university of Madras in India he was awarded his Ph.D. in Biochemistry from Fordham University in New York in 1952. He then spent the next 4 years at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University studying the metabolism of nucleic acids during normal and neoplastic growth. His career in ophthalmic research started in 1956 when he joined the Kresge Eye Institute of Wayne State University as assistant professor of ophthalmic research under the mentorship of Everett Kinsey. During the next 12 years he and Kinsey, together, published extensively on the mechanism of aqueous humor formation and the nature of the primary aqueous secreted into the posterior chamber and amino acid transport across the blood aqueous barrier and the metabolism of the ciliary body and lens. In 1968 Reddy accepted the position of professor of Biomedical Sciences and assistant director of the newly established Institute of Biological Sciences (later named Eye Research Institute) with Everett Kinsey as the first director. He succeeded Kinsey as director in 1975 and continued in that position until 1998 when he was named Distinguished Professor emeritus. During his tenure as director, his laboratory attracted many ophthalmologists and basic scientists from throughout the world; nearly 20 of whom were from Japan. At Oakland University his research interests emphasized X-ray and diabetic cataracts, cell biology of lens epithelium and its differentiation, growth factors and the use of transgenic animal models to investigate the role of antioxidant enzymes in protection against oxidative damage to ocular structures. Reddy's research contributions were recognized through many national and international awards and lectureships including the prestigious Friedenwald Memorial Award of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology in 1979. (*Dynamics of Transport Systems in the Eye, Invest. Ophthalm & Vis. Sci.* 18: 1000-1018, 1979) In addition to his research, Reddy has been an active member of the Vision Research community and served as a Trustee and president of ARVO. At NIH, he served on the Visual Sciences Study section, Board of Scientific Counsellors of NEI (chairman 1981) and as a member of the National Advisory Eye Council. His other activities included membership of the editorial boards of *IOVS*, *Ophthalmic Research* and as executive editor of *Experimental Eye Research*. He is presently a Trustee and president of the National Foundation for Eye Research. Reddy's long and productive career is summarized in his reflections "A forty-two year voyage through vision research" at the International Symposium held in his honor in October 1998. (*J. Ocular Pharmacol & Therapeut.* 2000, in press) (Venkat Reddy, Ph.D. Prof. Ophthalmology & Visual Sciences, Kellogg Eye Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48105, U.S.A.: Phone: +1-(734)763-7246; Fax:+1-(734)936-8633, e-mail : venreddy@umich.edu)(JPW)

Redi, Francesco (1626-1697). A versatile and distinguished Italian poet, naturalist-historian and physician, who became professor of medicine at Pisa and body-physician to Cosmo II of Tuscany. He is to be remembered for his investigations into the nature of poison and into the manner of reproduction of the lower form. He is of interest to ophthalmologists chiefly because the light he sheds on the first employment of spectacles, or the lenses of any form used for the betterment of vision. Thus, quoting from a manuscript work in his possession, dated 1299, and entitled "Trattato di governo, della famigli adi Santro di Pipozzo di Sando cittadino Fiorentino fatto nel 1299, assemprato da Vanni del Busca Cittadino Fiorentino suo genero" he has preserved for us of the following passage from the "Introduction": "I find myself so burdened by years that I have no power to read and write without the glasses which are called eyeglasses and which were recently invented for the convenience of poor old men, when they become weak in sight., Redi also quotes from a sermon of Giordano da Rivalto, preached at Florence Feb. 23, 1305, with the following interesting passage: "It is not yet 20 years since the art was discovered of making eyeglasses, which give the power to see distinctly, which is one of the best and necessary arts which the world possesses." In both these passages, however, not the invention, but the reinvention of "eyeglasses" was the fact in the minds of the original writers. See Spina, Alexander de. Redi wrote: Lettera intorno all'invenzione degli occhiali Florence 1678 and Osservazioni intorno alle vipere fatte... Naples 1687. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10898.

Redslob, Edmond (1876-1966) French, Alsatian ophthalmologist. Redslob studied medicine in Strassbourg. As soon he received his medical degree, Redslob, who was not in a very health at that time, started to work as a ship physician, needing sea air to build up his strength. After a time he felt better, and returned to Strassbourg where he asked Nordman to give him a position as assistant in the ophthalmic clinic. The German government (Strassbourg was German at that time) did not allow Strassbourgian students to specialize in Strassbourg, so Redslob turned to Switzerland and was warmly welcomed by Siegrist under whom he specialized in ophthalmology. Returning to Strassbourg as an ophthalmologist he started a school for amblyopies that became a model of its kind. After the first World War he returned to Strassbourg and worked as head of the laboratory of the ophthalmic clinic. He became a very well known histologist in France and abroad. On the suggestion of Victor Morax, Redslob was accepted, in 1925, as a member of the French Ophthalmological Society. In 1932 he was charged by the society to write the Rapport *Anatomie du Corps Vitré*. This rapport became and still is a classic in ophthalmic literature. In 1925 he was named member of the editorial committee of the Annales d'Oculistique, for which he worked until his death. Redslob contributed the *Anatomy of the Eye Ball* to Baillart's *Traité d'Ophthalmologie*, and was one of its five directors. Annales d'Oculistique 1966,199:737-739.JPW

