

Netzhaut und des Glaskörpers (in Graefe-Saemisch Handbuch, 1st.edition) Leipzig 1874; *Lehrbuch der Anatomie der Sinnesorgane* Erlangen 1887. He wrote *Morphologischen Arbeiten* (8 volumes) Jena 1891-1898 and edited from 1892 to 1916 the *Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Anatomie und Entwicklungsgeschichte*. Albert.JPW

Schwartz, Bernard (1927-) American ophthalmologist of Canadian origins. Born in Toronto. Pre-med University of Toronto 1945-1947, M.D. University of Toronto 1951. M.S. degree State University of Iowa and Ph.D. degree (physiology) State University of Iowa 1959. Dr. Schwartz was a pupil of Alson E. Braley; Hermann M. Burian, Frederick C. Blodi and Placidus J. Leinfelder. He became Research Fellow, Department of Physiology, State University of Iowa 1952 and 1956-1958, Laboratory Teaching Assistant in Medical Physiology, State University of Iowa from 1956 to 1958. Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology, State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center from 1958 to 1963 and Associate Professor at the same institution from 1963 to 1968. Bernard Schwartz then went to Tufts University School of Medicine and became there Chairman of Department of Ophthalmology from 1968 to 1990 and Professor of Ophthalmology from 1968 to 1993 at the same place. Professor Emeritus since 1993 and lecturer at Boston University School since 1968. Publications: Schwartz B (ed): "*Corticosteroids and the Eye*". International Ophthalmology Clinics, Vol. 6, No. 4, Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Mass., 1966. Schwartz B (ed): "*Decision-making in the diagnosis and therapy of the glaucomas.*" Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Mass., 1969. Schwartz B (ed): "*Syphilis and the eye*". Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, NW., 1970. Contributions in following journals: *Acta Ophthalmol* 1986-87, 1988 (Suppl), 1993, 1995 (Suppl); *Am J Manag Care* 1996; *Am J Ophthal* 1954-55, 1981, 1987-88, 1991; *Ann Surg* 1979; *Applied Optics* 1989; *Arch Ophthalmol* 1960, 1962, 1965, 1968, 1972-73, 1977, 1980-81, 1983-84, 1986-87, 1989, 1991; *Bolletino de Oculistica* 1994; *Br J Ophthalmol* 1984, 1995; *Brooklyn Eye and Ear Bulltetin* 1962; *Bull Soc Belge Ophthalmol* 1992; *Can J Ophthalmol* 1988; *Chibret Int J Ophthalmol* 1986; *Current Eye Res* 1997; *Doc Ophthalmol Proc* 1976, 1981, 1983, 1986-87; *Excerpta Medica* 1971, 1979; *Exp Eye Res* 1984; *Eye* 1990; *Gen Comp Endocrinol* 1985; Graefe's *Arch Clin Exp* 1993; *Int Ophthalmol* 1983, 1989; *Int Ophthalmol Cl* 1966 (ed.), 1994; *Invest Ophthalmol* 1962, 1964, 1982; *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 1978, 1983-1987, 1991; *Japan J Ophthalmol* 1986; *J Glaucoma* 1997; *J Ocul Pharmacol Therapeut* 1997; *Klin Monatsbl Augenheilkd* 1972; *N Engl J Med* 1978; *New Trends in Ophthalmology* 1986; *NY J Med* 1962; *Ophthalmic Res* 1997; *Ophthalmology* 1980-81, 1983, 1985, 1987-89, 1991-92; *Ophthalmologie* 1991; *Photogram Eng and Remote Sensing* 1979, 1986-87; *S Afr Arch Ophthalmol* 1973; *Soc Photo-Optical Instrumen Eng* 1973; *Surv Ophthalmol* 1975, 1979-80, 1983, 1997; *Trans Acad Ophthalmol Otolaryngol* 1960, 1976. Professor Schwartz is interested in the history of ophthalmology. Current address : 20 Park Plaza, Ste.535, Boston, MA.02116 (USA) (AB)

Schwarz, Otto (1859-1931) German ophthalmologist born in Stuttgart, Germany. Schwarz studied medicine at Leipzig and Kiel, and after receiving his M.D. in 1886 worked as assistant to Voelkers at Kiel before establishing himself as an ophthalmologist in Leipzig. He joined the faculty of Leipzig University as lecturer (1889-1898) and professor of ophthalmology from 1898 to 1931. Schwarz wrote: *Die Bedeutung der Augenstörungen für die Diagnose der Hirn- und Rückenmarkskrankheiten* Berlin: S. Karger, 1898; *Die Funktionsprüfung des Auges und ihre Verwertung für die allgemeine Diagnostik* Berlin 1904; *Augenärztliche Winke für den praktischen Arzt* Leipzig 1904. Schwarz translated Bjerrum's *Anleitung zum Gebrauche des Augenspiegels* Leipzig 1892 and was editor from 1902 to 1909 of the *Enzyklopädie der Augenheilkunde*. Albert.JPW.

Schweigger, Karl Ernst Theodor (1830-1905) German ophthalmologist. Born at Halle a. S., the son of Johann Salomon Christoph Schweigger, professor of physiology at the Hallean University, the subject of this sketch studied medicine both at Erlangen and at Halle. At the latter institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1852. For a time he served as assistant in internal medicine to Krukenberg. Turning his attention, however, to ophthalmology, he proceeded in 1856 to Würzburg, where, for some months, he studied with Heinrich Müller the microscopical anatomy of the eye. In 1857-1864 he was assistant to A. von Graefe in Berlin. In 1860 he qualified as privatdocent for

ophthalmology at the Berlin University. In 1867-'68 he made an extensive scientific journey to Holland, England and America. Returning to Germany, he was made professor extraordinary of ophthalmology at Göttingen, as well as director of the newly founded Ophthalmic Hospital in that place. In 1871, however, he was called to Berlin in succession to von Graefe, who had just died. He did not, however, attain to the title of professor extraordinarius till 1873. In 1885 he was made privy medical advisor. Five years later, he retired from active service, and died, after a long and painful illness. Schweigger's ophthalmologic writings are numerous and valuable. For many years he was associated with Herman Knapp as German editor of the newly founded "*Archives of Ophthalmology*" ("*Archiv für Augenheilkunde*"), and, in this capacity, performed much useful literary work. He also wrote *Vorlesungen über den Gebrauch des Augenspiegels* Berlin 1864 (French Paris 1865); *Handbuch der speziellen Augenheilkunde* (Berlin, 1871, American ed. 1878) which soon became a classic, and, in fourteen years, attained its fifth edition. A second book was the justly celebrated *Klinische Untersuchungen über das Schielen* (Berlin, 1881; Eng. trans. by Gustavus Hartridge London 1887). His more important journal articles are: 1. *Ueber Amblyopien bei Nierenleiden*. (Graefe's Archiv VI.) 2. *Ueber Entstehung des Capselstaars*. (Ib., VIII.) 3. *Beschreibung eines Demonstrations-Augenspiegels*. (Ib.) 4. *Sehproben*. (Berlin, 1877.) 5. *Beobachtungen über Netzhautablösungen*. (Archiv f. A., XII.) 6. *Resection des Opticus*. (Ib., XVI.) 7. *Vordere Synechie ohne Perforation der Hornhaut*. (Ib., XVII.) 8. *Die Erfolge der Schieloperation*. (Ib., XXIX) 9. *Glaucoma Malignum*. (Ib., XXX.) 10. *Extraction mit Lappenschnitt nach unten ohne Tridectomie*. (Ib., XXXVI.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11588-11589;Schett/*The Ophthalmoscope*,vol.1,p.55

Schweinitz *see* **DeSchweinitz**

Scobee, Richard C. (1914-1952) was an energetic and cheerful young man at Washington University in St Louis with a passionate interest in straightening children's eyes. He wrote 70 papers on strabismus. He summarized what he was learning in his book *The Oculorotary Muscles*. St Louis 1947. This book had an energizing effect on the new subspecialty of pediatric ophthalmology and on orthoptic training. His tragic death at age 38 was from coronary artery disease. (*One Hundred Important Ophthalmology Books of the 20th Century* by Stan H. Thompson and Donald L. Blanchard, Wayenborgh, Ostend 2002)

Scott, John (1798-1846) British surgeon of considerable repute in the treatment of diseases of the eye. Born at Bromley, Scotland, he studied for a time at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, but later in Edinburgh, where he graduated. Returning to London, he became, in 1828, surgeon to the Ophthalmic Dispensary, and a few years later assistant surgeon to the London Hospital. He died at Brighton. A fairly good teacher, a slow and rather unsuccessful operator, Scott was nevertheless a cautious observer and a writer of valuable articles on general medicine and surgery. His only ophthalmic writing was a work of no importance, entitled "*Cataract and Its Treatment*" (London, 1843). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11672

Scott, Kenneth Mackenzie (? – 1918) A well known professor of ophthalmology at the Egyptian Medical School, Cairo. Born at Morton, Bingley, Yorkshire, he received his training in the liberal arts at the Edinburgh Academy, Edinburgh University, and King's College, London. His degree of bachelor in medicine was received at Edinburgh University in 1887. His ophthalmic training was obtained in Moorfield's and he was House Surgeon at the Gray's Inn Road Hospital. He was ophthalmic surgeon to the Kasr-el-Aini Hospital, Cairo, from 1889 to 1899. He was also one of the organizers of the Cairo Blind School. Moving to London, he became assistant ophthalmic surgeon to the West London Hospital and Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children. His writings are mostly on refraction and lid operations. He died in London. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11672

Scott, Rupert Strathmore (1887-1963) Consulting Eye Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Consulting Surgeon to Moorfields Eye Hospital, born in Australia and who went to school there. In 1906 Scott entered Caius College, Cambridge, for which he always had a deep affection. He qualified in 1913 and after serving in the first world war

returned to Barts as eye house-surgeon, later became Chief Assistant to the Eye Department, and was appointed Assistant Eye Surgeon to the hospital in 1924. On the retirement of Foster àMoore in 1937 he became surgeon in charge of the department. He was curator and pathologist at Moorfields Eye Hospital, where he became Assistant Surgeon in 1928 and full surgeon in 1933. BJO 1963,47:768

Scott, Xenophon Christmas (1842-1909) American ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist. Born at Hayesville, Ashland Co., Ohio., he received his training in the arts and sciences at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penna., receiving the degree of A. B. in 1865, and that of A. M. in 1868. After two years service in the Civil war as a private soldier, he began to study medicine in 1864, under Dr. John Weaver. Later he studied under Dr. D. H. Scott, and at the Cleveland Medical College, where he received his degree in 1867. For the next two years he was resident, physician and surgeon at various New York and Brooklyn hospitals. In 1869 he received the degree of M.D. *ad eundem* from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He then studied diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat at Heidelberg, Berlin and London. While in Heidelberg, he was for a time first assistant ophthalmic surgeon at the University Eye Hospital. Returning to New York in 1871, he was resident surgeon for one year in the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. The following year he moved to Cleveland to accept the chair of ophthalmology and oto-laryngology, at the Western Reserve University, a position which he held until his death. In 1872 he founded the Cleveland Eye, Ear, and Throat Institute of which institution he was for many years the surgeon -in-chief. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11673; The Ophthalmoscope 1909, p.878



Julius Karl Scriba

Scriba, Julius Karl (1848-1905) German Surgeon, teacher at Tokyo University, 1881-1901. He graduated from the University of Heidelberg and was a Privat Dozent of the University. He came to Tokyo University in 1881 as a successor of Schultze. He taught surgery and ophthalmology at the University and served until 1901: he retired and worked further as the Head of the Surgery Clinic of St Lukes Hospital in Tokyo. He passed away in 1905 in Tokyo. He was married to a Japanese woman and their descendant lives in Tokyo. He trained many capable Japanese surgeons, e.g. Prof. àKOMOTO Juriro, the first Professor of Ophthalmology, Dr. àINOUE Tatsuya, Dr. àSUDA Tetsuzo and Prof. KONDO Shigeji, the first Professor of Surgery of Tokyo University. His statue is in the campus of Tokyo University together with that of Dr. Erwin Baelz. The statues are for the memory of the great contributions that they made at the dawn of modern medicine in Japan. The Government conferred on him the posthumous decoration of the First Order of the Sacred Treasures. (SM)

Sculco, Nicola (1873-1920) Italian ophthalmologist. Born in Strongoli. He studied medicine at Naples under de Vincentiis. In 1900 he went to the laboratory of public health in Catanzaro. There he worked and experimented for six years on trachoma. He obtained in 1916 the gold medal of the Medical Society of Catanzaro for his work. AJO 7:488; Archivio di Ottalmologia 29:283.

Seah, Lay-Leng (1954-) Singaporean Chinese ophthalmologist. Graduated from University of Singapore in 1978 and obtained Diploma of Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, United Kingdom in 1985 and Diploma of Fellowship of the Royal College of Ophthalmologists, United Kingdom in 1989. Received training in Ophthalmology at Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, United Kingdom between 1984-1985; advanced surgical training in Oculoplastics under Dr J.R.O.Colin at Moorfields Eye Hospital and Dr Tony AG Tyers at the Odstock Hospital, England between 1989-1990; and training in Orbital Surgery under Professor Jack Rootman of University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada in 1991 and 1996. Current professional appointments are, Senior Consultant and Head, Oculoplastic Service; Member of Management Committee and Ethics Scientific Subcommittee of Singapore National Eye Centre; Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, Singapore; Clinical Teacher of the Department of Ophthalmology, Faculty of Medicine, National University of Singapore and Member of Expert Panel, Drug Evaluation, Ministry of Health. Editorial assignment was Asia Pacific journal of Ophthalmology, vol.10, no 3, July 1998. Recent publications include, "*Orbital Cellulitis, A Review of 17 Cases*, Annal, vol. 26, 409, 97"; "*Modified Lamellar Division for Treatment of Cicatricial Upper Lid Entropion*, Asia-Pacific J. Ophthalmol. vol.10: 11,

1998". Current research interests are Three Dimensional Reconstruction of Orbital Anatomy and Thyroid Eye Disease. (Dr Seah Lay-Leng: Singapore National Eye Centre Pte Ltd, 11 Third Hospital Avenue, Singapore 168751. Phone: (65) 2277255; Fax: (65): 2277290; e-mail: snecsll@pacific.net.sg) (SM)

Searcy, Harvey Brown (1885-1964) American ophthalmologist from Alabama. Searcy received the A.D. degree from the University of Alabama in 1903 when he was 19 years of age, and the M.D. degree was awarded by the University of Michigan in 1907; postgraduate work in ophthalmology and otolaryngology was done at the University of Michigan, in Philadelphia and in Chicago. He was the first Alabamian to be accredited by the American Board of Ophthalmology, in 1920; in 1925, he was accredited by the American Board of Otolaryngology. Before World War I, he helped organize the first Druid City Hospital, which had 25 beds. During World War I he was associated with Dr. E. C. Ellett of Memphis and was the ophthalmologist for Base Hospital 115 in Vichy, France, officially sponsored by the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. At the close of World War I, he studied at the Sorbonne University in Paris. He said that his knowledge of ophthalmology was enormously increased by working with Dr. Ellett and his skill was highly developed in helping the injured soldiers. Searcy invented and developed the first tonsillectome and needles and trocars for washing out sinuses, but after World War I, he limited his practice to ophthalmology. His chalazion curet and his pic for steadying the eye while making a cataract section are well-known. He was elected president of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama in 1950, an honor which his father had had before him. In 1934, he was elected chairman of the Section on Ophthalmology of the Southern Medical Association. In addition to scientific articles not limited to eye, ear, nose and throat, he wrote a humorous chronicle of his medical career and happy personal life in a small book entitled *We Used What We Had* (Colonial Press of Birmingham, Alabama). His first operation was assisting with the amputation of a human leg, and when it fell off the kitchen table, onto the ground, hovering dogs snatched it away and fled to the woods. His last operation was observing a corneal graft through the viewing piece of an operation microscope. AJO 1964,58:1076-1077

Sears, Marvin L. (1928-) American ophthalmologist and physiologist, Professor and former Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Science at Yale University School of Medicine, the department which he created. Sears received his B.A. from Princeton and his M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University. An internship at Columbia-Bellevue and residency in ophthalmology at John Hopkins Hospital followed. Sears research career began as a medical student and extended through NIH fellowship sponsored by Ernst Bárány at Uppsala. Thereafter, Sears' work in adrenergic pharmacology of the eye resulted (1978) in the development and approval of timolol, a beta-adrenergic blocker, for the treatment of glaucoma. It was the first useful topical medical for glaucoma since 1908. He has received the most prestigious ophthalmic award for his research, the Friedenwald Lectureship (1977). Sears was awarded a M.E.R.I.T. grant by the National Institutes of Health from 1991 to 1998. He is the author of *Pharmacology of the Eye*, the classic in this field (Springer-Verlag *Handbook Series*, 1984) and of *Surgical Pharmacology of the Eye* (Raven Press 1985) and more than 200 articles in the scientific literature, including two innovative surgical procedures for clot removal and tumor removal from the eye, now used worldwide. Under his direction the residency at Yale earned a reputation for turning out extraordinarily well-trained ophthalmologists. Many of them later hold professorships and directorships at many universities in the U.S. and abroad. Sears also began, at the invitation of the Haitian and Bahamian Ministry of Health, two services, teaching and nutrition programs in these countries. Sears was the structural organizer together with Robert Berliner for the National Eye Institute of the National Institutes of Health. A fully endowed chair, a senior professorship, was established in his name at Yale in 1990, by patients whom he served. Sears studied biochemistry of blood clotting at the laboratories of Erwin Chargaff and Homer Smith at Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. On this basis, Sears developed an original method of atraumatic removal of black ball hyphema. During his elective time in medical school, Sears was attracted to Elvin Kabat, one of the founders, together with Michael Heidelberger, of modern immunochemistry. From this laboratory

came Sears' first publication, a study on the rate of turnover of antibody protein. He was accepted as a resident at Wilmer Institute, where Alan Woods, Director of the Wilmer Institute at that time (1953), had long been interested in the immunology of sympathetic ophthalmia. Sears continued his efforts with immunologically sensitized iris epithelia in culture while serving in the United States Air Force in Texas (1954-1956). Upon his return to the Wilmer residency, Sears established a close collegial relationship with neurologist and neurophysiologist Bob Teasdall and Jack MacGladery, under whose supervision he learned to perform EMG recordings from extraocular muscle. Their work confirmed that in myasthenia gravis there was a progressive fallout of motor units, but, that by contrast, in ocular myopathy, the amplitude and duration of the muscle action potential itself was greatly reduced, the first such demonstration. During residency, as a student of Louise Sloan, Sears studied the AC-A relationship. A severe war gas poison with anticholinesterases had taken place in the laboratory of Dr. David Grob, a renowned neurologist and scholar of myasthenia gravis. Sears and Sloan showed that the tonic or base level for the accommodation ratio was raised in the poisoned subjects, but that the AC/A ratio itself was flattened with the anticholinesterases. Sloan later published the observation that recession surgery to the medial recti for esotropia flattened the AC-A ratio, a new finding for the strabismus world, and one among the many original observations he has made. The tradition at Hopkins was to have the selected Chief Resident spend a prior year away. Sears broke the tradition to work at the laboratory of Ernst Bárány, where he began two works. One was a study of the nociceptive or irritative ocular response. He became the first to publish the observation that after axons were severed from their cell bodies, degeneration release of their neurotransmitter norepinephrine occurred. He addressed the synthesis and release of prostaglandins as causative for the vasodilatory induced breakdown of the blood-aqueous barrier by disrupting the tight junctions of the ciliary epithelium. These observations were seminal because they led to the universal use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medicines administered prior to cataract surgery, to prevent the blood-aqueous barrier breakdown consequent to the surgical trauma. In a second most paramount limb of work begun in the Uppsala laboratory with Ernst Bárány in 1960, Sears discovered that beta-adrenergic blockers prevented the effect of norepinephrine release on intraocular pressure. The first such beta-adrenergic blocking compound, synthesized in 1958. Sears persisted studies of these beta blockers. The best blocker with the lowest K_i was called timolol. The data were published in the Friedenwald Lecture in 1977. Between 1961 and 1978, work came from Sears' laboratory, mostly all in collaboration with Gregory and Bausher, showing the centrality of adenylyl cyclase in the regulation of aqueous humor formation. These studies that culminated in the discovery of timolol and its FDA approved application in 1978. Further to Sears contributions in adrenergic pharmacology were studies upon which the clinical development of alpha 2 agonists useful for the reduction of intraocular pressure and aqueous humor formation were based. It was Larry Bausher in Sears' pharmacology lab who noted that alpha 2 agonism regulated (suppressed) the beta-receptor. An important piece of unrecognized work on the physiology of outflow done by Jocson and Sears merits attention. They injected silicone and obstructed Schlemms canal in varying degrees and showed that 15% of circumference was essential for normal outflow. This finding addresses the insidious onset of pressure dependent glaucoma, and also speaks to the surprising abrupt onset that is sometimes seen in open angle glaucoma. In 1986, Sears gave the Gifford Lecture to summarize the defects in the approach that applied study of aqueous humor dynamics to the cause for glaucoma. The shift of emphasis to the posterior segment had begun. Convincing demonstrations were done in a series of patients who had asymmetric glaucoma in which unilateral optic atrophy and field loss occurred, but in the second eye of these patient atrophy in the optic nerve head was evident without changes in the field. Sears developed three useful perfusion techniques. The first of these, done in Uppsala, was the development of intracameral constant low rate infusion. Sears proved there was no feedback pressure regulation mechanism for aqueous inflow, a finding consistent with clinical observations in acute attacks in angle closure glaucoma. The second perfusion technique was the development of close arterial perfusion of the eye without altering its blood flow or aqueous flow characteristics. Sears together with Eichi Yamada, developed the technique of perfusion of the eye via the posterior ciliary arteries to isolate the bilayered ciliary epithelium, a tissue otherwise far too complex in geometry

to study vectorial transport. Finally, Sears, together with his son Jonathan, initiated a series of investigations to show the differential expression of genes within the circadian cycle of aqueous humor formation. Among these is beta arrestin, confirming the regulatory role of the beta-adrenergic receptor in aqueous humor formation. (Yale Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Science, PO Box 208061, New Haven CT 06520-8061. Phone: +1-203-785-2715; Fax: +1-203-737-4227; e-mail: marvin.sears@yale.edu) (SM)