Reese, Algernon Beverly (1896-1981) Born in Charlotte, North Carolina, the second of two children. His father, the son of a Virginia doctor, was a pharmacist. His mother, Mary Cannon Wadsworth Reese, came from a prominent local family. His childhood was apparently the usual one for a boy growing up in the "Bible belt" before World War I. He attended public elementary schools; when he reached high school age, he enrolled in a private preparatory school in Charlotte. From there he went to Davidson, nearby Presbyterian liberal arts college for men, from which he was graduated in 1917. During the college period, his uncle, R. G. Reese, M.D., a well-known New York ophthalmologist, offered to supervise and help with Algernon's education. He completed studies at Harvard Medical School in 1921 and in the next few years served on the house staff of Roosevelt Hospital, New York (general surgery), studied pathology with Fuchs Vienna and Verhoeff in Boston, and filled residency in ophthalmology at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. After this 12-year period of preparation, Reese entered private practice in New York with his uncle, whose untimely death occurred two weeks later. Young Algernon joined the staff of the new Institute of Ophthalmology under John M. Wheeler. There he found full scope for his splendid qualifications in ocular pathology, and was able to concentrate on correlating the clinical and histopathologic diseases. His magnum opus is *Tumors of the Eyes* (1951). AJO 1971,71:135-151 [Festschrift with full bibliography]; AJO 1981,92:868-870; Archives of Ophthalmology 1982,100:663

Reeve, Richard Andrews (1842-1919). Canadian ophthalmologist, born in Toronto he received the degree of B.A. at Toronto University in 1862, winning the medal in Natural Sciences. In 1865 he received his M. D. at University, Kingston, and, again in 1889, at the University of Toronto. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1866. From 1865 until his death, 55 years later, he practised continuously in Toronto, excepting when engaged in study for the *ad eundem* degree. In 1867 he began to devote his attention exclusively to diseases of the eye and ear. For many years he lectured on ophthalmology in the Toronto School of Medicine, and, from 1885 until his death, on ophthalmology and otology in the University of Toronto. In 1890 he was chosen Dean of the Medical Faculty, a position which he resigned in 1908. He was made chief of the eye department in the Toronto General Hospital in 1907. He was also, for a time, a member of the Toronto University Council and of the Board of Regents of Victoria University. Reeve was once president of the Canadian Medical Association, and was president of the British Medical Association when it met at Toronto in 1906. He was a delegate to the British Medical Congress in 1910 and from 1904-7 president of the University alumni Association. He was also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.10912-10914. AJO 1919,2:461-462

Refojo, Miguel F. (1928-) American polymer chemist of Spanish origin, a leading researcher on biomedical polymers in ophthalmology. He received degrees of Licentiate of Sciences in Chemistry (1953), Doctor of Sciences in Organic Chemistry (1956) and