Sebruyns, Marcel (1912-1985) Belgian histologist, head of the histological department at Ghent university since 1953. He wrote in 1950 some papers on the *ultrastructure of pigment epithelium, cornea and lens*. (Verriest)

Secondi, Ricardo (1832-1903) Italian ophthalmologist. Born at Casale Majocco, in the Province of Milan, he studied at Pavia and Vienna, and settled at first in Pavia. Here he became assistant to Flarer in 1857, but three years later was called to the full professorship of ophthalmology at Genoa. He was a dexterous operator, a widely celebrated teacher, and wrote many papers on ophthalmic subjects. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11684

Sédan, Jean (1891-1967) French ophthalmologist. While serving as a resident in the hospital of Marseilles in 1914, he joined the army as an auxiliary; twice wounded he received the Croix de Guerre with four citations, the Légion d'Honneur, and the Distinguished Service Order. His brother was killed in 1918; the family tradition was maintained by his son, Henry, who joined the Resistance movement and was killed in 1944. On his return from the first world war, Sédan studied in Paris and in 1923 he returned to Marseilles where he contributed richly to many aspects of ophthalmology, frequently in association with his wife, Simone Sédan-Bauby, whom he outlived. Ophthalmic surgery and therapeutics, neuro-ophthalmology, and trachoma were his principal interests, and his delightful monograph on the treatment of amblyopia was translated into several languages. He founded the eye-bank of Marseilles and was perhaps most fully known abroad as the President of La Ligue contre le Trachome, and Secretary of the International Organization against Trachoma. He wrote with Guillot and Saraux *L'exploration Neuroradiologique en Ophthalmologie* (Paris 1966), was co-editor of the *Traité de thérapeutique Médicale en ophthalmologie*, he contributed a chapter to the *Traité d'Ophthalmologie*. BJO 1968,52:432, Annales d'oculistique 1968,201:129-131.JPW

Seefelder, Richard (1875-1949) German ophthalmologist. Seefelder graduated at Munich and started his early medical career as a regular army medical officer in the Saxon army. In 1904 he was seconded to the University Eye Hospital, Leipzig, then under Sattler. His appointment to the chair of Ophthalmology at Innsbruck University, as successor to Meller, followed his discharge from the army after the first world war in 1919. He stayed at Innsbruck for the rest of his life. In this country, as indeed almost everywhere in the ophthalmological world, Seefelder was best known as the co-author and editor with Ludwig Bach of the *Atlas zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des menschlichen Auges*. Leipzig/Berlin, Engelmann, 1911-1914, this monumental and most beautifully illustrated work became a classic. In later years he covered the same field, together with that of developmental abnormalities, in two large chapters of Schieck-Brückner's "*Kurzes Handbuch der Ophthalmologie*" (1931). But his interests were by no means confined to this semi-academic approach to ophthalmology. In his early days at Leipzig he made a valuable contribution to the aetiology and clinical study of jequirity ophthalmia. In the late '20s and early '30s of this century he was amongst the first to establish recognition for Boeck's sarcoidosis as a separate entity in the mass of aetiologically ill-defined chronic affections of the outer and inner eye which, so long as they were not definitely syphilitic, were all somewhat summarily attributed to tuberculosis. BJO 1950,34:128

Seerig, Albert Wilhelm Hermann (1797-1862) German surgeon of moderate ophthalmologic importance. Born at Rudolfstadt a. d. Saale, he studied at Jena, Berlin, and Breslau, at the latter institution receiving his degree in 1822. For a time he was prosecutor in the Breslau Anatomical Theatre, became, however, in 1825, privatdocent, and in 1826 extraordinary professor, at the University. In 1836 he moved to Königsberg in Prussia, in order to accept the chair of ophthalmology and surgery at the University in that place. His only writings possessed of any ophthalmologic importance are the following: 1.

Armamentarium Chirurgicum oder Beschreibung Chir. Instrumente Älterer und Neuerer Zeit. (2 Vols., Breslau 1835-38.) 2. Bericht über das Klin. Chir.-Augentärztl.Institut der Universität zu Königsberg für die Jahre 1836-44. (Königsberg 1844.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11684-11685.



Katsuzo Segawa

Segawa, Katsuzo (1929-1996) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Shinshu University. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1955 and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. HAGIWARA Hogara; he received his Doctor of Medical Sciences from Tokyo University in 1970 (thesis: Studies of the fine structure of Schlemm's canal, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 72: 1611, 1968, *ibid.* 73: 2031, *ibid.* 74: 1240, 1970). He was a research Associate at the Columbia University Department of Ophthalmology in 1965-1967 and worked with Dr. G. K. Smelser. He served as the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Shinshu University from 1974 to his retirement in 1995. His research interest was electron microscopy of the chamber angle in glaucoma. He delivered a lecture "Fine structure of the chamber angle in primary open angle glaucoma" at the 79th Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society in 1975, and also he gave the Society's Award Lecture on "The trabecular meshwork and elastin" at the 99th Congress of the Society in 1995.

Seggel, Karl (1837-1909) German ophthalmologist. Born at Wassertruedingen, in Mittelfranken, he studied at Erlangen, Würzburg, Jena and Berlin, taking, at last, his medical degree in 1859 at Würzburg. From 1861 till '71 he was a military physician, much of the time in active service. In 1877 he founded at Munich a military hospital, of which he was also director. He was killed in a streetcar accident at Munich. He wrote a large number of articles, which appeared chiefly in the "Archiv für Augenheilkunde" and in the "Klinische Monatsblätter." American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11685 The Ophthalmoscope 1909,p.303

Seidlitz, Karl Johann von (1798-1885) Russian military and naval surgeon, who devoted considerable attention to ophthalmology. Born at Reval, he received his medical degree in 1821 at Dorpat. After a period of military service in a surgical capacity, he studied again at Paris, Montpellier, Geneva and Pisa. He was then engaged once more in military service in the Turko-Russian war, then ambassadorial physician at Constantinople, and, from 1837-47, professor at the Medico-Chirurgical Academy at St. Petersburg. Seidlitz's ophthalmologic writings are as follows: 1. De Precipuis Oculorum Morbis Inter Estonos Obovis. (Grad. Dis., 1821). 2. Beitrag zur Geschichte der Agyptischen Augenentzündungen in der Russ. Flotte.- American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11686

Seiler, Burkhard Wilhelm (1779-1843) German anatomist, born in Erlangen, Germany. Seiler received his M.D. at the University of Erlangen in 1799 with the thesis Anatomia corporis humani senilis; after further anatomical studies in various European cities, he became prosector (1802-1807) and then professor of anatomy and surgery (1807-1817) at Wittenberg. From 1817 until his death he was director of the Medical-Surgical Academy of Dresden. Seiler's importance to ophthalmology lies in his having published the first monograph on congenital ocular anomalies: Beobachtungen urspruenglicher Bildungsfehler und gaenzlichen Mangels der Augen. Dresden: Walther, 1833. He wrote also Zergliederung des menschl. Körpers im alter. (a German translation of his thesis in Reil's Archiv f. physiol. VI, 1805); De morbis senum particula particula 1-2 Wittenberg 1806-1807 ; Observationes nonnullae de testicularum descensu etc. Leipzig 1817 ; Die Gebärmutter und das Ei des Menschen in den ersten Schwangerschafts-Monaten Dresden 1832; De venditione medicaminum , quae fit a mercatoribus Wittenberg 1806. Albert. JPW

Seitz, Eugen (1817-1899) German physician, Professor of Special Pathology and Therapy at Giessen University. Seitz was born in Vilbel (to-day Bad Vilbel) near Frankfurt. He studied medicine first under Conrad H. Fuchs in Göttingen, moving later to Giessen where he received, in 1842, his medical degree. He was from 1848 to 1854 lecturer in pathology and therapy in Tübingen, becoming in 1856 Professor of Special Pathology and Therapy in Giessen. He held this position with that of Director of the Medical Clinic in the same university , until 1879. He is of interest to ophthalmologists

because of his authorship of the *Handbuch der ges. Augenheilkunde* which was published in 1855 in Erlangen. A second edition (1869) was edited by Wilhelm von Zehender who remodelled and rewrote the book in a third edition in two volumes published in Erlangen 1874 and 1876. Other, non ophthalmic titles written by Seitz are: *Die Auscultation and Percussion der Respirationsorgane* Erlangen 1860; *Die Erkältungskrankheiten* (a volume on his own in Ziemssen's *Handbuch der spec. Pathologie*, vol.XIII) 1875; with Niemyer *Lehrbuch der speciellen Pathologie und Therapie* (many editions, the 11th being 1884 and many translations). JPW

Seki, Ryo (1924-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Dokkyo Medical University. He graduated from Tokyo Medical College (now Tokyo Medical University) in 1945, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. MAZUME Kakichi, and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1951 (thesis: *Studies on color vision*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 55: 814, 1951). He spent a year in 1963 at University of Ghent, and studied under Prof. J.àFrançois. On return home, he was appointed the Assistant Professor of the Tokyo Medical University and was promoted to Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Dokkyo University in 1973; he served in this position until retirement in 1990. He special interest has been color vision and its anomalies, and he developed the *Tokyo Medical College (TMC) Color Vision Test* with Prof. MAZUME, and published it from Murakami Color Research Laboratory, Tokyo 1956. He published 125 original papers that include "Studies on the treatment and counterplan for the subjects with defective color vision. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 70:2087,1966". He has served the Japanese Ophthalmological Society as a Councillor (1973-1990) and the Color Science Association of Japan as the Auditor (1976-1978): he is an Honorary Member of these Societies.(SM)

Selvarajah, Sivaguru. Dato (1935-) Malaysian ophthalmologist, Professor and Head of Ophthalmology Unit, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University Putra Malaysia. He graduated from the University of Malaya (Singapore) in 1958, studied in London and received his Diploma in Ophthalmology in 1966 and then was granted the FRCS in Ophthalmology in Edinburgh in 1967. He was appointed the Head of the Department of Ophthalmology, General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur (1982-1990) and then Senior Consultant of the General Hospital (1990-1992). He played a major role in developing the Hospital into a Centre of Excellence for Ophthalmic Service and Postgraduate Training. He then served as the Professor of Ophthalmology, National University of Malaysia from 1992 to 1998. His professional assignments were Chairman of the Ophthalmological Society of the Malaysian Medical Association (1982-1988), Secretary General of the XIth Congress of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO) in 1987, President of the Malaysian Medical Association (1978-1979) and President of the College of Surgeons of Malaysia (1986-1990). He held executive positions in many International Organizations, e.g. President of APAO (1995-1997), Member of the International Council of Ophthalmology (ICO)(1995-1999), Advisory Council of ICO and Member of Advocacy Committee of ICO, Chairman, WHO Working Group of the Western Pacific Region in 1995,1996, and Councillor of the Confederation of Medical Associations of Asia and Oceania (CMAAO). He is on the Editorial Board of the Asia-Pacific Journal of Ophthalmology and he edited "*30th Anniversary Souvenir Book of the Ophthalmological Society of the Malaysian Medical Association: 1964-1995*" which described the detailed History of Ophthalmology in Malaysia. Dr. Selvarajah published many papers of excellence in National and International Journals, e.g. "*Medicine in Malaysia: Ophthalmology*. Med, J. Malaysia 50: 579, 1995" and "*Vision Care in Malaysia*. Proceedings of the Hoya Vision Care First International Conference: 35, 1998". He is a recipient of many honor Awards, e.g. *Distinguished Service Award of APAO* (1987), Holmes Award Lecture "*The ageing Eye: An Increasing Ophthalmic Concern in the New Millennium*" at the 17th Congress of APAO (1999), and gave many keynote or named orations. He received four Malaysian State Awards and three Federal Awards including the title DATO. (SM)

Semadeni, Bernardo (1906-1953) Swiss ophthalmologist. Born in 1906, he graduated at the University of Zürich where he remained as one of Vogt's assistants from 1932-1936, undertaking during this period extensive studies on the aetiology of radiational cataract. Thereafter he returned to Davos where eventually he became chief of the Eye Clinic of

Guardaval. In 1941 he won the Vogt Prize with a comprehensive study on ocular filariasis, and as President of the Swiss Ophthalmological Society he represented his country at the XVI International Congress of Ophthalmology in 1950.



Kiran Sen

Sen, Kiran (1894-1964) Sen was the doyen of Indian ophthalmologists and had a notable and distinguished career. Obtaining the Gold Medal for Ophthalmology at the Calcutta Medical College in 1916, he joined the Indian Medical Service in 1917 and served in the campaign in Salonika during the first world war. Thereafter he conducted practice in Chittagong, the city of his birth. From 1928 to 1930 he studied for higher degrees in Britain, obtaining the D.O.M.S. (London) in 1929 and the F.R.C.S. (Edin.) in 1930. Thereafter he returned to Calcutta where he spent the remainder of his life working in various hospitals, conducting a large private practice, and teaching. He was appointed professor of ophthalmology in the Lake Medical College in 1947, its principal in 1948, and its superintendent in 1949. He was made honorary ophthalmic surgeon to the governor of West Bengal in 1948. In 1952 he was appointed professor of ophthalmology at the Medical College, Calcutta. In 1957 he became Professor and Head of the Department of Ophthalmology of the University College of Medicine of Calcutta. Largely through his untiring efforts, the Institute of Ophthalmology of Calcutta was opened in 1961 and he became its first director, retiring in 1963 to become Emeritus Professor. Recognition of his unique academic status was consolidated by his appointment as inspector of Postgraduate Ophthalmic Education in universities as varied as Lucknow, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, and Aligarh. Academic work of a high order and the responsibilities of practice, however, did not prevent him from devoting much of his time to research, particularly in the prevention of blindness from such diseases as smallpox, cholera, and meningitis. For his work on nutritional disorders of the eye he was awarded the Adenwala Gold Medal in 1935, and later was made a fellow of the State Medical Faculty of West Bengal and the Indian Academy of Medical Sciences. Nor did he neglect public duties. He was one of those responsible for the inception of the Association for the Prevention of Blindness in Bengal and he served it enthusiastically throughout his life: he was president of the Ophthalmological Society of Bengal (1953-57) and of the All-India Ophthalmological Society (1955-56). In 1958 he went to the International Congress at Brussels to represent the All-India Ophthalmological Society at the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness. From 1959 until his death he attended the meetings of the International Council with the greatest assiduity and the success of the International Congress in New Delhi in 1962 was largely due to the grace and natural charm and yet complete confidence which he exercised as its President. *Brit.J.Ophthal.* 1964, 48:459 (SM)

Seneaux, Jean (c.1750-1834) French, Monspellensian surgeon, obstetrician and ophthalmologist. Born about 1750, he received the degree of Master of Surgery at Montpellier in 1786, and devoted himself at first to the practice of surgery in general. Owing to his failure to be appointed to the chair of surgery in the Montpellier school, he began, about 1788, to devote himself to ophthalmology exclusively. On March 1, of the same year, he began to lecture on his specialty, but, four years later, when the law of Aug. 19, 1792, put an end to colleges and universities in France, he was of course obliged to, intermit his activities as teacher. When, four years afterward, the school was re-organized, he was not included in the faculty. From this time forward he devoted himself exclusively to obstetrics and pediatrics, and, in a very short time, he was appointed professor of accouchements, diseases of women, and the physical training of children in the Monspellensian University. He died May 1, 1830, according to Hirschberg, but, according to Truc and Pansier, in the year 1834. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 15,p.11691-92

Seo, Shosaku (1868–1903) Japanese ophthalmologist, assistant to the world-renowned Komoto. Having studied with Komoto, he practised with him for a time, later, however, he was appointed in 1896 the first Chief of the Eye Clinic of Taipei Hospital under the Director Dr. YAMAGUCHI Hidetaka in Formosa. Proceeding to Germany for further study in 1900, he was, for a short time, with Axenfeld in Rostock and Freiburg. The work in Germany was later published with YAMAGUCHI Hidetaka under the title "*Pathologisch-anatomische Untersuchung von Keratitis fascicularis und Pannus scrophulosus*, *Klin. Mbl. Augenheilkd.* 41:38, 1903". Acquiring tuberculosis of the scrotum, he was successfully operated on by Kraske; but, returning home, he died in 1903

of pulmonary tuberculosis. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a text-book on diseases of the eye. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11694 ; (SM)

Serapion the Elder. Christian physician of Damascus (802-849 A.D.) who compiled in the Syrian language an immense work in twelve books and a smaller one in seven. Both works were soon translated into Arabic, and the shorter one, in various Latin editions, has been known as *Practica, Breviarium, Therapeutic Methodus, and Aggregator*. The eleventh chapter of the shorter work deals with ophthalmology, briefly but clearly, and under the following heads: (1) Ophthalmia (2) Extravasations (3) Pterygium (4) Pannus (5) Trachoma (6) Falling of the Lashes (7) False Lashes (8) Lid-Lice (9) Cataract (10) Night-Blindness (11) Ulcers. The chapter is not, on the whole, of very great value, but it is often indirectly alluded to as well as expressly cited by later Arabian authors. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p. 11695

Serr, Hermann (1895-1972) German ophthalmologist, born in Glarus, Switzerland. Serr became physician in Munich in 1921 and received the same year his doctoral degree with the thesis *Über einen atypischen Fall von Reitinitis pigmentosa mit ungleicher Beteiligung beider Augen*. Serr was assistant at the university eye clinics of Munich and Heidelberg between 1921 and 1932, becoming in 1924 lecturer and 1929 professor extraordinarius. From 1932 Serr was first assistant (oberarzt) at the Heidelberg University Eye Clinic, then, from 1935 scientific assistant at the University Eye Clinic in Jena. He became an ophthalmologist 1939 in Heidelberg and settled in that town as practicing ophthalmologist and also as teacher at the University. Serr re-edited the 9th and 10th edition of Th. Axenfeld's textbook *Lehrbuch der Augenheilkunde* in which he altered a few chapters and added one on optics. Lau-Werner 49-50, JPW

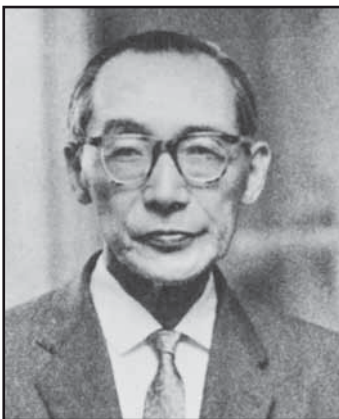
Serre d'Alais, August see **Serre d'Uzès, August**.