Doctor "Honoris Causa" in Medicine (1988) at the University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain. He did postdoctoral work on the synthesis and characterization of electron-exchange polymers at the Department of Chemistry of Yale University (1956-1959). Then, he served as a Senior Research Chemist at DuPont of Canada (1959-1962), Research Associate, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston (1962-1964), Research Associate, Departments of Cornea and Retina Research, Retina Foundation (present Schepens Eye Research Institute), Boston (1964-1971), Senior Scientist, Head of Biomedical Polymers Laboratory, Schepens Eye Research Institute, Boston (1971-1998), simultaneously Dr. Refojo was Director of Chemistry, Corneal Sciences Inc., Boston (1972-1978), and served as a Principal Associate in Ophthalmology (Biochemistry) (1975-1982), and Associate Professor, Department of Ophthalmology, Harvard Medical School (1982-1998). Other academic appointments were, Visiting Professor, College of Optometry, University of Houston, Texas (1984), Visiting Scientist, Corneal and Contact Lens Research Unit, School of Optometry, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia (1986), Adjunct Associate Professor, School of Optometry, University of Missouri-St. Louis (1990), Visiting Scientist, Department of Experimental Sciences, University Jaime I, Castellon, Spain (1992), Visiting Professor, School of Optics and Optometry, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain (1997), Visiting Professor, School of Optics and Optometry, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain (1998). Dr. Refojo serves as Emeritus Senior Scientist, at the Schepens Eye Research Institute, Boston (1998-). Among the awards received by Dr. Refojo are the Gold Badge, University of Santiago, Spain (1979), Honorary Member of the Academia Medico-Quirurgica of Santiago de Compostela (1988), award "*Emilio Diaz Caneja*" for research in ophthalmology, University of Valladolid, Spain (1995), Academic Correspondent of the Royal Academy of Pharmacy, Spain (1996), The Ruben Medal, For Outstanding Contribution to Contact Lens Research from the International Society for Contact Lens Research, Florence, Italy (1997), and the Clemson Award for Applied Research of the Society for Biomaterials (1999). Dr. Refojo was President of the International Society for Contact Lens Research (1984-1986) and has given many invited lectures and was a keynote speaker at many international conferences dealing with contact lenses and other uses of biomaterials in ophthalmology. Dr. Refojo Trained over 40 Postdoctoral Fellows, including ophthalmologists and basic scientists. Dr. Refojo and his collaborators carried out a series of studies on hydrogels and developed intracorneal implants permeable to water and metabolites, expanding scleral buckling implants and vitreous substitutes and contact lenses. Some examples of this early work were "*Synthetic polymers in corneal surgery*". Arch Ophthalmol. 77:252, 1967, "*Glyceryl methacrylate hydrogel as a vitreous implant*". Arch Ophthalmol. 80:120, 1968. "*Polyelectrolyte complexes: Permeability to water and potential uses in ophthalmology*". J Appl Polym Sci. 11:1991, 1967. "*Water-dissolved oxygen permeability coefficients of hydrogel contact lenses and boundary layer effects*". J Membr Sci. 4:415, 1979. Because hydrogel contact lenses tend to dehydrate on the eye Dr. Refojo become interested in water evaporation from the ocular surface, and with his collaborators invented a *tear evaporimeter*, that was used to determine the water evaporation from the ocular surface of normal and pathological eyes and described a syndrome of increase tear evaporation in "dry eye" patients that have but unstable tear film. "*Tear evaporimeter for measuring water evaporation rate from the tear film under controlled conditions in humans*". Exp Eye Res. 36:25, 1983. "*Increased tear evaporation in eyes with keratoconjunctivitis sicca*". Arch Ophthalmol. 101: 557,1983." Dr. Refojo and his collaborators also performed a series of studies on the adhesion of bacteria to contact and intraocular lenses. "*Time course of experimental Pseudomonas aeruginosa keratitis in contact lens overwear*". Arch Ophthalmol 108:1012, 1990." "*Reduced bacterial adhesion to surface-modified intraocular lenses*". J Cataract Refractive Surg ; 19:755,1993. He and his collaborators also developed the first expandable silicone rubber implants for scleral buckling in retinal detachment surgery. With these implants the scleral indentation can be modified by increasing or decreasing the inflation of the device. "*Expandable silicone implants for scleral buckling*". Arch Ophthalmol. ; 89:500,1973". Also, developed a hydrogel implant for scleral buckling that lacks the macroscopic cavities for bacterial contamination found in silicone sponge implant. "*A poly(methyl acrylate-co-hydroxyethyl acrylate) hydrogel implant material of strength and softness*". J Biomed Mater Res. 15:497, 1981. "*Long-term complications of the MAI hydrogel*

intrascleral buckling implant. Arch Ophthalmol ; 110:86, 1992."They also did extensive research with a series of alkyl cyanoacrylate adhesives for tolerance, biodegradability and effectiveness in ophthalmic surgery. Of all the potential applications on the cyanoacrylates in ophthalmology, the most indicated is for sealing corneal perforations and ulceration. "Evaluation of adhesives for corneal surgery. Arch Ophthalmol. 80:645,1968. "Adhesives in ophthalmology: A review. Surv Ophthalmol.; 15:217,1971." Dr. Refojo and his collaborators also investigated the mechanism of intraocular emulsification of silicone oil, and made recommendations to decrease its incidence, and identify the low molecular weight components in "medical grade" silicone oils, and developed a method for the removal of these components from the oils. "Analysis and fractionation of silicone and fluorosilicone oils for intraocular use. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci ; 31:2059,1990". "Factors contributing to the emulsification of intraocular silicone and fluorosilicone oils. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. ; 31:647,1990." They have investigated the use of intraocular silicone oils to deliver antiproliferative substances to prevent proliferative vitreoretinopathy in complicated retinal detachment surgery. "Antiproliferative effect of retinoic acid in intravitreal silicone oil in an animal model of proliferative vitreoretinopathy. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. ; 34:522,1993." And, have developed devices for sustained drug delivery in ocular diseases. Among these was a refillable silicone rubber implant that released the anticancer agent carmustine (BCNU) at a constant rate. "Pharmacokinetics of the antineoplastic agent 1,3 bis-(2-chloroethyl)-1-nitrosourea (BCNU) in the aqueous and vitreous of rabbit. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. ; 23:199,1982," as well as injectable biodegradable microspheres of poly(lactide-co-glycolide) loaded with antiproliferative substances for proliferative vitreoretinopathy or with ganciclovir for cytomegalovirus retinitis. "Sustained delivery of retinoic acid from microspheres of biodegradable polymer in PVR. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 34:2743,1993." "Ganciclovir-loaded polymer microspheres in rabbit eyes inoculated with human cytomegalovirus. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. ; 38: 665,1997". Dr. Refojo retired from laboratory work in 1998, but remains active as a scientific writer, journal reviewer, lecturer and consultant. (Senior Scientist Emeritus, The Schepens Eye Research Institute, 20 Staniford St., Boston, MA 02114, U.S.A. Phone: 1+617-912 7435; fax: 1+617-912-0101; e-mail: mrefojo@vision.eri.harvard.edu)