Serre d'Uzès, August (1802-1870) French ophthalmologist. He was also called Serre d'Alais. Born at Uzès (Gard) he received his medical degree at Montpellier, presenting as thesis " *Essai sur les Maladies Périodiques sans Fièvre*." He then for a number of years devoted himself exclusively to the study of ophthalmology in Paris. At first he practised in his native town, but soon removed to Alais (hence "d'Uzès" and "d'Alais"). He invented an instrument known as the "Opsimeter," the purpose of which was to measure visual distances. Serre's most important ophthalmologic writings are as follows: *De la Cautérisation de la Cornée dans les Altérations de la Vue avec Dilatation des Pupilles*. (Archives de Méd., 1828, XVII.) 2. *Du Phosphène ou Spectre Lumineux Obtenu par la Compression de l'Oeil, etc.* (Ibid., 4. Série, XXIV.) 3. *Sur la Phosphène de l'Amaurose et dans ses Rapports avec la Myopie et la Presbytie.* (Ibid.) 4. *Sur la Rétinoscopie Phosphénique.* (Ibid., XXVI.) 5. *Essai sur les Phosphènes ou Anneaux Lumineux de la Rétine Considérés dans leurs Rapports avec la Physiologie et la Pathologie de la Vision.* (Paris, 1853.)-American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p. 11730; see also: P. Artières: *Le Docteur Serre (d'Uzès), médecin oculiste, maire d'Alais* (Thesis) Montpellier 1938. JPW.

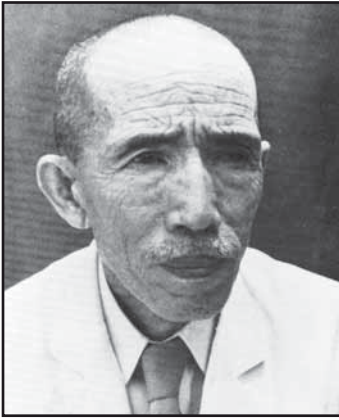
Serre, August see **Serre d'Uzès, August**.

Serre, Michel (1799-1840) French, Monspellensian surgeon of considerable importance in ophthalmology. Born at Montpellier, he there received his medical degree in 1825, presenting as thesis " *Questions de Médecine et de Chirurgie*." He rapidly rose to the full professorship of surgery at Montpellier, a position which he filled with great ability. His most important writings are of a general surgical character. Relating to the field of ophthalmology, he wrote a number of journal articles on the cataract operation, on amaurosis, etc. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p. 11731

Seto, Fumio (1899-1966) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Kansai Medical University. He graduated from Kyoto University in 1924, studied at the Pharmacology Department and received the degree Doctor of Medical Science from the University in 1918 (thesis: *Intrapulmonary application of drugs*). He then studied ophthalmology under Prof. àMORI Shinnosuke and he served as the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Kansai Medical University from 1934 to 1966. (SM)



Fumio Seto



Tadasu Seto

Seto, Tadasu (1887-1959) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Ophthalmology Department of Kumamoto University (1918-1925). He graduated from Tokyo University in 1912 and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. àKOMOTO Jujiro; he received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences from Tokyo University in 1921 for his work on the aqueous humor. He returned to Tokyo and worked as the Head of the Eye Clinic of Sanraku Hospital and had a joint appointment as Lecturer of Tokyo University. He was very good at plastic surgery and wrote many books of ocular surgery. (SM)

Setogawa Tomoichi (1933) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Shimane Medical University. He graduated from Tottori University in 1960, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof.àKANDORI Fumio and Prof. àFUJINAGA Yutaka and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1967 (thesis: *Studies of ERG of experimental retinitis pigmentosa of pigmented rabbits*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc., 69: 420, 1965). He served as the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Shimane University from 1979 to 1998. He served the Japanese Ophthalmological Society as a Councillor and is Honorary Member of the Society. He is also a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology. His many publications include “*Talc retinopathy in primates. A model of ischemic retinopathy: I. Clinical Studies*. Arch. Ophthalmol. 99: 1273, 1981” and “*Choroidal osteoma in an infant*. Am. J. Ophthalmol. 124: 119, 1997”. He is currently serving as the Director of the Shimane Rehabilitation College (Shimane Rehabilitation College: 1625-1 Nitachyo Shimane Prefecture 699-1511, Japan. phone: +81-8-5454-0001, fax: +81-8-5454-0002)(SM)

Sevrin, Georges (1900- ?) Belgian ophthalmologist. Sevrin has been the *first* belgian ophthalmologist who completely specialized in strabismus treatment. He applied successively the methods of àBangerter and of àCüppers. He translated Malbran's book in french. Among his own papers, we can cite the *treatment of amblyopia with postimages* (1955). (Verriest)

Sgrosso, P (1856-1900) Italian, Neapolitan ophthalmologist. Born at Avellino, Italy, he received his medical degree in 1883 at Naples. For the next three years he was engaged in medico-military service, but in 1887 became an assistant of DeàVincentiis. Five years later he settled in Naples, where he lectured on the eye until his death. Aside from a number of journal articles, he wrote "*A Students' Guide to Ophthalmology*" (1899). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11733

Shafer, Donald McKay (1912-2001) American ophthalmologist from New York. Shafer was born in Grove City, Pa., He graduated from Columbia College in 1932 and from Cornell University Medical College in 1936. In World War II he was an Army lieutenant colonel in command of a hospital ophthalmology unit. He joined the staff of Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital in 1948 and the faculty of Cornell University Medical College in 1958. He served as chairman of ophthalmology at both in the 1970's and retired as surgeon director emeritus of the hospital in 1979. In the early 1950's Shafer devised a procedure to detect indications of retinal detachments and tears, known as Shafer's sign. His treatment of vitreoretinal disease led to technological advances that allowed ophthalmologists to remove and replace the vitreous for the repair of complex retinal detachments.JPW

Shaikh, Ziauddin Ahmed (1949-) Pakistani Ophthalmologist serving as Professor of Ophthalmology, Dow Medical College Karachi, Pakistan since December 92. He received M.B.B.S. (Sindh) in 1972, DO (London) 1981, FRCS (Edin) 1983, FRC Ophth. (London) 1989, Active Fellow American Academy of Ophthalmology 1991. His career positions are House Officer in Cardiology, LMC Hospital, Hyderabad (1973) Medical Officer Ophthalmology, LMC Eye Hospital, Hyderabad December 73 to October 76, Locum in Ophthalmology, Dublin, Ireland February 77 to July 77, SHO in Rep. of Ireland Sept. 77 to Dec. 78, SHO in Ophthalmology / Registrar in Ophthalmology (in various Hospitals in UK) January 79 to April 84. As a teacher he served as Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology (1984), Associate Professor (1989) and Professor (1992). His current appointment is Professor of Ophthalmology, Dow Medical College and Karachi, Pakistan since Dec. 1992. His professional assignments are examiner final MBBS University of Sindh since 1985, University of Karachi since 1986, Agha Khan University -1991, examiner MCPS , FCPS-I & PMDC Certification Exam., College of Physicians &

Surgeons Pakistan, Karachi -1988. He is a member Executive Committee & life member Ophthalmological Society of Pakistan, Karachi from Dec.86 to date, Past Secretary General and International Liaison Officer from Dec.88 to Dec. 92, President elect Ophthalmological Society of Pakistan Karachi Branch since Dec 98, Life member of Pakistan Medical Association since 1986, life member & currently Secretary Sindh Graduates Association since 1986, honorary Consultant LRBT , Pakistan 1986, secretary & currently Provincial Coordinator, Sindh Provincial Committee for Prevention & Cure of Blindness since April 1993, Organizing Secretary, annual Symposium Dow Medical College, Karachi (1990), founder Organizer & Secretary, organizing committee, Karophth Annual-I 1991, Organizing Secretary, joint international meeting of Karophth-II & 16th annual Congress OSP, November 1992, organizer. facilitator, Postgraduate Training Courses for MCP/FCPS at College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 1989 & 1993, facilitator / surgical faculty member, Microsurgical workshop during 12th Annual Congress of Ophthalmological Society of Pakistan February 1989, guest faculty member, Microsurgical workshop during First annual meeting of OSP, Hyderabad Zone-1993, Guest Faculty Member, Microsurgical workshop during second Chandka Zone annual Symposium Dec.94, Course Conductor, Coordinator, Ophthalmic theatre assistants, Sindh provincial Coordinator, International Council of Ophthalmology, Switzerland since 1991, member Ophthalmic Advisory Board, Pharmacia & Upjohn, Pakistan 1998, member curriculum Advisory Board, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, member Glaucoma Interest Group, Ophthalmological Society of Pakistan (1998). Member faculty of Ophthalmology, College of Physicians & Surgeons Pakistan (1998), external examiner for MS in Ophthalmology, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (1999). His editorial assignments are member, editorial board of *Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology* (1995), and published 13 articles in different Pakistani journals. His research assignments are; attended more than 19 international conferences on Ophthalmology. He received Merit Award (Gold Medal) for services in eye camps from Sindh Graduates Association (1991) and President of Pakistan Ramzan Ali Syed Gold Medal from Ophthalmology Society of Pakistan (1999). (Address: 62-B/3, SMCHS, Karachi- 74400, Pakistan. Phone: Office: +92-21-9215713 ; Clinic: +92-21- 4522910; Fax: +92-21- 4522910) (SM)

Shakespeare, Edward Oram (1846-1900) American surgeon and ophthalmologist. Born in Delaware, he received the degree of A. B. at Dickinson College in 1867 and that of M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1869. At first he settled in Dover, but soon moved to Philadelphia, where he became lecturer on operative surgery at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1873 he was clerk of the Senate in Delaware. A little later he was lecturer on the refraction and accommodation of the eye and on operative ophthalmic surgery at the University of Pennsylvania. He wrote a considerable number of ophthalmologic articles, the chief of which was "*A New Ophthalmoscope and Ophthalmometer*" (*American J.Med. Sciences*, Jan. 1876). *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 15,p.11735

Shallo-Hoffmann, Josephine (1946-) American scientist. Josephine Shallo studied 1964-1965 at the Manhattan Medical School in New York and received there her Medical Technician diploma (MTA), 1966 National Standard; American Society of Clinical Pathologists (ASCP), 1972-75 she received her BA at Columbia University, New York and 1978 at Rutgers University her MA. She earned her PhD 1984 at Rutgers University, Institute for Cognitive Studies with the thesis "*Size perception in children: evidence for dual mode processing*". She moved to Germany and received there the title of Dr.Phil. In 1999 she became a Fellow of the American Academy of Optometry. Shallo-Hoffmann received in 1964 the New York State Regents Scholarship Award; in 1965 the Manhattan Medical School Honours Award; from 1972-1975 full tuition scholarship awarded by Columbia University; in 1975 Medaglia d'Oro Prize in Italian Studies, Columbia University; 1975 – 1977 Rutgers University; Graduate Assistantship; 1977 – 1978 Rutgers University; Research Assistantship Institute for Cognitive Studies; 1986 Travel Grant; German Research Foundation (DFG); VIth International Congress on Neuromuscular Diseases, Los Angeles, USA; 1987 Travel Grant; German Research Foundation (DFG); the Annual Meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology, Sarasota, Florida, USA; 1988 Travel Grant, German Research Foundation (DFG); Third Biennial Conference of the All India Strabismological Society, Madurai, India; 1989

Travel Grant, German Research Foundation (DFG); Annual meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology, Sarasota, Florida, USA; 1990 and 1992 (same as previous); 1999 Professor of the Year Award, College of Optometry, OD1; Nova Southeastern University. She had the following Academic Appointments: 1975-1977 Teaching assistant, Psychology, Rutgers University; 1978-1984 PhD Fellowship-Histologist, Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Director- Prof. Dr. Otto Creutzfeldt- Goettingen Germany; 1984-1989 Research Assistant- Department of Strabismology and Neuro-Ophthalmology, University of Goettingen, Germany; 1989-1992 Assistant Professor, Institute for Psychology, University of Goettingen, Germany; 1992-1996 Attached Worker Medical Research Council, Human Movement and Balance Unit, Institute of Neurology, National Hospital, Queen Square, London, United Kingdom; 1996-Dec 1998 Senior Scientist Medical Research Council, Human Movement and Balance Unit, Institute of Neurology, National Hospital, Queen Square, London, United Kingdom; 1999 – present Professor College of Optometry Nova Southeastern University, Fort Lauderdale, Florida USA. Shallo-Hoffmann is or was a member of following societies: 1965- 1992 Associate member, American Society of Clinical Pathologists; 1985-1994 Member, Deutscher Akademikerinnenbund (International Federation of University Women); 1988- 1992 Elected to: Advisory Board of the Deutscher Akademikerinnenbund; 1984- present Member, Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology; 1986-present Member, European Brain and Behaviour Society; 1990- 1992 Member, German Psychological Society; 1988-1992 Member, Gesellschaft für Christlich-Jüdische Zusammenarbeit (Society for Christian-Jewish Cooperation); Fellow, American Academy of Optometry. She was Visiting Professor Department of Strabismology and Neuroophthalmology, University of Goettingen, November 1999, College of Optometry, SUNY State College of Optometry, NYC, Schnurmacher Institute for Vision Research Colloquia, March 2000 “*Congenital asymmetric periodic alternating nystagmus*” Following grants were awarded: 1985-1989 Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft - to study the inheritance of congenital nystagmus. Co-Investigator: Prof Dr H. Muehlendyck; 1998 -1999 The Iris Foundation - to investigate pupil perimetry in various optic nerve diseases. Co-Investigator: Prof Steven Smith, Dr Fion Bremner ; Nova Southeastern University, Health Professions Division *Research Grant* for a study entitled: “*Maximum Ocular Excursion in the Elderly*”; 2000 Health Professions Division Research Grant, proposal title: *A prospective study to investigate ocular motility accuracy and attention* with Dr S Coulter (in review). Selection of recently published papers: Acheson JF, Bentley CR, Shallo-Hoffmann J, Gresty MA. Dissociated effects of botulinum toxin chemodenervation on ocular deviation and saccade dynamics in chronic lateral rectus palsy. *British J of Ophthalmol*, 1998, 82: 67-71; Shallo-Hoffmann J, Bronstein AM, Acheson J, Morland AB, Gresty MA. Vertical and horizontal motion perception in congenital nystagmus. *Neuro-Ophthalmology*, 1998,19:171-183; Bremner FD, Shallo-Hoffmann J, Riordan-Eva P, Smith S. Comparing pupil function with visual function in patients with Leber’s Hereditary Optic Neuropathy. *Invest Ophthalmol & Vis Sci*, 1999, 40:2528-2534 ; Okada T, Grunfeld E, Shallo-Hoffmann J, Bronstein AM. Vestibular perception of angular velocity in patients with congenital nystagmus. *Brain*: 1999,122:1293-1303; Shallo-Hoffmann J. The identification of periodic alternating nystagmus in congenital nystagmus: A review. *Delhi J Ophthalmol*: 1999, 7(3):11-14; Shallo-Hoffmann J, Faldon M, Tusa RJ. The incidence and waveform characteristics of periodic alternating nystagmus in congenital nystagmus. *Invest Ophthalmol & Vis Sci*, 1999, 40: 2546-2553 ; Shallo-Hoffmann J, Wolsley C, Acheson JF, Bronstein AM. Reduced duration of the motion aftereffect in congenital nystagmus. *Doc Ophthalmol*, 1999, 95: 301–314; Acheson J, Cassidy L, Shallo-Hoffmann, Grunfeld E, Bronstein A, Sensory adaptation to avoid oscillopsia: elevated visual motion detection thresholds in adults with acquired ophthalmoplegia. 2000; Coulter RA, Shallo-Hoffmann J. The influence of attention on ocular motility skills as measured by the developmental eye movement test. *Optometry and Vision Science*, in review; Guerraz M, Shallo-Hoffmann J, Bronstein AM, Gresty MA. Processing of visual information in the control of stance in congenital nystagmus. *Invest Ophthalmol & Vis Sci*, in review. She has presented countless papers in national and international meetings and congresses. (AB)



Sharif, M. Ahmed (1934- 1991) Bangladesh ophthalmologist. He was born on 1st January 1934 in Madhyam Shakpura, Boalkhali, Chittagong. He passed S.S.C. (Secondary

School Certificate) and H.S.C. (Higher Secondary School Certificate) Examinations in 1950 and 1952 respectively. He became medical Graduate in 1957, and then joined the Government Service in the same year. He went to U.K. for higher study and received D.O. from London University in 1964 and F.R.C.S. from Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh in 1970. He came back and joined the Department of Ophthalmology, Rajshahi Medical College Hospital January, 1971. He served in Eye Department of S.S.M.C.H. (Sir Salimullah Medical College Hospital), C.M.C.H. (Chittagong Medical College Hospital), D.M.C.H. (Dhaka Medical College Hospital) and became Professor of Ophthalmology of the Institute of Postgraduate Medicine and Research in July, 1979. He was appointed as Director cum Professor of National Institute of Ophthalmology and Hospital in September, 1985 and held the position until retirement in December, 1990. He served as the Secretary General, Ophthalmological Society of Bangladesh (O.S.B.), Vice-President, O.S.B. and received Alim Memorial Gold Medal in 1988. He was the District Governor, Lions International Dist-315/A 1989-90. He was the Founder President, Sandhani International Eye Donation Society. His son Dr. Ahmed Jamil Sharif is following the father's footsteps and specializes in vitreoretinal surgery in Dhaka. (SM)

Sharma, Anil Kumar (1963-) Nepalese ophthalmologist, Eye Surgeon and Vitreo-retinal Specialist at Nepal Eye Hospital, Kathmandu. He graduated from Faculty of Medicine, Patrice Lumumba Friendship University, Moscow, Russia, in 1988, and then studied Ophthalmology at Kasturba Medical College Mangalore University, India, and received his Master of Surgery-Ophthalmology in 1994 (thesis: *Postcataract surgery astigmatism-a comparative study of midlimbal and scleral incisions*). He extended studies of Vitreo-retinal surgery at Sankara Netralaya, Chennai (Madras) India, under Prof. S.S. Badrinath and completed the study in 1997. He has worked at various hospitals in Nepal and involved in Eye Camps in remote areas. He has been in the present position as above since 1997. (Mailing address: G.P.O.Box 2073, Annapurna Nursing Home, Baghbazar, Kathmandu, Nepal.) (SM)

Sharma, Basanta Raj (1965-) Nepalese ophthalmologist, Chief Ophthalmologist at Lumbini Rana Ambika Eye Hospital. He graduated from Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu in 1991 with MBBS degree and then received MD. in Ophthalmology from the University in 1996. He has worked at various hospitals including teaching hospital of the university and conducted many Eye Camps in remote areas of Nepal. He has also involved in Eye Care program organized by Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA) of Nepal. He published a paper *Impression cytology of conjunctiva among Vitamin A deficient patients*. He is in the present position since 1998. (Lumini Rana Ambika Eye Hospital, Siddarthnaga-3, Lumbini Zone, Nepal). (SM)

Sharp, Claudius Galen Kay (1886-1970) British ophthalmologist. C. G. Kay Sharp was a well-known ophthalmologist in Leeds; he led a varied life and was best known for his work on contact lenses. Born and educated in Leeds, he held junior hospital appointments there and then came to Moorfields Eye Hospital to study ophthalmology. During the first world war he served in the R.A.M.C. in the Eastern Mounted Field Ambulance, and subsequently went to Natal to become Chief Medical Inspector of Schools. Returning to Great Britain he was appointed consultant ophthalmic surgeon to the West Riding of Yorkshire and during the second world war he served in the Red Cross in that area. Thereafter he came to London to become director of the Contact Lens Unit of King's College Hospital and was twice president of the Contact Lens Society. He practised ophthalmology in Leeds, specializing in contact lens work, until his retirement in 1968. BJO 1970,54:768

Sharp, Samuel (c.1700-1778) British, London surgeon, who devoted much attention to ophthalmology, and who was the first (in 1753) to employ a knife in making the corneal incision of a cataract operation. Born in Jamaica, he began the study of medicine with Cheselden in London in 1724, the fee for his keep and training for seven whole years being 300 Pounds Sterling. In 1731 his apprenticeship with Cheselden came to an end, and, the year following, he received the diploma of Master in Surgery and Anatomy. For a time he was surgeon at Guy's Hospital. In 1749 he became a member of the Royal Society of London and also a Fellow of the Paris Academy of Surgery. He seems to have been a sickly man, suffering especially from asthma. In consequence of this affection he made a

number of journeys to Italy. His most important writings are as follows: 1. *A Treatise on the Operations of Surgery: a Description and Representation of Instruments, etc.* (London, 1739; 10th English ed. in 1782. There were also French (1741), Italian (Sienna 1770) Dutch and Spanish translations. The work was dedicated to his old teacher, Cheselden, to whom he was greatly attached. It contained three chapters on ophthalmologic subjects: Cataract, Iridotomy [which had been invented by Cheselden] and Lacrimal Fistula. While treating of the last-named subject, he attacked, most unfortunately, the syringing treatment of Anel. 2. *A Critical Inquiry into the Present State of Surgery.* (London, 1750; 2nd ed. 1761. There were also French, Spanish and German editions.) 3. *A New Method of Opening the Cornea in order to Extract the Crystalline Humor.* (Philos.Trans. 1755, Abridg. X.) 4. *On the Styptic Powers of the Agaric.* (*Ibid.*) 5. *Letters from Italy, Describing the Customs and Manners of that Country, etc.* (London, 1766.) 6. *A View of the Customs, Manners of Italy as they are Described in the Frusta Literaria.* (London, 1768.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p. 11735-11736

Sharpey, William (1802-1880) Scottish anatomist and surgeon, who paid considerable attention to ophthalmology. Born at Arbroath, Scotland, he became in 1821, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and afterward studied in London and Paris. For a number of years he practised in Arbroath. After a number of scientific journeys to the Continent, he settled in Edinburgh, where he became, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and professor of anatomy at the Edinburgh School of Medicine and Surgery. In 1836 he was called to London as professor of anatomy and physiology at the University College, as successor to Jones Quain. In this position he remained for thirty-eight years. His only ophthalmologic writing is entitled "*Account of the Discovery by Purkinje and Valentin of Ciliary Motions in Reptiles and Warm-blooded Animals. With Remarks and Additional Experiments*" (Edinb, 1835). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11735

Shaw, Cecil E. (1864-1913) Irish ophthalmologist who studied in London, Vienna and Paris. Became ophthalmic surgeon to the Mater Infirmorum Hospital and assistant surgeon to the Belfast Ophthalmic Hospital. He was lecturer in ophthalmology at Queen's University. Shaw wrote a Treatise on diseases of the Eyes, published in 1895 and was co-author of Barnett's "Accidental Injuries to Workmen". The Ophthalmoscope, 1913, p.321.

Sherman, Harris Gray (1856-1917). American ophthalmologist of Cleveland, Ohio. He was born at Kent, Ohio. Receiving his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York in 1880, he settled at Cleveland in 1882 as ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist, and soon had a very large practice. He became president of the Cleveland Library Association, president of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, and a member of the American Ophthalmological Society. He was also one of the organizers of the New England Society and of the Sons of the American Revolution in Cleveland. Sherman was known as the "father" of medical inspection in the public schools of Cleveland. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p. 11739-11740.

Sherrington, Sir Charles Scott (1858-1952) British scientist. Sherrington's scientific life was devoted mainly to the study of the central nervous system, the complexities of which were elucidated for the first time through his recognition that the simple spinal reflex was a unit which could be adequately studied by the experimental method. Advancing in this way from the simple to the complex and applying an experimental ingenuity which was unique with an industry and fertility of thought which were astonishing throughout a laboratory life of over fifty years, he synthesized into an integrated philosophy a subject which he had found in the early eighties of the nineteenth century a chaos of vague generalities. From the ophthalmological point of view, his crucial experiments on the reciprocal innervation of the ocular muscles and the perceptual processes involved in binocular vision will always remain fundamental landmarks in our knowledge. Nor were his life and activity confined to the laboratory: a philosopher and a poet of no mean order, an energetic man of affairs, an eminent public speaker, unspoiled by all the honours that Great Britain and the international world of science were proud to bestow upon him, he remained to the end one of the most endearing and modest of men. BJO 1952,36:280

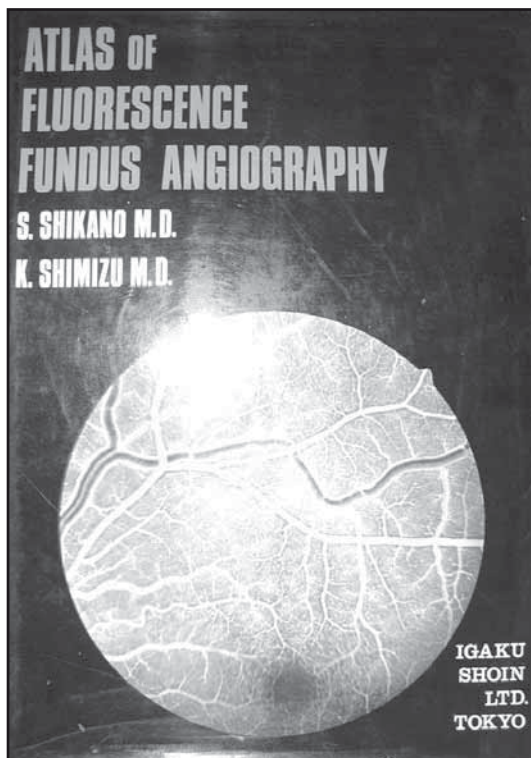
Shi, Shumin (1927-) Chinese ophthalmologist, Professor of Ophthalmology, the First Clinical College, China Medical University. He graduated from China Medical University

in 1951, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. XIA Dezhao. He served as the Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology in 1983-1989. His main interest is the cornea and he is a member of the Corneal Disease Group of the Ophthalmological Society, China Medical Association. His many publications include “*Special Examination in Ophthalmology*, in *Modern Ophthalmology*, Jiangxi Beijing Science and Technology Press, 1st Ed 1996” and “*Clinical Observation of partial penetrating corneal grafting under autogenous lamina cornea*. Chinese J. Practical Ophthalmol. 2: 218, 1984”. He has been Editor of the *Chinese Journal of Practical Ophthalmology* since 1983. (Department of Ophthalmology, China Medical University, Shenyang, China 110001) (SM)

Shichi, Hitoshi (1932-) American biochemist of Japanese origin working on the eye, Professor of Ophthalmology and Director of Research, Kresge Eye Institute, Department of Ophthalmology Wayne State University, School of Medicine, Detroit MI, U. S. A. He graduated from University of Nagoya, Faculty of Agriculture and received his Ph.D. degree in Biochemistry from the University of California, Berkeley. He worked as Assistant Professor of Biochemistry at University of Nagoya (1962-1963), at the University of Tokyo (1963-67) and as a Senior Investigator at National Eye Institute (NIH) (1967-1981). Since 1988 has worked in the present position as above. He served as a Visiting Professor at Kyoto University on US-Japan Vision Researcher Exchange Program. He gave many teaching courses at many American Universities and also abroad. His research interest has been in biochemistry in the eye, and he published many articles and books, that include *Biochemistry of Vision*, Academic Press, New York, 1983i, *Drug metabolism and biotransformation*. Pharmacology of the Eye (Ed. Sears M.L.): 117, Springer Verlag, Berlin, 1983, *Prevention of acetaminophen-induced cataract by a combination of diallyl disulfide and N-acetylcysteine*. J. Ocular Pharmacol. Therapeut. 14, 345, 1998 and *A novel glutathione peroxidase in bovine eye*. J. Biol. Chem. 273: 26171, 1998. Concurrent with his work at the University, he serves as the President of the Association for Ocular Pharmacology and Therapeutics since 1998. (Department of Ophthalmology, Wayne State University, School of Medicine, 3717 St. Antoine, Detroit , MI, 48201, U. S. A.; phone: 1-313-577-1331, fax: 1-313-577-7781, e-mail: hshichi@med.wayne.edu) (SM)

Shichida, Yoshinori (1951-) Japanese molecular biologist, Professor of Biology of the University of Kyoto, Graduate School of Sciences. He graduated from Osaka University Faculty of Science in 1974, studied the molecular physiology of vision, and received his Doctor of Science from Kyoto University in 1979. He has been in the present position as above since 1998 and has many publications in the field of photobiology, e.g. “*Formation of photorhodopsin, a precursor of bathorhodopsin, detected by picosecond laser photolysis at room temperature*. Photobiochem. Photobiophys. 7:221, 1984” and “*Single amino acid residue as a functional determinant of rod and cone pigments*. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 94: 2322, 1997”. He is the Vice-President of the Japanese Society of Biophysics (1999-2000), Councillor of the Japanese Society of Comparative Physiology and Biochemistry (2000-2001) and of the Kinki Region of the Japanese Society of Zoology (1999-2000). (Department of Biophysics, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502 Japan; phone: 81-7-5753-4213, fax: 81-7-5753-4210, e-mail: shichida@photo2.biophys.kyoto-u.ac.jp)(SM)

Shikano, Shinichi (1911-) Japanese ophthalmologist, former Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology at Tokyo University. Born as a son of the famous Ophthalmologist, àSHIKANO Bujyu (Chief Editor of the *Jpn. Rev. Clin. Ophthalmol.* 1932-1947), he graduated from Tokyo University in 1935. He studied Ophthalmology under Prof. àISHIHARA Sinobu, but he was drafted in World War II in 1937 and returned to the Department in 1941. He worked as the Professor of Ophthalmology of Tokyo Women’s Medical School (now Tokyo Women’s Medical College) in 1945-1948, as the Lecturer at Tokyo University in 1948-1955, as the Assistant Professor in 1955-1964 and the Professor and Chairman of the Department in 1964-1971. He received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1945 (thesis: *Serological modification of the aqueous humor in intraocular inflammation*). He worked as the Chief Editor of the *Jpn. Rev. Clin. Ophthalmol.* in 1947-1964, and of the *Jpn. J. Ophthalmol.* in 1964-1971. During the tenure of the Professorship, he served as the Director of the University Hospital. His professional activities are numerous and they are the President of the Japanese



Ophthalmological Society (1967-1971), the President of the 75th Congress of the Society (1971) and President of the International Symposium on Fluorescein Angiography (1972). He served the Royal Family as their Ophthalmologist. His research covered many areas. In the early period, he published many articles in J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. (Vol. 51, 1947-Vol. 59, 1955) on the color sense and dark adaptation. He reported the first case of Behcet's disease in Japan in 1959 and delivered a special lecture "Pathology of Behcet's disease, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 54: 2348, 1960" at the 64th Congress of the Society (*Histopathological study on Behcet's disease*, Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 4: 5, 1961). With the addition of many more cases, he reported the findings in "Ocular pathology of Behcet's disease, Int. Symp. Behcet's Disease: p111, Karger 1966. He also studied the structure and pathology of the chamber angle and fluorescein fundus angiography (*Atlas of the Anterior Chamber Angle*, Nanzando Publ. Tokyo 1965 and *Atlas of fluorescence fundus angiography*, Igakushoin & Saunders, 1968. He gave the Special Lecture "The eye and autonomic nervous system" at the 73rd Congress of the Jpn Ophthalmol Soc. (J. of the Society 73: 2325, 1969). After retirement from the University, he served as the visiting Professor at Kitasato University and the Consultant to the Behcet's Disease Research Project of the Ministry of Health and Welfare and contributed to the establishment of the *Diagnostic Criteria* of this Disease (Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 18: 291-294, 1974). In recognition of his distinguished service, the Government conferred on him the Second Order of the Sacred Treasures.(SM)

Shimizu Yoshinori (1929) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Nippon Medical School. He graduated from Nippon Medical School in 1955, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. OGUCHI Masami and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1960 (thesis: *Distribution of glutathione in the eye*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 66: 1498, 1962). He served as the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Nippon Medical School from 1974 to his retirement in 1995. He served the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) as a Councillor (1977-1995), President of the 8th Kanto Regional Congress of the JOS (1991), President of the 46th Congress of the Japanese Society of Clinical Ophthalmology (1992) and Committee member of the Ophthalmology Board of the JOS (1985, 1987-1989, 1993-1993). He also worked as a member of the National Medical Examination Board (1977-1987), Chairman of the JIS standardization Committee (1986) and many other Government Councils and Committees. He worked extensively on cataract, ocular histochemistry and glaucoma, and some examples of his publications are "Distribution of glutathione in the eyeball. Functional examination in Ophthalmologica, p. 619, Karger, Basel 1974" and "Glaucoma and constitution. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 77: 2021, 1973".(SM)

Shimizu, Kimiya (1950-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Kitasato University. He graduated from Kitasato University in 1976, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. ISHIKAWA Satoshi, and then at the Department of Ophthalmology of Tokyo University with Dr. MINODA Kensei (Preoperative evaluation of vitreous surgery by combined study of ultrasonography and electroretinography. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 25: 202, 1981). He conducted research under Prof. MISHIMA Saiichi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1984 (thesis: *Water flow in Tenon's capsule and subconjunctival tissue of the rabbit*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 28: 274, 1984). He served as the Head of the Eye Clinic of Musashino Red Cross Hospital from 1984 to 1998 when he was invited to his Alma Mater and holds the present position as above. He is a leading expert in cataract and refractive surgery and examples of his publications are "The first PRK (photorefractive keratoplasty) by excimer laser in Japan. Ophthalmic Surgery 5: 7, 1992" and "Toric intraocular lenses: correcting astigmatism while controlling axis shift. J. Cat. Refr. Surg. 20: 523, 1994". He received the First Prize Award in cataract surgery at the American Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery (1989) and in the European Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery (1990). He gave a lecture as a symposist at the Centennial Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) in 1996 (*Expectations and Limitations of Refractive*

Surgery. Proceedings of the 1st International Ophthalmic Congress of the Centennial Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, 1996) and at the Centennial Congress of the American Academy of Ophthalmology in 1996 ("*Correcting Astigmatism in the Cataract Patient, Intraocular Lenses Compared to Astigmatic Keratotomy Techniques.*"). He serves as a Councillor to the JOS(1995-), Executive Director to Japanese Society of Cataract Research (1989-), Executive Director to the Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Surgeons (1998-) and of International Intraocular Implant Club(1992-). He represents Japan at the International Society of Refractive Surgery (1994-). He is also a volunteer to a Social Welfare Organization, Nemunoki Gakuen and Aimeito Association and has worked on the Board of Trustees since 1996. (Department of Ophthalmology, Kitasato University, Kitasato 1-5-1, Sagami-hara, Kanagawa-ken, 228-8555, Japan. phone: +81-4-2778-9012, fax: +81-4-2778-9920, e-mail: kimiyas@med.kitasato-u.ac.jp)(SM)

Shimizu, Koichi (1933-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Gunma University. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1957, studied Ophthalmology at the Department of Ophthalmology of the University under Prof. HAGIWARA Hogara and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1964 (thesis: *Dynamics of the aqueous by suction cup method. Report I*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 68: 642, 1964; Report II. *ibid.* 68: 1083, 1964). He was granted the Scholarship of the Ministry of Education and studied during 1960-1961 at the University of Bonn under Prof. Mueller. On his return, he was promoted Lecturer of the University in 1964, and to Assistant Professor in 1971. He was then appointed the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Gunma University in 1972 and served until retirement in 1998. He worked extensively on vitreoretinal diseases, diabetic retinopathy, laser ophthalmology and published 132 original papers and wrote 22 books. His book of *Fluorescein Fundus Angiography* (Igaku-shoin 1968) (with Prof. SHIKANO Shinichi) is a pioneering book in the field (original in English) and was translated into other languages and referred to worldwide. In 1974, he edited the proceedings of the International Symposium on Fluorescein Angiography (ISFA) Tokyo 1972 under the title *Fluorescein Angiography* Igaku Shoin, Tokyo 1974. About the same subject, he authored *Fluorescein Microangiography of the Ocular Fundus*, Tokyo, Igaku Shoin 1973. This atlas is to be considered as a supplement to the atlas he wrote with S. Shikano and was translated into Spanish, edited by José Simón and published by Jims in Barcelona 1975. He is also a pioneer in photocoagulation in Japan. He made a Special Report on *Laser Photocoagulation* to the 81st Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) (J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 81,1666, 1977). He received the JOS Award in 1988 and delivered the Award Lecture to the 92nd Congress of the JOS (Malignant diabetic retinopathy. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 92: 1723, 1988). Some examples of his books are "*Atlas of gonioscopy*, Nanzando, 1965 (co-author: SHIKANO Shinichi) (This is the first comprehensive textbook dealing with the chamber angle of the Japanese in health and disease)", "*Structure of ocular vessels*, Igaku-shoin 1978 (A three-dimensional study of microangioarchitecture of the eye and adnexa using a corrosion-cast technique and scanning electron microscopy and is a *pioneer work* in this field)", "*Laser photocoagulation*, Igaku-shoin, Tokyo 1982", "*Diabetic Retinopathy*, Igaku-shoin, Tokyo 1984" and many others. He served the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) as a Councillor (1972-1998), Executive Director (1973-1999) and Chief-Editor of the Journal of the JOS (1997-1999). He also served as the Editor of the *Jpn. J. Clin. Ophthalmol.* (1972-1998), *Jpn. J. Ophthalmol.* (1972-1998) and of the Proceedings of the 23rd International Congress of Ophthalmology (Kyoto, 1978) and of the 13th Congress of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (Current Aspects of Ophthalmology, Elsevier Publ.) (1983). He is a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina, Macula Society (U.S.A.), Club Jules Gonin and Vice-President of the Academia Ophthalmologica Internationalis (Chair XVII). He represented Asia at the 25th International Congress of Ophthalmology in Rome and delivered the Inaugural Address (in Italian) at the Opening Ceremony of the Congress. He is an Honorary Member of the JOS and serves as visiting Professor to Teikyo University. He also published 1982: *Ganka no Hon no Hon* (a Book on Books in Ophthalmology) which is fully illustrated with caricatures by Paul Henkind. He wrote volume 7 of the *History of Ophthalmology in Japan* published for the centennial Anniversary of this society. (SM) JPW