Regan, James Joseph (1888-1965) American ophthalmologist. Regan was born in Boston, Massachusetts. He was graduated from Tufts Medical School in 1913, an interneer at the Carney Hospital in South Boston, and specialized in ophthalmology after World War I, training in St. Louis and Philadelphia. In 1921, he was made an assistant in ophthalmology at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, a position he filled until 1934 when he became ophthalmic surgeon-in-chief at Boston City Hospital. He was also ophthalmic surgeon-in-chief at the Carney Hospital, and consultant in ophthalmology to the U. S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts, the Beth Israel and the Kennedy Memorial Hospitals and the Massachusetts Division of the Blind. Regan served from 1913 to 1958 as school physician to the city of Boston and, after 1921, as ophthalmologist to the Boston Public Schools, in which capacity he developed and conducted the program of conservation of vision classes. During World War I, Regan was on active duty with the Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy. From 1921 to 1941, he was in the Naval Reserve, where he became a flight surgeon for the First Naval District (Boston). He served on active duty from 1941 to 1945, when he was retired as Commander, U.S.N.R. (MC). He was a member of the American Legion and past president of the Michael J. Perkins Post. Regan was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, and the New England Ophthalmological Society, of which he was a past president. He also held appointments as instructor in ophthalmology at Harvard Medical School and assistant professor of ophthalmology at Tufts Medical School. He maintained all his positions, including a very active private practice, until his retirement in 1958. Regan's main professional interest centered around refraction and especially the improvement of subjective methods of refraction, culminating in the Lancaster-Regan dials. He was not a prolific writer. His main contributions were materials for courses in refraction, especially Academy manuals. AJO 1966,61:358-360

Reiberg, Jacob Munch (1843-1888) Norse surgeon and ophthalmologist. Born at Christiania, son of the general surgeon, Joh. Fritzner Heiberg, he was from 1867-69

Assistant at the Imperial Hospital and at the Lying-in Asylum, and for a time was Assistant to the Prosecutor. During the Franco-German War he served as military surgeon in Berlin hospitals. After the war, he studied in various cities, and then returned to Christiania, where he resided until his death. Here he founded an ophthalmic hospital, and was editor of the Norse "*Magazin Laegev.*". Heiberg's chief (or only) ophthalmic writings are: 1. *Om de Extrabulbøse Svulster i Orbita.* (*Norsky Magaz.*, 1873.) 2. *Die Methodik der Ophthalmologischen Untersuchung, ein Leitfaden für Anfänger.* (Christiania, 1875.) 3. *Overplanting af Bindehuden fra en Kanin.* (Christiania, 1875.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.8,p.5732-5733

Reichenbach, Johann Friedrich (18th century). German ophthalmologist of Tübingen, Germany, whose life dates cannot be ascertained. He was pupil of Mauchart, studied at Strassburg and at Paris, and seems have been a skilful operator. His dissertation for the doctorate was entitled *Cauteloe et Observationes circa Extractionem Cataractae, Novam Methodum Synezesin Operandi Sistentes, etc., 2 Dec. 1767.* American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p. 11179

Reichling, Walter (1894-1972) German ophthalmologist. Reichling was born in Cologne, Germany. He was a voluntary assistant between 1925 and 1926 at the pathological institute at the Berlin University under prof. Lubarsch. In 1926 he received his medical degree with the thesis *Über die Anwendung des Ossophyt b.d. Behandlung unkomplizierter Rippenfrakturen*. Between 1927 and 1935, Reichling was assistant at the Charité Eye Clinic in Berlin and became (1933) ophthalmologist and (1935) lecturer with the theme *Die Arten der am Auge vorkommenden krankhaften Veränderungen der Gefäße u. der Lamina vitrea*. Reichling was between 1935 and 1947 first assistant (Oberarzt) at the Chaité Eye Clinic in Berlin. During that time, he became professor extra-ordinarius and (1946) full professor of ophthalmology with a chair. He was, from 1947 to 1950, director of the ophthalmic department of the city hospital in Berlin-Tempelhof and became (1951) director of the University Eye Clinic in Würzburg. He remained in that position until 1964. Reichling's ophthalmic teachers were R. Greeff, A. Meesmann, E. Krückmann and W. Löhlein. His main interest was the pathological histology of the eye, therapy and surgery of the ocular orbit. Reichling contributed a chapter in the 18th edition of Brugsch *Therapie an den Berliner Universitätskliniken* 1949 and in Bier-Braun-Kümmel *Chirurgische Operationslehre*, 7th edition, the chapter *Chirurgie der Orbita*, 1953. see Hollwich *Ophthalmologen Verzeichniss* p.344. JPW

Reid, Alexander Christie (1877-1950) Scottish ophthalmologist. Reid was born in Dundee, the son of the Rev. Alexander Reid. He was educated at Dundee High School and proceeded to Aberdeen University where he obtained the degrees of M.A. and B.Sc. in 1897. Turning to medicine he graduated M.B. (Hons.) in 1902, and M.D. (Hons.) in 1905. He took the post of House Surgeon to the West Norfolk and-King's Lynn Hospital, and afterwards went into general practice, first in Rotherham, where he became interested in coal miners nystagmus, and then in Nottingham. He was appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Nottingham and Midland Eye Infirmary in 1909, and full Honorary Surgeon in 1919, having meanwhile obtained the Diploma in Ophthalmology of Oxford in 1913. He was also Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Mansfield and Worksop Hospitals, and Adviser in Ophthalmology to the Kesteven County Council. Reid served in the R.A. M.C. in the great war, when he was mentioned in despatches. He retired from practice in 1947. His publications include. "*Miners' Nystagmus*" (Brain, 1906, 29, 363), "*On Nystagmus*" (Ophthalmic Review, 1908, 27, 165), and "*The Problem of the Hypermetropic Miner*" (B. J. O. 1943, 27:110). BJO 1950,34:642-643