Shinichi Shimizu

Shimizu, Shinichi (1906-1975) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Gifu University. He graduated from Kyoto University in 1933, studied Ophthalmology from Prof. àMORI Shinnosuke and received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1944. He was the Professor and Chairman of the Ophthalmology Department of Gifu University from 1945 until retirement in 1970. He organized in 1957 the 61st Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society as the President. After retirement from the University, he served as the Director of Gifu Prefectural Hospital of Gero Hot Spring until his death. The Government conferred on him the posthumous Decoration of the Third Order of the Rising Sun. (SM)

Shimomura, Yoshikazu (1951-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Kinki University in Osaka. He graduated from Osaka University in 1977, studied under Prof. àMANABE Reizo and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1984. He has been in the present position as above since 1999. His major interest is in the cornea and infectious diseases: his many publications include "*HSV-1 shedding by iontophoresis of 6-hydroxydopamine followed by topical epinephrine*. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 24: 1588, 1983" and "*Identification of gene responsible for gelatinous drop-like corneal dystrophy*. Nature Genet. 21:420, 1999". His is a Councillor of the Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. and Jpn. Assoc. for Ocular Infection: he received the Mitsui Award at the 31st Congress of the latter Society in 1994. He is also on the Board of Trustees of the Japan Cornea Society. He is a member of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Contact Lens Association of Ophthalmologists. (Department of Ophthalmology, Kinki University School of Medicine, Ohno-Higashi, Sayama, Osaka, 589-8511, Japan. phone:+81-723-66-0221, fax: +81-723-68-2559, e-mail: yoshis@med.kindai.ac.jp) (SM)

Shimo-Oku Masashi (1930) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Hyogo College of Medicine. He graduated from Kobe University in 1954 and studied under Prof. àMACHI Jo, and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1959. He served as the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Hyogo College of Medicine from 1977 to his retirement in 1998. His research interest is in Neuro-ophthalmology and he is a founding member and Director of Neuro-ophthalmology Japan. His many publications include *Analysis of Wallace mutation in patients with Leber's hereditary optic nerve neuropathy: familial study and tissue distribution*. Neuro-Ophthalmol. 16:85, 1996 and *Detection of mitochondrial DNA nucleotide 11778 point mutation of Leber hereditary optic neuropathy from archival stained histopathological preparations*. Acta Ophthalmol. Scand. 76: 14, 1998. (SM)



Hiroyuki Shimzu

Shimzu, Hiroyuki (1932-1998) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Jichi Medical College. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1957, studied Ophthalmology from Prof. HAGIWARA Hogara and received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences from the University in 1964 (thesis: *Uptake and distribution of ascorbic acid in the eye*, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 78: 1065; 1070; 1470, 1964). He carried out research at the Institute of Ophthalmology in London in 1965-1966 and at Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1966-1968: he published the work "*The isolation of whole cells from the ciliary epithelium together with some observations of the metabolism of the two cell types*. Exp. Eye Res. 6:141,1967. He served as the Professor and Chairman of the Ophthalmology Department of Jichi Medical College from 1974 until retirement in 1998. He was a pioneer in Microsurgery and Retinal Detachment Surgery in Japan and wrote many articles on this subject. He is the author of 8-volume book "*Ocular Surgery*" Kanehara Publ. Co. Tokyo 1996. He was a member of Jules Gonin Club and council member and Emeritus Member of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society and many other domestic Societies. (SM)

Shin, Sung Woo (1902-?) Korean Ophthalmologist. He graduated from Kyongsong Medical College in 1924 and was appointed as a Lecturer at the Department of Pathology of the same University in 1926. He was the Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Seoul National University College of Medicine from 1949 to 1950. News of him has not been heard since the Korean War. (SM)

Shiose Yoshihiko (1933) Japanese ophthalmologist, a leading Glaucoma Specialist in Japan and Director of the Shiose Ophthalmic Clinic. He graduated from Nagoya City University in 1959 and spent 3 years as a Research Associate at the Yale University, CT, U.S.A. in 1963-1966 and carried out research with Prof. M. E. Sears. He published “*A fine structural localization of nucleoside phosphatase activities in the ciliary epithelium of albino rabbits*, Invest. Ophthalmol. 5: 152, 1966” and made the first demonstration of the blood-retinal and blood-aqueous barriers using horse raddish peroxidase “*Electron microscopic studies of blood-retinal and blood-aqueous barriers*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 14: 73, 1970”. He later devoted himself to conduct a comprehensive Glaucoma Survey in Japan supported by the Japan National Society for the Prevention of Blindness: “*Epidemiology of glaucoma in Japan: A nationwide glaucoma survey*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 35: 133, 1991. He wrote a “*Major review: intraocular pressure – new perspectives*” in Surv. Ophthalmol. 34: 413, 1990: this article gave rise to extensive discussions on the race-specificity of intraocular pressure worldwide. He served as the President for the 7th Congress of the Japan Glaucoma Society in 1996: he organized a round table discussion on normal tension glaucoma with guest speakers Prof. S.M. Drance, J. Flammer and C. Migdal. He delivered the Suda Award Lecture “*Intraocular pressure and glaucoma: as viewed from automated multiphasic health testing data*” at the 10th Congress of the Society in 1999. (Shiose Eye Clinic. Nichimaru Nagoya Building 8F, Shin-Sakae, Naka-ku, Nagoya 460-0004, Japan, e-mail: yshiouse@email.msn.com)(SM)

Shiota Hiroshi (1943-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Tokushima University. He graduated from Tokushima University in 1968, studied under Prof. MITSUI Yukihiko and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1977. He has been in the present position as above since 1997. His research interest is in viral infections, and he has many publications in the field, e.g. “*Clinical evaluation of carbocyclic oxetanocin G (C.OXT-G) eyedrops in the treatment of herpes simplex corneal ulcers*. Br. J. Ophthalmol. 80: 413, 1996” and “*Herpesvirus – Clinical, Pharmacological and Basic Aspects*. Excerpta Medica, Amsterdam-Oxford-Princeton, 1982”: the latter book is the Proceedings of the “*International Symposium on Herpes virus*” that he organized in 1981. He is a Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, Japanese Association of Ocular Infection and many other domestic Societies. He is also a member of many international societies including the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress. (Department of Ophthalmology, Tokushima University, 3-18-15, Kuramoto-cho, Tokushima, 770-0042, Japan. phone: +81-8-8631-3261, fax: +81-8-8631-4848, e-mail: shiota@clin.med.tokushima-u.ac.jp)(SM)

Shirato Shiroaki (1949-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Head of the Department of Ophthalmology, Hachioji Hospital of Tokyo Medical University. He graduated from Jikei Medical College in 1975 and studied Ophthalmology at Tokyo University under Prof. MISHIMA Saiichi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1983 (thesis: *Argon laser trabeculoplasty in open-angle glaucoma*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 26: 374, 1982; *A critical analysis of the trabeculectomy results by a prospective follow-up design*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 26: 468, 1982). He was promoted to Lecturer at Tokyo University in 1983 and to the Assistant Professor in 1994. He extended his study at the Foundation for Glaucoma Research, University of California, San Francisco (1986-1987) and carried out research with Prof. Jorge A. Alvarado (Publication : *Kinetics of phagocytosis in trabecular meshwork cells. Flow cytometry and morphometry*. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 30: 2499-2511, 1989). He was invited to the present position in 1998. His special interest is glaucoma and he is a Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society and of the Japanese Glaucoma Society. He is also a member of the International Society of Glaucoma of the International Congress of Ophthalmology (1994) and of the International Society of the Visual Field (1994-). For the excellence of his research, he received the Suda Award from the Suda Glaucoma Research Fund at the 7th Congress of the Japanese Glaucoma Society (*The usefulness of the noise-field test as a screening method for visual field defects*. *Glaucoma Update V*. Ed. by Krieglstein GK, p174-182, Kaden Verlag, Heidelberg 1995). Some examples of his recent publications are “*Mutation in the TIGR gene in familial primary open-angle glaucoma in Japan*. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 61: 1202-1204, 1997”, “*Risk factors for the progression of treated primary open-angle glaucoma: a multivariate analysis*. Graefe’s Arch. Clin. exp. Ophthalmol.

237: 463-467, 1999". (Department of Ophthalmology, Hachioji Medical Center of Tokyo Medical University. 116 Tatemachi, Hachioji Tokyo 193-8639 Japan phone:+81-426-65-5611 Fax: +81-426-65-1796. e-mail: shirato-ky@umin.ac.jp)(SM)

Shoch, David (1918-1990) American ophthalmologist, President of the Ophthalmic Publishing Company. Shoch was born in Warsaw, Poland. His parents, his sister, and he came to the United States in 1920. He attended the public schools in New York City, and received a bachelor of science degree from the College of the City of New York in 1938. In 1939, he received a master of science degree from Northwestern University and in 1943 a doctor of philosophy degree in biochemistry. His doctoral thesis received the Sigma Xi thesis prize. In 1945, he received the doctor of medicine degree from Northwestern. He entered the United States Army Medical Corps immediately after his internship at Cook County Hospital and was assigned to the School of Aviation Medicine at Randolph Field, Texas. He returned to Northwestern for a research fellowship in ophthalmology and then a residency at Cook County Hospital. In 1953, he joined DerrickàVail in partnership. Vail was then editor of THE JOURNAL and chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology at Northwestern University. Vail had stopped operating that year and Dr. Shoch plunged into a major surgical and consultative practice. He succeeded Vail as professor and chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology in 1966 and served until 1983. He continued as professor at Northwestern until his death. He was chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology at Northwestern Memorial Hospital, the Veterans Administration Lakeside Hospital, and a consultant at Children's Memorial Hospital. He was president of the medical council of Northwestern Memorial Hospital and a member of the executive committee of the board of trustees of the Hospital. He edited the alumni bulletin of Northwestern University Medical School for ten years. Shoch gave broadly of his talents to organized medicine. He was secretary for instruction and served on the committee for reorganization of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and, subsequently, on the committee on recertification. In 1963 he was president of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society and was president of the American Academy of Ophthalmology in 1981, when it became an entirely independent organization. In 1989, he was president of the American Ophthalmological Society when the Society celebrated the 125th year of its founding. He was certified by the American Board of ophthalmology in 1953 and was chairman of the Board in 1979. He served on the advisory council for ophthalmology of the American College of Surgeons and was chairman of the Association of University Professors of Ophthalmology (1972-1973). He represented the Academy on the Council of American Board of Medical Specialty Societies and was a delegate from the United States to the French Ophthalmological Society. He served as vice president of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness and was a director of the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Before entering ophthalmology, Shoch published widely about the gastrointestinal system. He was an expert on the enzymology of the lens and radiation cataract. The committee on prizes of the American Ophthalmological Society voted earlier in this year to award Dr. Shoch the Society's highest honor, the Lucien Howe Medal. The chairman of the Award Committee of the Society, Robert Burns, noted that death had not diminished Shoch's contribution to ophthalmology, and the Committee and Society approved posthumous award of the medal May 21, 1990. In April 1990 Shoch received the Alumni Medal of Northwestern University as its most distinguished graduate. This is the highest honor Northwestern awards to a graduate. He had received the Merit Award from the alumni association 15 years earlier. He was an inspirational teacher and his residents donated an oil portrait of him that now hangs in the Northwestern University Medical Library. AJO 1990,110:103-105



Yoshiharu Shoji

Shoji Yoshiharu (1889-1981) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Kyushu University and Professor of Tokyo University (1940-1950). He was a graduate of Tokyo University in 1914 and he studied Ophthalmology under Prof. àKOMOTO Jujiro. He received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences from Tokyo University in 1922 (thesis: *Studies of ultraviolet absorption by the crystalline lens*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 23:503, 1919, Photobiochemical studies of lens protein. Ibid. 26:43, 1922). He served as the Professor and Chairman of the Ophthalmology Department of Kyushu University in 1926-1940 and the Director of the University Hospital in 1938-1940. He was also the Director of the Tokyo University Hospital in 1947-1949. He gave a special lecture "Cataract, diagnosis

and treatment" at the 39th Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society and was the 46th Congress President of the Society in 1942. He also was the President of the Society in 1949-1951. He studied in France in 1921, and he has more than 15 articles in French journals, e.g. *Cysteine du cristallin*. Ann. Ocul. 1928, *La cinematographie des operations ophthalmologiques*, ibid. 1933, etc. In recognition of his contribution to the Japan-France cultural exchange, the Government of France granted him *La Legion d'Honneur* in 1933. He published 242 scientific papers and wrote many books; in particular "*Practice of Ophthalmology Clinics*" Kanehara Publ. Co. which was revised many times since 1931 and widely read by Japanese ophthalmologists. He maintained the Department of Ophthalmology of Tokyo University during the hard time of World War II. In recognition of his service, the Government conferred on him the Second Order of the Sacred Treasures in 1965. (SM)

Shorter, James H. (1842-1920) American eye and ear specialist of Macon, Ga. He was born near Seale, in Russell Co., Ala. During the War he served in the Confederate army, and afterwards managed his mother's farms in Alabama. Having received his medical degree at the Long Island College Hospital in 1875, he studied the eye, ear, nose and throat with Dr. Hermann Knapp, and, for a time, practised as specialist in New York City. In 1890 he moved to Macon, Ga., where he practised as ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist until nearly the time of his death. He was a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, and of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society. AJO 1920, 3:634

Shortt, Thomas (first half 19th century). Scottish physician, who devoted considerable attention to ophthalmology. Born in Scotland, he studied in Edinburgh where he graduated in 1815. He was physician extraordinary to the King for Scotland, physician to the Royal Infirmary and to the Fever Hospital, Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, as well as professor of clinical medicine at the School of Medicine and Surgery. His only ophthalmic writing was "*Remarks on the Treatment of Amaurosis by Strychnine*." (Edinburgh M. & S. Jour., XXXIV, 1830). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15, p. 11747-11748

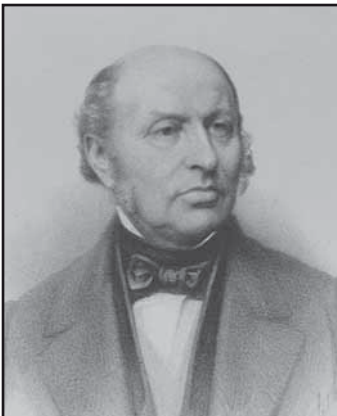
Shrestha Sachet Prabhat (1957-) Nepalese Ophthalmologist, Medical Director of Himalaya Eye Hospital and Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Manipal College of Medical Sciences, Pokhara, Nepal. He graduated from Government Medical College, Jabalpur, MP, India in 1981 with MBBS degree and completed course with Certificate of Merit in Anatomy, Pathology and Forensic Medicine in 1982 under Colombo Plan Scholarship. He then received MS degree in Ophthalmology in 1986 from Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, Karnataka, South India, and extended his studies at the Institute of Clinical Ophthalmology, Kiryu Gunma Japan under Momose Afro-Asian Fellowship (1990) and at the Center for Medical Education, Nine Wells Medical College, Dundee, Scotland, under WHO Scholarship (1994). After having work experience at many hospitals in Nepal that include Founder Program Director of Eye Care Service at Scheer Memorial Hospital, Banepa (1991-1994), he has been in the present position as above since 1997. He has also joint appointment as Associate Professor and Founder Head of the Department of Ophthalmology at B.P.Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal since 1994. His publications include *Augenärztliche Tätigkeit in Nepal*. Klin. Mbl. Augenheilkd. 197: 444, 1990, *Results and evaluation of high volume intracapsular cataract surgery in Nepal*. Acta Ophthalmol. 70: 402, 1992 and *Prevalence of rhinosporidiosis of the eye and its adnexa in Nepal*. Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 59 (2), 1998. He is a recipient of Distinguished Service Award of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (1997). (Himalaya Eye Hospital, P.O.Box 78, Pkharra Nepal. Phone/Fax: +977-61-20352, e-mail: heh@fech.cnet.wlink.com.np). (SM)

Shrestha, Sanat Kumar (1947-) Nepalese ophthalmologist, Chief Ophthalmologist at Lumbini Rana Ambika Eye Hospital, Bhairahawa. He graduated from V.S.S. Medical College, Burle, India in 1971 and then received MD degree from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, in 1985. After having worked at various hospitals in Nepal, he is in the present position since 1992. (SM)

Shroff, Cyrus M. (1955-) Indian ophthalmologist, Director of Shroff Eye Centre, New Delhi. He graduated from All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi in 1980 and after completing postgraduate studies he received M.D. degree from the Institute in 1982.