Reid, Russel E. (1870-1919) American ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist of Asheville, N. C., born at High Point, N. C. He received his first degree at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington. Va., and his Doctor of Medicine, in 1895, at the University of Maryland. For four years he practised general medicine at Hickory, N. C., and took a special course at the Presbyterian Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, of Baltimore, his chief instructor being Prof. Hiram Woods. In 1900 he began to practice the eye, ear, nose and throat at Charlotte, N. C. where he was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian Hospital. For a number of years he was Professor of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat at Davidson and Charlotte. In 1904 he was elected President of the Charlotte Medical

Society. In 1910 he moved to Asheville, where he lived and practised till his death. On a number of occasions he made brief trips to Europe for the purpose of studying his specialties. AJO 1920,3:633

Reid, Thomas (1830-1911) British ophthalmologist. Reid was first apprenticed as a cabinet maker and came to Glasgow in order to study furniture. Finding medicine a more promising fulfilment he started studying at Glasgow University and graduated M.D. 1857. He first went in to general practice. Scientific work brought Reid into association with Allen Thomson who recommended him to take up pathology. He preferred however to study ophthalmology as a special subject and became student at the Glasgow Eye Infirmary in 1861 under George Rainy and William Anderson. He was in 1862 non-resident house surgeon and junior assistant surgeon and became assistant surgeon in 1865, and surgeon in 1867. In 1884 he accepted the post of Senior Surgeon which previously had been held by William Mackenzie and George Rainy. In 1869 Reid was appointed Waltonian Lecturer at Glasgow University in succession to George Rainy. Reid developed the well known *Reid ophthalmometer* and the less known, but ingenious, *colour perimeter*. He received from his *Alma Mater* the degree of LL.D. in 1896 and was awarded a gold medal by the University of Turin, and, in 1898 received from the King of Italy the high order of „*Commendatore of the Crown of Italy*“. His portrait in oil was presented to the Airdrie Public Library by a large number admirers, on Nov. 3, 1911, the speech of presentation being made by A. Maitland Ramsay of Glasgow. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.11179-11180 The Ophthalmoscope, 1911,p.388-390.

Reim, Martin (1931-) German ophthalmologist, Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology and former Director of the University Eye Clinic, of the Faculty of Medicine at the Technical University Aachen (Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule - RWTH, Germany). Born as son of a protestant minister on February 26, 1931 in the Eastern Province of Brandenburg (former Germany, now Poland), grew up with a brother and two sisters, he attended school there till 1945. He graduated in 1951 from a gymnasium in the State of Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany, and then studied medicine at the Philipps-University Marburg/Lahn from 1951 - 1957. Two years Internship followed at the University Clinics in Marburg/Lahn: Internal Medicine with Professor H. E. Bock and surgery with Professor W. Zenker. He then studied under Professor G. Schettler, and received his Doctor of Medicine in 1958 (thesis the dietetic significance of unsaturated fatty acids). From 1959 - 1961, he carried out research at the Institute of Physiological Chemistry, Philipps-University Marburg/Lahn under Professors Th. Buecher and H. J. Hohorst on the regulation of energy producing metabolism in liver and skeletal muscles. He completed residency training in Ophthalmology during 1961 - 1965 at the Eye Clinic of the Philipps-University Marburg/Lahn. Beside clinical work with Professor W. Straub, he conducted research on the energy producing metabolism of the cornea. He was appointed senior resident (1965-1966) and Oberarzt (1966-1967) of the Eye Clinic of the Philipps-University Marburg/Lahn. In 1966, he was promoted to *Venia Legendi* for Ophthalmology (Privatdozent für Augenheilkunde). (Title of the thesis: Energy producing metabolism and transparency of the cornea). Subsequently he worked as a Senior Research Fellow at the Retina Foundation and Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA (1967-1968), with Professor C. H. Dohlman (research on the nutrition of the cornea). Back to Germany, he worked again as Oberarzt of the Eye Clinic of the Philipps-University Marburg/Lahn (1968 - 1972), Provisional Director of the Eye Clinic of the Philipps-University (1972 -1973) and Full Professor of Ophthalmology and Director of the Eye Clinic of the Technical University (RWTH) Aachen, Germany (1973 - 1996). In 1985, he was invited to become the Director of the Eye Clinic of the University of Düsseldorf, but in 1986 he decided to stay at Aachen. He has been a member of the Gesellschaft Deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte (1960-), the German Ophthalmological Society (1961-), The Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO) (1968-), the Association for Eye Research (AER) (1969-), the International Society for Eye Research (ISER) (1974-), the German Society for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery (1980-) and The Castroviejo Corneal Society (1982-). Special academic functions include Dean for Student Affairs of the Faculty of Medicine (1974-1984), Medical Director of the University Hospital (Klinikum) of the Faculty of Medicine, Technical University (RWTH) Aachen (1981-1984), Regional Representative of