He received special training in Retinal Surgery at Sankara Nethralaya, Chennai, and he has been in the present position as above since 1984. He specializes in medical and surgical treatment of the diseases of the Retina and Vitreous. He has been appointed the Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon to the President of India. In the professional societies, he served as the Joint Secretary of Delhi Ophthalmological Society (1990-1991), Joint Treasurer for the 50th All India Ophthalmological Conference (1992) and Joint Secretary of the Vitreo-retinal Society of India (1999-). He is an expert in the Vitreo-retinal surgery and gave many guest lectures and instruction courses at National and International Meetings. In 1998, he received the Delhi Ophthalmological Society Award of the Best Video Demonstration for his video film on Vitrectomy for Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy and also Award from the Federation of Parsi Zoroastrian Anjumans of India for his excellence in professional works. (Shroff Eye Centre, A-9, Kailash Colony, New Delhi-110-048. phone: +91-11-643-1296, fax: +91-11-648-4736) (SM)

Sichel, Alan William (1887-1966) South African ophthalmologist. Sichel was one of the greatest medical personalities that South Africa has produced and his interests were wider than ophthalmology: he was President of the Medical Association of South Africa (1945-51) and of the British Medical Association (1951-52). Born in South Africa he studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh. One of his earliest tasks was to investigate trachoma on Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean and on his way there he met and married his wife at Singapore. He then travelled to England and served in France with the R.A.M.C. during the first world war and, having afterwards pursued postgraduate studies in ophthalmology, returned to Cape Town in 1921, where he remained as one of the leaders in his profession both in an active practice and as a teacher in the University for the remainder of his life. He received the degrees of Honorary LL.D. from the National University of Ireland and the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, as well as the Gold Medal of the Medical Association of South Africa for distinguished services to his profession. *Brit.J.Ophthal.* 1966,50:680



Julius Sichel

Sichel, Julius (1802-1868). French ophthalmologist, founder of the first ophthalmic hospital in Paris. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, the son of a Jewish merchant, he studied medicine at Tübingen (or Würzburg, according to J. Hirschberg) and Berlin, at the latter institution receiving his degree in 1825. His dissertation on this occasion was entitled "*Historiae Phtheiriasis Internae Fragmentum.*" From 1825-29 he was assistant at àJaeger's Ophthalmic Hospital in Vienna, and, the year following, at àSchoenlein's Hospital in Würzburg. In 1830, on the advice of Jaeger, however, he settled in Paris. Two years later he founded the first ophthalmic hospital (a private one) in that city, and this institution he directed until his death. He became in succession Lecturer on Ophthalmology at the Hôpital St. Antoine (by the kindness of Auguste àBérard), oculist to the educational institutions of the legion of honor, permanent honorary president of the International Ophthalmological Congress, and honorary president of the German Medical Union at Paris. As an operator he was unexcelled, if equalled, and his reputation was world-wide. Sichel was also active in other fields than medicine: in history, philology, archeology, and entomology. And in all these fields he conquered a more or less lasting renown. Preeminently a man of sorrows (for he lost his wife, his fortune, and undeservedly very many friends) he seemed to find, as was often pointed out, his chief solace in the unremitting activity of his intellect. A trifle vain, a trifle over-positive in manner and opinion, a trifle punctilious in matters of priority, he was, as even his greatest foes were obliged to admit, a true, warm-hearted man, a well-wisher of his kind. He made a large collection of ancient oculistic seals, and for some of these he gave large sums, even when financially embarrassed. He also made an immense collection of hymenoptera. For this the British Museum offered him a large sum, but Sichel, like a true Jew (the man so often supposed to be "without a country") contributed his collection gratis to his adopted city. Many other instances of Sichel's patriotism could be adduced. Then, too, he was very friendly to the poor. To these he gave not only of skill and time and strength, but also of his money -whenever he had that winged article at command. And the man himself died poor! He suffered for a long time from a painful disease of the bladder. Worn out at last, he submitted to an operation-and succumbed. One of his latest expressions was (and it is wholly characteristic of the man) "*So long as the head is clear, I am well enough.*" The *Iconographie ophthalmologique* was brought to Nagasaki Japan by Pompe van

Meerdervoort as a teaching text during 1857-1860. When Pompe left Japan, he gave the Iconographie to one of his students and the Book in its almost complete form is now in possession of Chiba University Library.(SM). Sichel authored following books: *Propositions générales sur l'ophtalmologie, suivies de l'histoire de l'ophtalmie rhumatismale*. Paris 1833 (German edition: *Allgemeine Grundsätze die Augenheilkunde betreffend, nebst einer Geschichte der rheumatischen Augenentzündung* Berlin 1834); *Traité de l'ophtalmie, la cataracte et l'amaurose* Paris 1837. *Revue trimestrielle de la clinique ophtalmologique de M. Sichel (octobre, novembre et décembre 1836)* Paris 1837; *Cinq cachets inédits de médecin-oculistes romains* Paris 1845 ; *Poème grec, inédit attribué au médecin Aglaïas, publié d'après un manuscrit de la Bibliothèque Royale de Paris* Paris 1846 ; *Leçons cliniques sur les lunettes et les états pathologiques consécutifs à leur usage irrationnel* Bruxelles 1848 (American edition *Spectacles, their uses and abuses in long and short sightedness; and the pathological conditions resulting from their irrational employment* Boston 1850, translated by Henry W. Williams); *Iconographie ophtalmologique ou description, avec figures coloriées, des maladies de l'organe de la vue, comprenant l'anatomie pathologique, la pathologie et la thérapeutique médico-chirurgicales*. 2 vols. Paris 1852-1859; *Hippocrate de la vision* Paris 1860; *Nouveau recueil de pierres sigillaires d'oculistes romains* Paris 1866. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11748-11749.JPW

Siebold, Barthel von. Son of Karl Kaspar Siebold, and himself a surgeon and ophthalmologist of some importance. From 1802 till 1814 he lectured on ophthalmology at Würzburg. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11759

Siebold, Karl Kaspar von (1736-1807) German surgeon and obstetrician, father of Barthel von S., and an ophthalmologist of some importance. Born at Nideggen, Germany, the son of the celebrated obstetrician Adam Elias von Siebold, he became in 1769 professor of anatomy, surgery, and obstetrics at the University of Würzburg, and, while acting in this capacity, gave regular courses of lectures on ophthalmology for a number of years. He wrote: "*Chirurgisches Tagebuch*" Nürnberg 1792. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11760 [n.b.: The American Encyclopedia, in this case put it completely wrong mixing live dates obviously with those of Barthel vonàSiebold-JPW].



Philipp Franz von Siebold

Siebold, Philipp Franz von (1796-1866) German Surgeon, a graduate of Wuerzburg University in 1820. He came to Japan in 1823 as a Doctor for the Dutch Trade Post in Nagasaki and left Japan in 1829. During his 6-year stay in Nagasaki, he taught many Japanese physicians and surgeons at NARUTAKI School in the city of Nagasaki. He taught Optic Iridectomy of Joseph Beer to KO Ryosai and the method of producing mydriatics to HABU Genseki. He also taught Pharmacology, Gynaecology and Obstetrics to many Japanese doctors: he had a great impact on Japanese Medicine by introducing the most updated knowledge of European Medicine of that time. He served not only as a teacher of medicine, but he made a survey of Japanese flora and culture, in particular during his travel to Edo (presently Tokyo) in 1826. He wrote "*Fauna Japonica*", "*Flora Japonica*" and "*Nippon*": these books are classics that introduce Japan of the early 19th Century. For the memory of his contribution to the Japan-Germany Cultural Exchange, the Government of Germany established the "*Philipp Franz von Siebold Preis*" to be granted to those who made significant service to the cultural exchange between the two Countries.(SM)

Sigwart, Georg (1711-1795) German, Tübinger ophthalmologist, who was born at Gross-Bettlingen, Würtemberg, and died at Tübingen. He studied at first theology, passed his theological examinations, and taught theology for four years. Turning his attention to medicine, he studied at Leipzig and Halle, at the latter institution receiving his degree in 1742. He soon became professor of anatomy and surgery at Tübingen, and also an ophthalmologist of international reputation. He never wrote a book, but published a large number of dissertations. According to Hirsch 55 dissertations and according to Hirschberg 77. His most important work, in the view of the latter authority, is "*Novum Problema Chirurgicum de Extractione Cataractae ultra Perficienda.*" American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11770-11771

Silcock, Arthur Quarry (1855-1904) English, London general practitioner and ophthalmologist, one of the last of distinguished physicians to adhere to the combination of a specialty with general practice. He became surgeon both at St. Mary's Hospital and at Moorfields, and died of appendicitis . American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11771



Hudson Silva

Silva, Hudson (1929-1999) Sri Lankan ophthalmologist, Founder and Director of Sri Lanka International Eye Bank and Tissue Bank. He was born in a family of devoted Buddhist furniture-makers; his ability having been recognized by his teacher who helped him study medicine at the University of Ceylon (present University of Sri Lanka), and he graduated from the University in 1959, with M.B.B.S. granted. He then received postgraduate training at the Wayne State University, College of Medicine. While he was a medical student in Ceylon, he had got the idea of creating an eye bank and wrote an article in a newspaper Colombo's Sunday Lankadipa, which received great response from wide circles of the Society. In 1961, he was appointed a house surgeon at Colombo Eye Hospital, and in June of this year he founded Ceylon Eye Donation Society with assistance of his wife Irangani: they started the activities from a small room at their home. After untiring effort, in 1965 he received the pledge of the Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake who presided at the official Opening of the Ceylon International Eye Bank. Dr. Silva converted the top floor of his office-home building to the Eye Bank Office in 1967. His call for eye donations slowly spread throughout the Asian Countries, and a doctor in Singapore was the first to respond and Dr. Silva dispatched the first cornea abroad in 1964. Since then the Sri Lanka International Eye Bank has shipped more than 40,000 corneas to 64 countries throughout the World. In 1996, the President of Sri Lanka, J. R. Jayawardene passed away, and his eyes were enucleated and the cornea of one eye was transplanted in Sri Lanka and the other eye was donated for transplantation in Japan. Untiring and selfless efforts of Dr. Silva received responses and support from many national and international organizations, and in 1978 a new building of the Eye Bank was constructed on the land donated by the Government of Sri Lanka. In 1993 the Foundation was laid with donations of equipment for the Eye Bank activities. With his unique success of the Eye Donation campaign, he ventured into other tissues of the body by opening a Model Tissue bank in 1996. His outstanding contribution to humanity has been recognized by the Government of Sri Lanka, who conferred on him Deshabandu Award from his Excellency J. R. Jayawardene, President of Sri Lanka. He received many awards and honors, and some examples embrace the Third Order of the Sacred Treasures conferred by the Government of Japan, Melvin Jones Fellowship of Lions International (1978), Social Service Medal of the Government of Taiwan (1980), Golden Key to City of Taipei (1980), to City of Taichung (1980), to City of Kaoshiung (1980), Social Service Medal from King Hussein of Jordan (1980), Knighthood of Torpar Riddar Order of Sweden (1980), Appreciation Award of Lions International President (1980, 1981), Prakash Award of Eye Research Institute of Tamil Nadu (1981), Batan Utam Jasa Award from the President of Indonesia(1981), Dag Hammaskjoerd Award for Science (Belgium, 1981), Sitara-E-Imtiaz (Star of Distinction) from President of Pakistan (1982), Eiji Yoshikawa Award of enriching Japanese Culture (1984), Appreciation Certificate from All India Medical Association (1987), Permanent Council Membership of the Afro-Asian Congress of Ophthalmology (1988), Doctorate Honoris Causa of University of Groningen (Netherland, 1989), SAARC Award from Bangladesh (1989), Award from Pakistan Navy and Fellow of International College of Surgeons in Ophthalmology (USA, 1991). The Sri Lanka Eye Donation Society continues its activity through his wife, Irangani Silva. (SM)

Silva, Manoel Alanoel da (?-1950) Brazilian ophthalmologist. Born in Sao Paulo he attended grade school and high school in his native city. Registering in 1933 at the Escola Paulista de Medicina, he graduated with first class from that school in 1938. His spirit and capacity for work and organization helped him to make friends among his colleagues and it was these same qualities which aided his advancement in his professional career. During his last year at school, he worked as monitor in the Ophthalmological Clinic of the Escola Paulista de Medicina and was afterward appointed assistant and instructor, helping not only with the teaching of undergraduates but also with graduate and post-graduate training in ophthalmology. When the Kellogg Foundation scholarships of the Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology was established, Silva was classified in first place among

the Brazilian candidates and spent a year at the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary at the time when HarryàGradle and PeteràKronfeld were teaching there. Later he visited several other clinics in the United States. When the Society of "Kellogg Fellows" was founded, Manoel Silva was elected president. He was also president of the Centro de Estudos de Oftalmologia de Sao Paulo and vice-president of the Sociedade de Oftalmologia de Sao Paulo. He read the official paper at the 4th Jornadas Brasileiras de Oftalmologia in Porto Alegre and had been chosen by the Sociedade de Oftalmologia de Sao Paulo and by the Centro de Estudos, Oftalmologia to present the official paper of these societies at the Pan-American Congress of Ophthalmology. He was one of the assistant editors of Ophthalmologia Ibero Americana, which owes a great deal to Manoel Silva for his tireless labor. He co-operated enthusiastically in the organization of the Bulletin of the Centro de Estudos de Oftalmologia and always entered heartedly into all the activities of the Ophthalmological Clinic of the Escola Paulista de Medicina. A member of the modern Brazilian ophthalmological generation, Manoel A. da Silva, although still a young man, was well known not only in Sao Paulo, but in Brazil and the Americas.

Silva, W. H. de (1868-1908) A Cingalese ophthalmologist. Born a descendant of one of the older houses of the historic Lindamullaga clan, he studied at the Prince of Wales College in Moratuwa and at St. Thomas' College, Colombo. He next proceeded to England, where he completed his medical studies at Mareschal College, Aberdeen, and, in ophthalmology, at the Royal Eye Hospital, in London, and withàGalezowski, in Paris. Returning to his native country, he became prominent as an ophthalmologist and as a public spirited citizen, and was one of the founders of the Queen Victoria Eye Hospital. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11772

Silverstein, Arthur M. (1928-) American ophthalmic scientist, currently Independent Order of Odd fellows Professor Emeritus of Ophthalmic Immunology, working in the Johns Hopkins Institute of the History of Medicine. His research interests have included the ontogeny of the immune response and congenital infections, the immunopathology of uveitis, and the mechanisms of corneal graft rejection. He received the A.B. and M.Sc. degrees in chemistry from the Ohio State University, the Ph.D. in physical chemistry from Renssalaer Polytechnic Institute, and the D.Sc. (honoris causa) from the University of Granada, Spain. He was introduced to immunology at the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, spent four years working in serology at the New York State Department of Health, and ten years learning immunobiology and immunopathology at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology where he developed a collaboration with ophthalmic pathologist Lorenz→Zimmerman. In 1964 he was hired by A.E.→Maumenee to organize the Wilmer Institute Ocular Immunology Laboratory as Associate Professor, and was promoted as Odd fellows Professor in 1967. He has published almost 200 scientific papers, edited several symposium volumes, and is the author of "*Pure Politics and Impure Science*" (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1981) and "*A History of Immunology*" (New York, Academic Press, 1989). He received the Doyne Medal of the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress in 1974 and the Friedenwald Award of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology in 1973 and its Special Recognition Award in 2000. He was ARVO's first Chairman of the Section on Microbiology and Immunology. He served on its Board of Trustees from 1983 to1988, and was the President of ARVO in 1988. From 1982 to 1999, he served as Director of the Fight For Sight grants-in-aid and fellowship program. He helped found the International Symposia on the Immunology and Immunopathology of the the Eye, and was President of its second meeting in 1978. He has served on numerous editorial boards of both ophthalmic and immunological journals. He served on numerous NIH Study Sections, advisory groups, and committees. He is now happily occupied in researching and writing books and papers on the history of immunology.e-mail: arts@jhmi.edu (SM)

Simon, Gustav (1824-1876). German surgeon who seems to have written nothing on the eye, but who performed a very large number of ophthalmic operations. Owing to his insistence it was that, while he was a professor at Rostock, the professorate of surgery and ophthalmology was divided, the first thereafter to teach the latter branch being Carl WilhelmàZehender. The most of Simon's life was passed at Heidelberg. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p. 11784

Sinclair, Alexander Grant (1842-1915). American ophthalmologist of Memphis, Tenn. Born at Charlottenburgh, Ont., Canada, he received the medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York in 1869. For a year or more he studied ophthalmology and oto-laryngology in Vienna. For a time he practised as ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist in Detroit, but, moving about 1880 to Memphis, he was made ophthalmic and aural surgeon and laryngologist to St. Joseph's Hospital and St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, and ophthalmic surgeon to the Old Ladies' Home and City Hospital, as well as Dean and professor (afterwards emeritus professor) of ophthalmology, otology, laryngology and hygiene in the Hospital Medical College in Memphis, Tenn.,. He was also for a time vice president of the American Medical Editors' Association. He had extensive business interests in Memphis, being a member of the boards of directors of several banks and other business institutions. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 15,p. 11788-11789

Sinclair, Arthur Henry Havens (1868-1962) Scottish ophthalmologist, born at Kenmore, Perthshire. Arthur Sinclair was the youngest son of the Reverend Alan Sinclair and Sarah Fraser. Graduating at Edinburgh University, M.B., CM, in 1893 and M.D. in 1899, Sinclair became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1899 and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1900. Deciding to specialize in ophthalmology at an early stage in his career, he studied in London and Utrecht and travelled widely, visiting many clinics in Europe and in Scandinavia. In 1899 he became clinical assistant to Sir George Berry at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh; in 1905 he was appointed Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon and, from 1922 until his retirement in 1932, he was Surgeon in charge of wards. This period of 33 years was interrupted only by service in the R.A.M.C. with the Salonika Expeditionary Force during the first world war. Arthur Sinclair was the pioneer in Great Britain of two major advances in ophthalmology. He introduced quantitative perimetry, a subject upon which he read a paper entitled "*Bjerrum's method of testing the field of vision, the advantages of the method in clinical work and its special value in the diagnosis of glaucoma*", before the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom in 1905. His great and lasting interest was, however, in the field of operative surgery. He introduced the operation of intracapsular extraction of the lens to Edinburgh in 1922, and in 1932, in his Presidential Address to the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, he reported on a series of 257 cases with results which have never been surpassed. These two great contributions to British Ophthalmology were recognised by his election to Honorary Membership of the Society. Sinclair also held, at various stages in his career, appointments as Surgeon to Leith Hospital and to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, and he was also Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Department of Health for Scotland. In 1927 he was elected President of the Ophthalmological Section of the British Medical Association, from 1931 to 1933 he was President of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, and in 1933 he was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, a position which he occupied with dignity and authority. In 1928 he was appointed Honorary Surgeon Oculist to His Majesty the King in Scotland, an appointment which he was to hold for 24 years. In 1935 the W. H. Ross Foundation for the Study of Prevention of Blindness was founded through the generosity of Mr. W. H. Ross, and it was on the advice of Dr. Sinclair that this munificent gift was used for research purposes. He became the first Chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee of the Foundation and he devoted the next 16 years of his life to this work. *BJO* 1962,46:639

Sinclair, Walter William (1868-1923) Scottish ophthalmologist, born at Aberdeen in 1868. He was the son of Thomas S. Sinclair-Spark, Advocate, of Aberdeen and Banchory. His medical education was at Aberdeen University, where he graduated M.B., C.M., in 1891. Deciding to specialize in ophthalmology, he held the posts of clinical assistant at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields and of Senior House Surgeon at the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital. He began to practise in Ipswich as an ophthalmic surgeon in 1896 and was very quickly invited to join the staff of the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital as ophthalmic surgeon, an appointment which he held until obliged by failing health to relinquish it in 1920. Although so much of his life was spent in England, he remained a thorough Scotsman. Despite practising in Ipswich, he was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Ophthalmological Society. He had been a Member of the Council and contributed. several papers to the *Transactions of the Ophthalmological Societies of*

the U.K. He had established a great reputation as an ophthalmic surgeon, not only in Ipswich, but throughout the whole of East Anglia, a reputation which was thoroughly deserved. His work at the East Suffolk Hospital did very much to enhance the reputation of that Institution, and was fully recognized by the Board of Management, who named the established ophthalmic wards the "Sinclair Wards" to perpetuate his memory. BJO 1923,7:205

Singh, Kashmahinder, Dato (1921-) Malaysian ophthalmologist, Former Honorary Consultant of the University of Malaysia, 11th Congress President of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO), Founder Fellow of the National Academy of Science, Malaysia. He graduated from King Edward II College of Medicine, Singapore in 1949, and received postgraduate training at the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Institute of Ophthalmology and Moorfields Eye Hospital, London and further at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston: he received many qualifications including FRCS, FRCOphth. and many others. On return to his homeland in 1960, he served as Consultant Ophthalmologist in Kuala Lumpur and Senior Partner in the largest group eye practice in Malaysia, serving all sections of the Malaysian community (1960-1986). Subsequently, he served as the Honorary Director of Tun Hussein Onn Eye Hospital (1984-1994) and as the Honorary Consultant of the University of Malaysia. In National Organizations he served as Founder-Secretary of the Ophthalmological Society of the Malaysian Medical Association since 1964 and as the President 3 times, (1968-1971, 1978-1982, 1988-1989). He contributed greatly to the foundation of the postgraduate training program in Ophthalmology. In International Organizations, he served as the Councillor (1974-1981), Vice-President (1981-1986) and 11th Congress President of the APAO: he received a Distinguished Service Award in 1981 and the Jose Rizal Medal (the highest honor in APAO) in 1989. He established the Prevention of Blindness Committee of the Malaysian Association for the Blind in 1968 and served as the Chairman for 23 years: he initiated mobile Eye Camps in the rural areas for the treatment of eye diseases and cataract operations, and further for public education. He worked as the National Representative to the International Agency for Prevention of Blindness until 1985. He is the recipient of many Awards, including Takeo Iwahashi Prize for the Prevention of Blindness (1977), Merit Award by the Confederation of Medical Association in Asia-Oceania (1991) and Tan Sri Ismail Orator, College of Surgeons Malaysia (Prevention of Blindness in Malaysia, 1991). In recognition of his meritorious service, he received many National Decorations, including Dato Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah. He has been elected to the Foundation Fellow of the National Academy of Science, Malaysia. (SM)

Singh, Pall (1946-) Malaysian ophthalmologist, Senior Consultant Ophthalmologist at The Tun Hussein Onn National Eye Hospital, Petaling Jaya. He graduated from the Medical College, Guru Nanak University Amritsar in 1972. He worked at the General Hospital of Ipoh and received Ophthalmology training. In 1977, he was posted as a Registrar to the Eye Clinic of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. He then went to England for further studies and received his FRCS, Glasgow and Edinburgh, in 1982. On his homecoming, he was appointed the Lecturer at the National University of Malaysia, promoted to Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Ophthalmology in 1988. He left the University in 1990 and joined the Tun Hussein Onn Eye Hospital as a Consultant Ophthalmologist and served as the Deputy Director in 1992-1994. He served the Ophthalmological Society as a Committee Member (1983), Secretary-Treasurer (1984-1986, 1987-1990), and Chairman of the Society (1991-1997). He served as the Co-Chairman of the Scientific Committee to the 11th Congress of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO) in 1987, and as the Editor of its Proceedings, and also as the Chairman of the 7th International Cataract, Implant Microsurgical and Refractive Keratoplasty Meeting in 1994. He is a recipient of the Distinguished Service Award of the APAO (1987). At present, he is the Chairman of the Ophthalmology Division of the College of Surgeons (1999-2001). He is also the Treasurer of the College of Surgeons, Academy of Medicine. He was elected to the Council of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology in March 1999. (SM)

Singh, Sanjay Kumar (1963-) Nepalese ophthalmologist, Chief Ophthalmologist at Mechi Eye Care Centre, Birtamod, Jhapa, Nepal. He is a graduate of Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, and received MBBS in 1991 and MD (Ophthalmology) in 1996.