the Association for Eye Research (AER) (1971-1981), General Secretary of the Association for Eye Research (AER) (1981-1990). Member of the Council of the International Society for Eye Research (ISER) (1983-1988), Member of the Council (1983 - 1989) and President of the German Ophthalmological Society (1985 - 1986), elected Member to the Council of the Societas Ophthalmologica Europaea (S.O.E.) (1990-), Board of Directors of the Castroviejo Corneal Society (1993 - 1997), Member of the International Subcommittee of ARVO (1994 - 1996) and Organizer of the Cornea Section for the XI. Congress of the International Society for Eye Research (ISER) at New Dehli (1994), elected expert of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) (1984-1992), in addition consultant for the Wellcome Trust, London and the Funds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung (FWF), Vienna. Clinical and scientific activities embrace corneal and cataract surgery, retinal and vitreous surgery, medical retina, plastic lid surgery, diseases of the ocular surface, eye burns, strabismus - i.e. general medical and surgical ophthalmology. His research has been continuously supported since 1961 by grants from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), Bonn-Bad Godesberg: 1) On metabolism and diseases of the cornea, experimental and clinical eye burns, corneal ulceration, corneal cultures, eye banking. 2) Together with Dr. Ing. Dr. med. Sebastian Wolf, now Professor of Ophthalmology at Leipzig, Germany: Microcirculation of the retina and choroid, first introduction of videofluorescence angiography with fluorescein and indocyanine green in ophthalmology, computerized image evaluation and blood flow measurements and Investigation of diseases of the microcirculation of retina and choroid, age related macula degeneration, diabetic retinopathy. Publications: Original and review articles in scientific and ophthalmological journals, some book chapters, and a textbook on ophthalmology, 400 pages, 5 editions, the last one 1996. The textbook was edited on CD-ROM disc 1995. This includes short resumés, the complete long text, extra explanations of figures and interactive questions, extra video animation and the complete index. Awards and named lectures include Award on Microsurgery of the German Ophthalmological Society (1988: together with Professor Dr. med. Christian Teping, for the invention of Tenon plasty in anterior segment surgery, especially in severe chemical and thermal injuries, The Alcon Research Institute Annual Award for merits in corneal research (1989), The Gullstrand Lecture in Stockholm (1986: Pathophysiology, surgical and medical treatment of eye burns, and The Louis Emile Javal Lecture in Amsterdam (1998: Interaction of corneal stroma, epithelium and ocular surface fluid). Since July 15, 1996, he retired from clinical and administration responsibilities and is entitled Professor Emeritus. However, he is active in research and current projects embrace: Corneal cultures and eye banking (together with Privatdozentin Dr. med. Claudia Redbrake), and Development of an artificial cornea for anterior and posterior segment surgery, investigation on the mechanisms of chemical injuries to cornea and conjunctiva, and the influence of rinsing media on the anterior eye segment (together with Privatdozent Dr. med. Norbert Schrage). His currently active memberships are: Representative of the German Ophthalmological Society in the European Council of Ophthalmology, Member of the Jury of the International MSD Chibret Award, Chairman of the German Jury of the Chibret Award, Member of the Jury of the German Ophthalmological Society for dedication of the Leonhard Klein Award for New Achievements in Ophthalmic Microsurgery and Member of the Ethic Committee of the Faculty of Medicine of the Technical University Aachen. (Address: Professor Dr. med. M. Reim: Augenklinik - Medizinische Fakultät, Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen, Klinikum, Pauwelsstrasse 30, D - 52057 Aachen, Germany; Telefon: ++49 (241)8088 193; Fax: ++49 (241) 74479; martin.reim@post.rwth-aachen.de (SM)

Reisinger, Franz (1787-1855) German ophthalmologist, son of Dr. Felix Reisinger, body-physician to the last Elector of Trier, and himself a physician of note, being a well known ophthalmologist and inventor of the ophthalmo-phantom [and playing a major role in to-day's history of corneal transplantation-JPW] Born at Coblenz, Germany, he moved with his parents at the age of seven to Augsburg, and pursued his professional studies at Landshut, Würzburg and Göttingen. At the latter institution he graduated in 1814, his dissertation being "*De Exercitationibus Chiro-technicis et de Constructione atque Usu Phantasmatis in Ophthalmologia.*" After a number of scientific journeys, he settled in Augsburg, as a general practitioner, paying, however, especial attention to diseases of the eye. In 1819 he moved to Landshut, in order to accept the chair of surgery and

ophthalmology. Here he was active in very many ways, being a man of marked executive ability and great kindheartedness and benevolence. [He also was the founder of the University Medical Clinic of Munich-JPW] Reisinger's more important ophthalmologic writings, in addition to the dissertation above-mentioned, are as follows: 1. Beiträge zur Chirurgie und Augenheilkunde (Göttingen 1814) 2. Ueber das Wirken der Chir. Lehranstalt zu Landshut . . . nebst einem Bericht über die Chir. Ophthalmol. Klinik und Poliklinik. (Sulzbach, 1823.) 3. Hyoscyamin und Atropin. (Salzburger Med. Chir. Zeitung 1825, Vol. 1, p. 237 ff.) 4. Bayerische Annalen der Chir. Augenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe. (Vol. 1, Sulzbach, 1828.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14, p. 11180; M. Mannis & A. Mannis: Corneal Transplantation-A History in Profiles (Ostend 1999:Wayenborgh)