He worked at Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (1992-1993), United Mission to Nepal Hospital, Lalitpur (1993), B.P. Koirala Lions Centre for Ophthalmic Studies of Tribhuvan University (1996) and he is in the present position as above since 1996. He conducted Eye Camps in remote areas and wrote articles on Pattern of glaucoma in Nepal, Ocular dimensions and visual status in Nepalese Children of Tibetan origin, Blindness in girls, ocular disease and road traffic accidents, Eye care and its cleanliness, benefits of Eye Camps and eye donation. (Address in Kathmandu: P.O.Box 2389, phone/fax: +977-1-227505, e-mail: dl@fech.wlink.com.np ; Address in Mechi, P.O.Box 3, BirtamodJhapa, Nepal. Phone: +977-23-40153, e-mail: mechieye@vishnu.ccsil.com.np). (SM)

Sivasubramaniam, P. (1916-) Sri Lankan ophthalmologist. He served as Visiting lecturer in Ophthalmology, University of Ceylon (1955-1963), Lecturer in Ophthalmology for the Diplomas in Child Health and Tuberculous Diseases of the University of Ceylon, Lecturer, School of Optometry, Colombo (1984-1988), Lecturer/Tutor in Ophthalmology for the D.O and M.S degree of the University of Colombo (1986-1996) and Examiner for the D.O and M.S. Examinations of the Colombo University (1987-1994), Visiting Lecturer to the North Colombo Medical College 1981-1985. His service further embraces Chairman, Board of Study in Ophthalmology (1986-1989), PGIM University of Colombo, Lectures and Tutorials to Postgraduate students (1986-1996). He has been active on Preventive Ophthalmology as the President, EYECARE Sri Lanka engaged in field eye service (1978-1980). In recognition of his services, he received the Koch Memorial Oration Gold Medal “*Physiology and the Clinician*”, Pasupathy Memorial Oration Gold Medal Jaffna Medical Association. He also received “*Men of Achievement Cambridge*” certificate in 1994. He has been working in editorial services, as Editor, *J.Jaffna clinical Society* (1951-55), *Ceylon Medical Journal* (1963—1965), *Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of Ceylon* (1958-1982), Regional Editor, *Ophthalmic Literature* (London) (1965-1970), *Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of Ceylon* (1958-1982) and Regional Editor, *Ophthalmic Literature* (London) (1965-1970). He holds many fellowships and they are Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Fellow of the Royal College of Ophthalmologists (U.K.) 1986. Fellow of the College of Surgeons of Sri Lanka (1990) and Fellow of the College of Ophthalmologists of Sri Lanka (1996). He served as officer of many professional societies, e.g. Inaugural President of the College of Ophthalmologists of Sri Lanka (1992), President, EYECARE Sri Lanka 1978, President, Ophthalmological Society of Ceylon, (1962-63), President, Ceylon Academy of Postgraduate Medicine (1974-76), President, Section A, Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science (1956), Chairman, Board of Study in Ophthalmology, Postgraduate Institute of Medicine University of Colombo 1982, President, Ceylon Medical Association, 1975. He is a founding member of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO) and its Vice-President (1968-1974), then he served as the President, Vth. Congress of the APAO, 1974 ‘Colombo where the Jose Rizal Medal was awarded by Prime Minister, Srimavo Bandaranaike for outstanding service in Ophthalmology in the Asia-Pacific Region .He has been the delegate of the Country to many international conferences. His scientific publications include 86 articles of which fourteen were in the British Journal of Ophthalmology and the American Journal of Ophthalmology. The others were in the Journal of the Clinical Society of Jaffna, Ceylon Medical Journal, Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of Ceylon, The Antiseptic, Transactions of the APAO Congresses of 1964, 1968 and 1974 and 1978. Also in the *Oriental Archives of Ophthalmology and Soubradia*. The books embrace *Student’s Companion in Ophthalmology*. Colombo Apothecaries Ltd., Chapter on *Tropical Ophthalmology* in Sorsby’ *Systemic Ophthalmology*, Butterworth London, 1976, *Paediatric Ophthalmology*, Rajapoopathy Memorial Galucoma Centre, Jt. Author with Dr, S. Anandarajan ,2000, *Neuro-Ophthalmology* .Rajapoopathy memorial Glaucoma Centre, Jt. Author with Dr. S. Anandarajan, 2000. (SM)

Slawikowski Anton (1796-1870). Polish physician, who devoted the greater portion of his time to ophthalmology. Born at Lemberg, he received his medical degree in 1819 at Vienna. In about 1825 he was made extraordinarius in ophthalmology at the Lemberg School of Surgery, a position, which he held till 1851. From 1838 till 1851 he was National Oculist to Galicia, as well as ophthalmic surgeon to the General Hospital. In 1851 he was called to the full professorship of ophthalmology at Cracow, a position,

which he resigned in 1869. His chief ophthalmologic writing was in German. Its title ran: "*Ueber die Epidemische Contagiöse Augenentzündung in Galizien*" (Österr.Med.Jahrb., 1845). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11967-11968

Sloan, Louise L. (1898-1982) American ophthalmologist. She was born and reared in Baltimore, Maryland. She graduated from Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania in 1921, and she received her doctorate from that institution in 1926 after having pursued graduate studies in physics at the Johns Hopkins University. She became a lecturer in experimental Psychology at Bryn Mawr College, and she worked in the Department of Ophthalmology at the Harvard Medical School before joining the staff of the Wilmer Institute, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, as an instructor in Physiological optics and in ophthalmology, in 1929. Her association with the Johns Hopkins Hospital was interrupted in 1942, when she joined the School of Aviation Medicine at Randolph Field in Texas as an ophthalmologist and investigator in vision research. She returned to the Johns Hopkins Medical School and Hospital in 1945, where she became an associate professor of ophthalmology in 1947 and an associate professor emeritus in 1963. One of her most important articles dealt with idiopathic flat detachment of the macula, the condition known call serous detachment of the macula or central serous retinopathy. This paper described the application's of newly devised visual function tests to clinical disease. These tests included color perimetry with red and blue test objects on a matching background, the test now known as static perimetry, and tests of visual function for macropsia, micropsia, and metamorphopsia. The detection of transitory hyperopia not disclosed by retinoscopy was emphasized. Other articles stressed the importance of studying regional differences in light sense thresholds in the dark-adapted eye at various retinal locations compared to the rate of dark adaptation. Sloan also devised various tests for congenital red-green color blindness, especially in connection with the needs of military personnel. Louise Sloan was probably best known for the development and standardization of equipment for visual acuity testing and improvement. She published several articles on reading aids, and she developed the first Low Vision clinic at the Wilmer Institute. Thus, her work was characterized by the application of research findings on basic optics and testing methods to clinical situations. Many of her articles were written in collaboration with senior clinical investigators, but most were written with residents and research fellows at the Wilmer Institute. In this way she significantly stimulated the research endeavors of many young clinicians and investigators who later studied such diseases as retinitis pigmentosa, various forms of color blindness, total achromatopsia, and incomplete achromatopsia. AJO 1982, 93:796-797; Arch Ophthalmol 1982,100:1347

Sloane, Sir Hans (1660-1753). A London physician and naturalist of the 18th century, who founded the British Museum and wrote a wretched work about an ophthalmic ointment. He was born of Scotch ancestry at Killeleagh, Co. Down, North Ireland, April 16, 1660. He studied at Dublin, Paris and Montpellier, at last receiving his medical degree at the University of Orange. He became Sydenham's first assistant and a Fellow of the Royal Society. His ophthalmologic writing was entitled "*An Account of a Most Efficacious Medicine for Soreness, Weakness and Several Other Distempers of the Eye*" (London 1745, French ed.1767). This "efficacious medicine" consisted of viper-fat, aloes, oxide of zinc, and hematite. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11970-11971

Smee, Alfred (1818-1878). English electrologist, surgeon and ophthalmologist. Born at Camberwell, near London, he studied at King's College and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, both in London, and soon was surgeon at the Royal General Dispensary. Shortly afterward, he was surgeon to the Bank of England and at the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital. In 1840 he became a member of the R. C. of S., in 1841 a Fellow of the Royal Society, and twelve years later a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He it was who invented Smee's battery (an improvement on the voltaic pile) pantoscopic spectacles and the visuometer. He wrote *Vision in health and disease: the value of glasses for its restoration, and the mischief caused by their abuse* London 1847, 2nd edition expanded "with an account of the optometer, for the adaptation of glasses, for impaired, aged, or defective sight to which is appended, a paper on the stereoscope and binocular" London 1854 (German edition *Das Sehvermögen in seinem gesunden und krankhaften Zustande* Weimar 1853). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11972-11973.JPW

Smelser George K. (1908-1973) American biologist and physiologist. Smelser came to the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in 1934 after preliminary training as a biologist. His early work had been largely in the field of endocrine anatomy and physiology. John M. Wheeler, then Director of the Eye Institute, recognized his interests and arranged for him to be assigned to the Department of Ophthalmology from the Department of Anatomy for full-time work in basic studies related to the cause of endocrine exophthalmos. His work in this field was summed up in the XVIII Jackson Memorial Lecture, "*Experimental studies on exophthalmos*," given before the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in 1961, and later published in the *Am. J. Ophthalmol.* 54:929, 1962. In the early 1940s. Smelser's interests shifted towards the physiology and fine structure of the cornea, a field of study he was still pursuing at the time of his death. He was awarded the Proctor Medal 1961, the subject being, "*Corneal hydration*." In 1956 after the departure of Ludwig von Sallmann to become Director of the Eye Services at the National Institute of Health, Smelser assumed the vacant post of Director of Research Activities in the Department of Ophthalmology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1969, this position was dignified by the title of Malcolm P. Aldrich Research Professor of Ophthalmology, a position he held until his death. In collaboration with his long-time associate, Aliss Victoria Ozanics, he initiated a two-day course to the first year medical students that invariably aroused extraordinary enthusiasm. Doubtless a number of medical students were stimulated towards ophthalmology by these annual courses alone. His ophthalmic interests were wide ranging and not limited to his own special hobbies. He could talk authoritatively on fluid transport in glaucoma, retinal physiology, or electron microscopic changes of various corneal diseases. His ability to relate basic facts to clinical disorders made him extremely valuable to the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology with such good effect that he became one of the relatively few non-ophthalmologists invited to join that Society. At the Edward S. Harkness Eye Institute he served on the Board of Surgeons, as well as the Residency Review Committee. *AJO* 1974,77:416-418.

Smets see also De Smets

Smith, Daniel Buttrick (1840-1922) American teacher of ophthalmology at several medical schools, born at Middlebury, near Akron, O. When he was fourteen years of age his family moved to Oberlin. After graduating from college there in 1860, he became principal of a school at Wabash. Ind. His medical degree was received at the Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland, in 1867. For a time he studied the eye, ear, throat and skin at Berlin and Vienna. Returning to Cleveland, he practiced general medicine from 1867 to 1880, for the first few years of this time in association with Dr. G. C. E. Weber. During nearly the whole period of his general practice, he was personal physician to Amasa Stone, founder of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University. He was for a long time ophthalmic surgeon to the Big Four Railroad. For fifty years he was on the staffs of the Lakeside, Charity, City, Cleveland General and St. Luke's Hospitals. During forty-five years he taught at medical colleges including the Charity Hospital Medical School, the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Western Reserve School. It is said that he aided in the education of more than 10000 doctors. Though he taught so long, he wrote little. *AJO* 5:844

Smith, J. W. (? - ?) An American who devised, about 1878, the raised-dot alphabet for the blind, known as American or modified Braille. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 15,p.11973

Smith, Jack Lindley Stewart (1915-1997) British ophthalmologist. Smith was educated at Marlborough College and Westminster Hospital Medical School where he qualified in 1940. Serving in the Royal Army Medical Corps as an ophthalmologist in Normandy and India he attained the rank of major. Smith took his DOMS in 1947 and in 1950 became lecturer of ophthalmic pathology in Manchester University. He had a keen interest and considerable expertise in skin tumours and was awarded his MD (Cantab) in 1954 for a thesis on sweat gland tumours. He developed an ocular pathology service based in the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital which soon attracted specimens from many other hospitals in the region. Smith's major interest was in retinoblastoma. He was elected President of the North of England Ophthalmological Society in 1973. *BJO* 1997; 81:614.

Smith, Joseph Priestley (1845-1933), British ophthalmologist born in Birmingham, England. Smith was trained at Queen's Hospital at Birmingham, at the London Hospital, and at Moorfields. Made M.R.C.S. in 1871, he became ophthalmologic surgeon to Queen's Hospital, Birmingham (1874-1916), and was lecturer (1895-1900) and professor of ophthalmology (1900-1916) at the University of Birmingham. A world-renowned investigator of glaucoma, Smith was also the inventor of a perimeter and a tonometer. In 1881 he founded the *Ophthalmic Review*, of which he was co-editor until 1909. Smith authored: *Glaucoma: its causes, symptoms, pathology, and treatment* London 1879 (for which he earned the Jackson Prize of the R.C.S. 1878); *On the pathology and treatment of glaucoma* London 1891 and also contributed chapters on cataract, strabismus and on other affections of the muscles of the eye in Heath's *Dictionary of Surgery* 1886. Albert.JPW

Smith, Morton E. (1934-) American ophthalmologist born in Maryland, in 1996 appointed Professor of ophthalmology and Visual Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Medical School, teaching ophthalmic pathology. 1960 he received his M.D. from University of Maryland, was resident at Washington University St.Louis, Mo., and later specialised in ophthalmic pathology. He received his Professor Emeritus from the same university and is director of the American Board of Ophthalmology. He also is Chairman of Residency Review Committee of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education.

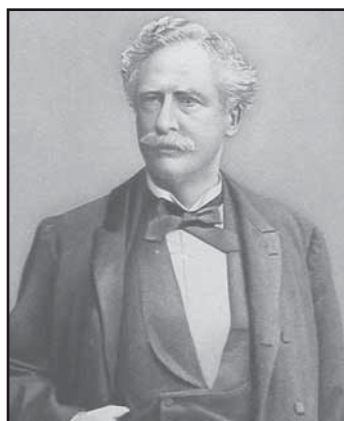
Smith, Nathan Ryno (1797-1887) American, Baltimorean surgeon and ophthalmologist. Born at Concord, N. H., in 1797, he received both his classical and his medical education at Yale University, in which institution his father was a professor. His medical degree was received in 1823. He taught for a time in medical schools at Philadelphia and Lexington, Ky., but spent the greater portion of his life as teacher and practitioner at Baltimore. He was widely known as an operator on the eye, and invented a number of useful ophthalmologic instruments. The most important of these is his knife for dividing strictures of the nasal duct. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11973

Smith, Robert (1689-1768) British physicist, born near Gainsborough, England. Smith was educated at Trinity College in Cambridge (M.A., 1715), and spent the rest of his life there, holding the Plumian professorship in astronomy from 1716 to 1760. Smith wrote on optics and harmonics; his major work is the *Compleat System of Opticks: A complete system of opticks, in four books, viz. a popular, a mathematical, a mechanical, and a philosophical treatise. To which are added remarks upon the whole.* 2 vols. Cambridge 1738 (Dutch edition *Volkomen samenstel der optica of gezigkunde* 2 vols. Amsterdam 1753. Albert

Smith, William F (1845-1901) A well-known ophthalmologist of San Francisco, California. Born at Urbana, Ohio, April 1, 1845, he served in the Army of the North throughout the greater portion of the Civil War. His medical degree was received at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1867. He then was sent to Heidelberg, Germany, for a number of years by Larz Anderson, of Cincinnati, in company with Fred Anderson, Anderson's son. Returning to America, he settled as ophthalmologist at San Francisco in '69 or '70, and soon gained a wide reputation as an ophthalmic and aural operator. In 1884 he moved to Chicago, where, also, he was very successful. He succeeded Dr. Sigismund D.Jacobson as ophthalmologist to Cook County Hospital in 1885, a position in which he was himself succeeded by Dr. Boerne Rettman in 1890. In 1890, he was appointed as ophthalmologist to the Alexian Brothers Hospital in succession to Dr. F.C.Hotz. In 1891 he was himself succeeded in this position by Casey A.àWood. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11973-11974

Snabilié, Louis Philip Jacob (1797-1865) Dutch physician born in Arnheim, the Netherlands. He began a long career as a military physician in 1814. He received the M.D. at Groningen in 1820, became inspector general of the Dutch military medical service in 1853, and was made major general in 1860. Snabilié published papers on Egyptian and gonorrhoeal ophthalmias, iritis, and other eye diseases: *Bijdrage tot de kennis der heerschende oogziekte in het Nederlandsche leger, en de behandeling er van in het militaire hospitaal te Breda, van Julij 1836 tot Julij 1839.* Breda 1840.