Remky, Hans (1921-) German ophthalmologist, born in Tilsit (East Prussia), professor of ophthalmology. Remky studied medicine 1940 to 1945 at the Militärärztliche Akademie Berlin, becoming physician in 1945 and receiving his Doktor der Medizin (MD) 1947, under W. Tönnis, in Münster/Westphalia, with the doctoral thesis "Subdurale Empyeme nach Schussverletzungen des Gehirns" He became lecturer 1950 and Professor of ophthalmology in Munich, 1957. He was assistant of ophthalmology in Münster from 1946 to 1953 under E. Zeiss, A. Jäger and W. Rohrschneider. He followed Rohrschneider to Munich and was there senior ophthalmic surgeon from 1953 to 1965. He was interim Director of the Munich University Eye Clinic from 1965 to 1968. Remky started practicing in 1969 and opened 1970 the Remky Eye Clinic in Munich. Presently he is director of the Remky Eye Clinic. He published c.180 papers in ophthalmic reviews and numerous historical ophthalmic papers and essays. Remky authored Toxoplasmosis. Argumenta et documenta ophthalmologica Lehmann, Munich 1961 and edited: The uveal tractus and its endogenous inflammations Little, Brown & co., Boston, 1966; Aktuelle Ophthalmologische Probleme Bücherei des Augenarztes, vol.65; 1974; Aktuelle Ophthalmologische Probleme Bücherei des Augenarztes, 72; 1978; Aktuelle Ophthalmologische Probleme Bücherei des Augenarztes, vol.86; 1981; 33 Beiträge zur Geschichte der Augenheilkunde Facultas, Wien 1991; 24 Beiträge zur Geschichte der Augenheilkunde (mit Ch. Habrich), München 1995. He wrote chapters in following treatises and textbooks: Die Kammerwasserräume des menschlichen Auges in: Der Augenarzt (Ed.: Velhagen) vol.III, 1960; Grundlagen der neuroophthalmologischen Diagnostik in Der Augenarzt, vol.V, 1963; Die optische Wahrnehmungsbahn in: Lehrb. der Augenheilkunde (Ed. by Pau) 12. Aufl. 1973; Kammerwasser in: Der Augenarzt, 2nd ed, vol.III, 1975; Grundlagen der neuroophthalmologischen Diagnostik in: Der Augenarzt 2nd ed., vol.IV, 1976; Kammerwasseruntersuchungen in vitro in: Die ophthalmologischen Untersuchungsmethoden (ed. By Straub) vol.II, 1976; Toxoplasmose in: Manifestations ophthalmologiques des parasitoses (Ed. by J. Diallo) Masson, Paris 1985; Die Sehbahn (retino-corticale Wahrnehmungsbahn) in: Lehrb. der Augenheilkunde (Ed. by Pau), 13th. ed., 1991; Augenärztliche Befunde bei akuter Alkoholeinwirkung in Der Straßenverkehrsunfall (Laves, Bitzel, Berger) 1956 and Ophthalmological Transplantation Research: Immunology of Keratoplasty IOC Boston 1963 (Ed. by Duque Estrada). To the Julius Hirschberg Society for the History of Ophthalmology (Julius Hirschberg Gesellschaft) Remky presented the following papers: Ophthalmoskopieversuche vor Helmholtz 1987; Erich Zeiss, erster Erfinder des Non-Contact-Tonometers 1988; with Pierre Amalric: Zur Geschichte der Photochirurgie des Auges 1889; in 1990 Die Kanäle und sogenannten Kanäle von Hovius, Petit, Fontana, Schlemm und Hannover; 1991: Petrus Lusitanus (Hispanus) (Pope John XXI.) und sein "Liber de oculo"; 1992 Narkose und Lokalanaesthesie im 19. Jahrhundert; erste ophthalmologische Anwendungen; 1993 Helmholtz über Ätiologie und Therapie des Heufiebers; 1994 Die Frühzeit der operativen Schielbehandlung (1839-1841); 1995 Beobachtungen und Untersuchungen des „tensionellen“ Kammerwassers von Fallopio (1561) bis Hovius (1702/16). 1996 (with Massin) Aussaugung (Suction-Aspiration) weicher Stare von der Antike bis zur Mitte des 20. Jahrhunderts; 1997 (with Locher) Zur Geschichte der Keratoplastik: Rückblick auf Keratoprothesen-Implantation und Hornhaut-Transplantation; Lorenz Heister (1683-1758). Boerhaave-Schüler, Mitbegründer der wissenschaftlichen Augenheilkunde in Deutschland; 1998 Galvanische Lichterscheinungen; 1999 Fluoreszenz-Fluoreszin: Stationen des langen Weges klinischen Fluorometrie und Fluoro-Angiographie; 12. September, 1879: Hirschberg extrahiert mit seinem elektrischen Handmagneten "zum

*ersten Male einen Fremdkörper aus einem menschlichen Auge., ; 2000 Henri Dor (1835-1912); Benvenutus Graphes - der berühmteste Augenarzt des spätmittelalterlichen Europa. Following papers were read at the meetings of the French Société Francophone d'Histoire de l'Ophtalmologie: 1980 Les périmètres à coupole hémisphériques du XIXe siècle ; 1984 La Pépinière de Berlin, ses relations avec la Charité, Hôtel des Invalides et l'Université, ses Pépins ; 1986 Bernhard Aloys von Gudden et son oeuvre ophtalmo-neuro-anatomique 1987 Les ophtalmoscopes de Kussmaul (1844) et de Babbage (1847) 1990 António Plácido da Costa et l'invention de la kératoscopie; suivi d'un annexe: Le grand Trio nordique au laboratoire d'ophtalmologie de Javal ; 1991 Les ophtalmologistes Carl Ferdinand de Graefe. Eduard Adolph Graefe et Alfred Graefe - Père, oncle et cousin d'Albert de Graefe 1992 Quels noms associer au syndrome de rétraction ? ; 1994 Le phénomène de Bell décrit et dessiné en 1793 : l'oeil de Margarete Elisabeth Grunelius, épouse Soemmerring ; 1997 Les frères Pellier et la kératoprothèse. At the Halle Symposium he read in 1994 *Der Magnet in der Augenheilkunde bis 1900* and in 1999: *Die Syndrome von A.Graefe-Liebreich-Lent und A.Graefe-Sinclair-Türk*. At the Graefe-symposium in Berlin Remky presented in 1995: *Augenmuskellähmungen - Albrecht von Graefes bevorzugtes Forschungsgebiet zwischen Physik und Psychophysik*. He was Invited Lecturer and Guest of Honour, 1961, at the Argentinian Ophthalmic Society in Rosario; 1963 at the Hungarian Society in Budapest; 1965 at the Pan-American Congress in Rio de Janeiro; Invited Lecturer at the International Congress of Ophthalmology in Munich; Guest of Honor and Lecturer, 1967, at the Ophthalmic Society of CSSR in Bratislava; 1973 at the Pan-Hellenic Congress in Thessaloniki (with Witmer, Perkins and others); Invited Lecturer at the International Congress of Ophthalmology in Paris in 1974; in 1978 Remky was Guest of Honor and Lecturer at the Postgraduated Courses in Medellin; invited Lecturer at the International Congress for Toxoplasmosis in Treviso (Italy). In 1983, Remky held the "Lectura Magistrale" at Rome. He is the founder, in 1986, with H. Koelbing, R.Sachsenweiger and H.Slezak, of the *Julius Hirschberg Gesellschaft Deutschsprachige Vereinigung für die Geschichte der Augenheilkunde* (Julius Hirschberg Society. German speaking Society for the History of Ophthalmology) JPW*

Rendle, Edmund M. R. (1831-1909). British ophthalmologist. Rendle was consulting surgeon to the Royal Plymouth Eye Infirmary , from 1866 to 1893 he was surgeon and from 1896 President of the institution. *The Ophthalmoscope* 1909, p.585.

Repka, Michael X. (1954-) American ophthalmologist, with an university education at the University of Delaware (summa cum laude; Phi Beta Kappa) and a medical education at Jefferson Medical College (magna cum laude; Alpha Omega Alpha), graduating in 1979. Following a medical internship at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, Repka became a resident at the Wills Eye Hospital of Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia under the direction of Professor Thomas Duane and Professor Robert D. Reinecke. He completed his residency in 1983. He then completed a 12-month fellowship in neuro-ophthalmology and orbital disease under the direction of Professor Neil R. Miller. Repka then completed a 6-month fellowship in Pediatric Ophthalmology and strabismus under the direction of Professor David L. Guyton. He joined the academic fulltime faculty of the Wilmer Eye Institute in 1985 and was promoted to Professor of Ophthalmology in 1997. Repka has also served on several editorial boards, including the Journal of Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus, the Journal of the AAPOS, and Strabismus. He has served as Secretary for the Program of the American Association for pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus, as well as the Chairman of the Diagnostic and Procedural Coding Committee and the Health Policy Committee of the American Academy of Ophthalmology. Repka's major research and clinical interests have included the following: retinopathy of strabismus, prism adaptation for acquired esotropia, and neuro-ophthalmologic problems in childhood. He has published approximately 150 original articles, and 15 chapters on these and related subjects. (Deputy Director, The Zanvyl Krieger Children's Eye Center, The Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute, the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 233 Wilmer Building, 600 North Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21287-9028, U. S. A. phone:+1-410-955-8314; fax: +1-410-955-0809, e-mail: repka@jhmi.edu) (SM)

Reuling, George (1839-1915). American ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist of German birth and education, from Baltimore, Md., widely known in particular as an