Snell, Simeon (1851-1909) English ophthalmologist, an authority especially on miner's nystagmus, the prevention of industrial eye injuries, and the extraction of foreign bodies from the ocular interior by means of the electro-magnet. Born the son of a West Country, surgeon, near Launceston, England, his early education was received at Mannamead School, Plymouth, his medical training at Leeds, Guy's Hospital, and the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. In 1872 he became M. R. C. S., and, the following year L.R.C.P. Settling in Sheffield as ophthalmologist, he there remained until his death. For a time he lectured on anatomy at the Sheffield Medical School. In 1874, however, he was appointed ophthalmic surgeon to the Sheffield Royal Infirmary, a position which he never resigned. Snell was one of the founders of Sheffield University, and its first professor of ophthalmology. In 1892 he was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. In 1908 he was awarded the Middlemore Prize, consisting of a check for 50 Pound Sterling and an illuminated scroll, by the Council of the British Medical Association, for the general excellence of his work in ophthalmology. At the time of his death he was president of the British Medical Association. He was also ophthalmic surgeon to the Sheffield School for the Blind, and consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the Mexborough Hospital. His most important ophthalmologic writings are as follows: 1. *On a Peculiar Appearance of the Conjunctiva in Some Cases of Night Blindness.* (*Lancet*, 1876; *Trans. of the Oph. Soc.U.K.*, 1881.) 2. *A Case of Acute Glaucoma, caused by Atropine and Cured by Eserine.* (*Trans. of the Ophth. Soc. U. K.*, 1882.) 3. *Extraction of Cataract by a Shallow Lower Flap, with a Record and Analysis of 121 Operations.* (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, 1883.) 4. *The Electro-Magnet and Its Employment in Ophthalmic Surgery with Special Reference to the Detection and Removal of Fragments of Steel or Iron from the Interior of the Eye.* (1883.); *Miner's Nystagmus and its relation to position at work and the manner of illumination*, Bristol 1892; *Eyesight and school life* Bristol 1895; with J.D.Leader „*History of the Sheffield Royal Infirmary*“ Bristol 1895. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11977-11978 The Ophthalmoscope 1909,p.374.JPW



Herman Snellen

Snellen, Herman (sen.) (1834-1908). Dutch ophthalmologist, inventor of the well-known "Test-Types for the Determination of the Acuteness of Vision" and of a number of other devices in almost universal employment. Born at Zeist (near Utrecht) the son of a well-known physician, he received his medical degree at Utrecht in 1857, his dissertation being "*Experimentelle Untersuchungen über den Einfluss der Nerven auf die Entzündung.*" Devoting himself to ophthalmology (he had already been a pupil of Donders) he settled in Utrecht, and in 1862 was first physician and docent for ophthalmology in the Netherlands Hospital for Eye Patients at Utrecht. In 1877 he became Professor Ordinarius. Snellen invented, in addition to the wellknown test-types, the celebrated test for simulated one-sided blindness by means of green and red letters viewed through red and green glasses; operations for trichiasis, entropion, and ectropion; the "Snellen reformed" artificial eye; the aluminum shield as a substitute for bandages in the after-treatment of cataract, and various improvements in the desks and seats of schools. In 1894 he founded the Nederlandsch Gasthuis voor Ooglijders at Utrecht [this is wrong! The "Gasthuis" was founded by F.C. Donders in 1858, but it was Snellen it was who build the new Gasthuis, the old one being far too small-JPW]. Numerous honors flowed to him, of course, among them the honorary fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons at Ireland in 1892. His son, Hermann Snellen, Jr., became also a famous professor of ophthalmology at Utrecht. He spoke to his patients freely in Dutch, German, French and English, and was equally kind and considerate in all these languages. He was a man of strong predilection for English people and English institutions, and nearly all his children were given English names. The hospitality of his home is a matter of kindly recollection to hundreds of foreign students and physicians. Snellen's most important ophthalmologic writings are as follows: 1. *Over de Methode der Oogheekundige Klinik.* (Inaugural address; 1877.) 2. *De Aandoeningen van Cornea en Conjunctiva.* (Verslagen Gasth. voor Ooglijders, 1860.) 3. *Iridesis, Entropion-Naad.* (*Ibid.*, 1862.) 4. *Optotypi ad Visum Determinandum.* (Utrecht, 1862; Dutch, English, French, German, Italian Translations; several polyglot editions.) 5. *Die Richtung der Hauptmeridiane des Astigmatischen Auges.* (v.Graefe's Archiv f. Ophthalm., 1874.) 6. *Die Stokes'sche Linse mit Constanter Axe.* (*Ibid.*, 1874.) 7. *Ueber die Durchschneidung der Ciliarnerven bei Anhaltender Neuralgie eines Amaurotischen Auges.* (*Ibid.*, 1874.) 8. *Ophthalmometrie. Die Funktionsprüfungen des Auges.* (In collaboration with E. Landolt. Graefe-Saemisch, *Handbuch der Gesammten Augenheilkunde*, 3. Thl.,

1874.) 9. *Das Phakometer zur Bestimmung von Focus and Centrum der Brillengläser.* (Zehender's Klin. Monatsbl., 1876.) 10. *Gleichseitige Monoculäre Prüfung bei den Augen mittelst Farbiger Sehproben.* (*Ibid.*, 1877.) 11. *Sympathische Ophthalmie.* (*Nederl. Tijdschr. v. Geneesk.*, 1881.) 12. *Progressive Schoolbanken.* (*Versl. van de Vereen. tot Verbetering der Volksgezondheid*, 1883.) 13. *Over den aard en omvang der nieuwere oogheekunde Utrecht* 1892; 14. *Over het waarnemen van Licht en Kleuren Utrecht* 1899. 15. *Bijdrage tot de Geschiedenis der oogziekte heerschende in de rijksgestichten Veenhuizen en Ommerschans Utrecht* 1865. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 15,p.11979-11980; *Driekwart Eeuw Nederlandsch Gasthuis voor Behoeftige en Minvermogene Ooglijders te Utrecht 1858-1933 (Utrecht 1933).* *The Ophthalmoscope*, London 1908,p.219-222, *Albert Source Book of Ophthalmology*,p.319

Snowball, Thomas (1873-1940) Scottish ophthalmologist born in Huntly, Aberdeenshire. He received his early education in that place. From there he proceeded to Aberdeen University where he graduated M.A. in 1892 and M.B., Ch.B. in 1897. Eventually deciding to study ophthalmology, he held the appointment of clinical assistant at " Moorfields " and subsequently went to Germany for further experience. He settled in practice in Burnley at the turn of the century, and had a long association with the Burnley Victoria Hospital, to which he was appointed Honorary Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon in 1926 on the death of his partner Mr. Herbert Edmondson. He always took the greatest interest in this Hospital which has just completed a new block to house the eye and ear, nose and throat department. Apart from this main ophthalmic appointment he held many subsidiary posts in the district. Snowball was a very good German scholar and frequently made précis of articles in that language for the *British Journal of Ophthalmology*. He translated Oeller's " *Atlas of rare Ophthalmoscopic conditions*" and collaborated in the translation of "Weckeback's Arhythmia of the Heart" which comprised much of the work of the late Sir James Mackenzie whom he knew well as a fellow practitioner in Burnley. He was also joint author of the work " *On the relations between intraocular tension and the general blood pressure,*" which was published in the *Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital Reports*. For many years he was a regular attendant at scientific meetings in London, Oxford and at the North of England Ophthalmological Society, of which he was President in 1929. *BJO* 24,418-419

Snyder, Charles Joe (1914-1996) American Librarian and Archivist of the Howe Library, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston from 1951 to 1982 and medical historian in the fields of ophthalmology and otolaryngology. Mr Snyder was born at Coraopolis, Pa. He attended Carnegie Institute of Technology and had no formal library training but a keen interest in literary works. A friend of a friend suggested that he apply for the open position of librarian at the Infirmary, and, as he walked past the gloomy Charles Street jail Charles Joe Snyder, on the way to the interview, decided that the atmosphere was too dismal and started to turn back. A sudden shower erupted so he decided to get out of the rain and keep the appointment. He was interviewed by David Cogan, an ophthalmologist who headed the Howe Laboratory. There was such instant rapport that Mr. Snyder was hired on the spot, thus launching his career as librarian and archivist. The staff of the Countway Library soon taught him how to run a medical library, and by the mid-1950s he had begun to write about the history of medicine, an endeavor that became his real passion. He often told his assistants that to make one's place in the library field, one could go the route of either writing and presenting or being active in professional organizations. He was utterly bored by the latter and chose the former. By the 1960s, he was writing a monthly section of the *Archives of Ophthalmology* titled " *Our Ophthalmic Heritage.*" He wrote a total of 50 papers for " *Our Ophthalmic Heritage* and served on the editorial board of the *Archives* for this section for many years. Many of these papers were compiled in a book titled *Our Ophthalmic Heritage*, which was published in 1967. After 1966, he published a few more papers in the " *Our Ophthalmic Heritage*" series and began writing occasionally in other journals and also in the field of oto-laryngology. He then started working on a series of topics about the history of the Infirmary, which were compiled into a book titled *Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary-Studies on Its History* and published after his retirement. During these years, beginning in 1957, he was writing papers, and presenting them at the New England Ophthalmological Society meetings, the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in-house meetings, resident and fellow graduations,

and the Harvard Post-Graduate Course in Ophthalmology. As his reputation grew, he was asked to speak throughout the Boston area at Boston University and Tufts, Harvard and Radcliffe, and other learned places. He was invited to national and international meetings such as the 20th International Congress for the History of Medicine in Berlin, Germany, 1966, the dedication of the Cecil S. O'Brien Ophthalmic Library in Iowa City, 1973, and the 25th International Congress for the History of Medicine in Quebec City, Quebec, in 1976. He was made an honorary member of both the New England Ophthalmological Society and New England Otolaryngological Society. In recognition of his many contributions to the profession, the *Cogan History of Ophthalmology Society* honored him by establishing the Charles J. Snyder Lectureship that is presented annually. Arch Ophthalmol 1997,115:689

Soemmering, Detmar Wilhelm (1793-1871) German ophthalmologist, son of the still more famous Samuel Thomas von Soemmering. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, he received his medical degree at Göttingen, in 1816, presenting as dissertation "*De Oculorum Hominis Animaliumque Sectione Horizontali.*" He practised for many years in Frankfort, where, on June 8, 1866, his "doctor-jubilee" was celebrated. He died in the same city. He wrote: *Beobachtungen über die organischen Veränderungen im Auge nach Staaroperationen* Frankfurt/M. 1828. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p. 12001.JPW

Soemmering, Samuel Thomas von (1755-1830). German ophthalmologist, son of Dr. Johann Thomas, and father of Dr. Detmar Wilhelm Soemmering, the latter also an ophthalmologist of extraordinary ability. Born at Thorn, in West Prussia, he received his medical degree at Göttingen in 1778, presenting as dissertation "*De Basi Encephali et Originibus Nervorum Cranio Eredientium Libri V.*" The next two years he spent in travel. In 1779 he was appointed instructor in anatomy and surgery at the Carolinum in Cassel, but in 1784 moved to Mayence in order to accept the chair of anatomy and physiology in the University at that place. Here he received in 1787 the title of "Hofrath." In 1796, however, he resigned his position on the faculty, and entered into private practice, still in Mayence. In 1804, he moved (because of the death of his wife) to Munich, and here he became Bavarian Privy Councillor and Fellow of the Academy of Sciences. Here, too, it is claimed by the Germans, that he invented the electric telegraph. In 1820 he returned to Frankfort, where he remained until his death. His fifty-year "doctor-jubilee" was celebrated April 7, 1828, on which occasion a memorial medal was struck. From the surplus of the funds which had been contributed for this medal, a prize was founded, "the Soemmering prize." This was awarded, quadrennially, for the best performances in physiology, during the past four years, an account of which should be contributed to the Senckenberger (Frankfort) Society for Natural Investigations. His most important ophthalmologic writings are as follows: 1. *Adams, Buesch und Lichtenberg, über einige Wichtige Pflichten gegen die Augen, mit Anmerkungen von S.* (Frankfort, 1794; 5 ed., 1819.) 2. *Abbildungen der Menschlichen Sinnesorgane, mit Deutsch und Latein. Text.* (4 Lief. FrankL, 1801-10. "*Auge*" 1801-4; "*Gehörorgan*" 1805; "*Geschmack und Stimme*" 1806; "*Geruch*" 1809-10). "*Das Auge*" is undoubtedly his masterpiece.) 3. *Icones Oculi Humani* Frankfurt/M. 1804; 4. *Über das feinste Gefäßnetz der Aderhaut im Augapfel* 1818. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.12001-12002.JPW



Chung Kyoon Sohn

Sohn, Chung Kyoon (1915-1984) Korean ophthalmologist. In 1938, he graduated from the Kyung-Sung (Seoul) Medical School (The School was absorbed into the Seoul National University Medical College after World War II in 1945), and then received training in Pathology (3 years) and Ophthalmology (2 years) at the Department of Pathology and of Ophthalmology, Kyung-Sung (Seoul) Imperial University Faculty of Medicine. Two years later, he was granted the Doctor of Medical Sciences from Kyung-Sung Imperial University Faculty of Medicine. After the end of World War II in 1945 he was appointed the Associated Professor of Ophthalmology at the Seoul Medical School and thereafter he moved to the Seoul Women Medical College. During the Korean War in 1950-1956, he served as a section chief, lieutenant colonel (final rank) of the medical corps of the Korean Military Army at the Korean Army Hospital Ophthalmological Section. During his army service, he also worked and trained at the Letterman US Army Hospital (Department of Ophthalmology) from 1952 to 1953. He was then appointed the Professor and Chairman at the Department of Ophthalmology, Catholic University of

Korea in 1958. This position he held until 1961, and subsequently, he was granted the title Professor Emeritus of the Catholic University of Korea. He served the Korean Ophthalmological Society as the President during 1966 - 1968, and subsequently Board Member of the Society during 1968 -1970. His academic interests were in ocular pathology: he delivered a Special Lecture on ocular pathology and surgical removal of cysticercus cellulosae in the anterior chamber, subconjunctival and subretinal spaces at the 9th Annual Meeting of Korean Ophthalmological Society in 1957. Furthermore, he reported on his studies on Korean terminology of all ophthalmic diseases and techniques. (SM)

Solomon, James Vose (1817-1899) English surgeon, of special renown in diseases of the eye. Born at Birmingham, England, the son of a physician, he studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and became, in 1833, M.R.C.S., and F. R. C. S. in 1854. For a number of years he was surgeon to the Birmingham Eye Infirmary, and professor of ophthalmology at Queen's College. He wrote no book, but a number of articles on glaucoma, intra-ocular myotomy in myopia, etc. He died on his estate, Villafranca, near Birmingham. He wrote: *Tension of the Eyeball* London 1865 American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.12005. JPW

Somerville-Large, Lionel Beecher (1901-1966) Irish ophthalmologist. Somerville-Large's popularity in Great Britain dated back to his time as House Surgeon at Moorfields and increased as the years progressed, culminating in his election as President of the Ophthalmologic Society of the United Kingdom in 1962. His four years of self-sacrificing war service in India were for him a period of mixed experiences. However highly he may have been esteemed outside Ireland, it was only in his own country that his true worth could be fully appreciated. He was a Fellow of the Royal Irish Academy, a member of the Society of Irish Military History, and had many other literary, archaeological, and artistic associations. In 1966 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, the first ophthalmologist to be thus honoured. He endowed an Award, called by his name, to enable younger Irish ophthalmologists to spend some weeks abroad every year, reporting their experiences on their return. He reorganised, and indeed virtually refounded, the library in the Eye and Ear Hospital in Dublin, and founded the Irish Faculty of Ophthalmology. Brit.J.ophthalm.1966,50:616; AJO 1966,62:586-587

Sommer, Alfred (1942-) American ophthalmologist and epidemiologist, professor and Dean School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore. Alfred Sommer received BA, MHS degrees and the MD degree 1967 at Harvard Medical School. He was Medical Intern and resident, Beth Israel Hospital, Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts, 1967-69. Fellow in Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene & Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland, 1972-73; his residency, followed by the fellowship in ophthalmology was at Wilmer Eye Institute 1973-76. A. Sommer's teachers in ophthalmology were mainly A.Edward àMaumenee and Arnall àPatz. A.Sommer wrote the following books: 1.a. Sommer A. *Field Guide to the Detection and Control of Xerophthalmia*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 1978. (Published in English, French, Spanish, Russian, Portuguese and Arabic.) 1.b. Sommer A. *Field Guide to the Detection and Control of Xerophthalmia*. Second Edition. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1982. (Published in English, French, Spanish, Russian, Portuguese and Arabic.) 1.c. Sommer A. *Vitamin A Deficiency and Its Consequences: A Field Guide to Detection and Control*. Third Edition. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1995. (Published in English, French, Spanish, Bengali, Chinese) 2. Sommer A. *Epidemiology and Statistics for the Ophthalmologist*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1980. 3. Sommer A. *Nutritional Blindness: Xerophthalmia and Keratomalacia*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1982. 4. West KP, Sommer A. *Periodic, Large Oral Doses of Vitamin A for the Prevention of Vitamin A Deficiency and Xerophthalmia*. International Vitamin A Consultative Group. Washington: Nutrition Foundation, 1984. 5. Sommer A, West KP Jr. *Vitamin A Deficiency: Health, Survival, and Vision*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996. He published countless papers in international reviews. Alfred Sommer is a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, the American Association of Ophthalmologists, ARVO, Academia Internationalis and the Institute of Medicine. Phone ++1(410)-955-3540 Fax: 410-955-0121 email asommer@jhsph.edu (AB)

Song, Guoxiang (1928-) Chinese ophthalmologist, Professor of Ophthalmology, Second Hospital of Tianjin Medical University. He graduated from Beijing Medical University in 1955, and studied Ophthalmology at the Beijing Medical University under Profs. Liu Jiaqi and Li Fengming. He is on the Standing Committee of Chinese Society of Ophthalmology and on the Editorial Board of many Chinese Journals of Ophthalmology. He is an expert in Orbital tumors and Ophthalmic Imaging, and has published over 90 papers. He received the Golden Apple Award by the Chinese American Society of Ophthalmology in 1996 (Award Lecture: The diagnosis and less traumatic removal of orbital cavernous hemangioma. Hangzhou, China, 1996). He also received a Medical Award by the Chinese Society of Ophthalmology, 1996 and National 2nd Award of the scientific and technological advance in 1999. He has written many books that embrace "*Eye and General Diseases*", "*System of Ophthalmology*, Vol III. 1996" and "*Orbital diseases* 1999". (Department of Ophthalmology, 2nd Hospital, Tianjin Medical University, P.R. China, 300211) (SM)

Soper, Joseph William (1925-1999) American contact lens specialist, inventor and industrialist, born Eldora, Iowa. He was an international leading figure in Contact Lens development and the founder and CEO of Soper Brothers, Inc. and Soper International Ophthalmics. He published numerous scientific papers and wrote books related to the ophthalmic industry. He was a clinical Professor at Baylor College of Medicine, Department Ophthalmology and volunteered decades of service to the eye clinics of Ben Taub General Hospital and Veterans Administration Hospital. For over thirty years he co-founded and taught at the Baylor Contact Lens Course for continuing education. He was a founding member of the Contact Lens Society of America, American Society of Ocularists and National Contact Lens Examining Board. Soper was an Associate Fellow Member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and received numerous awards from ophthalmic and industrial societies, among those the Joseph Dallos Award, Otto Wichterle Honor Medal and Hall of Fame Award. (RK)

Soranus of Ephesus. Ancient physician, obstetrician and ophthalmologist, accounted of all the Methodists the very best. He was born at Ephesus in Asia Minor, a son of Phoebe and Menarider, and practised medicine in Rome in the reign of Trajan (A.D.98-117) and Hadrian (A.D.117-138). He seems to have written fourteen books, of which the greatest, "*On Diseases of Women*," another "*On Chronic Diseases*," and one on anatomic nomenclature have come down to our day. His book, "*On the Eye*," not now extant, is mentioned by Cassius Iatrosophistus. Soranus recommended the use of oil for ophthalmia neonatorum. -American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 16,p.12011

Sourdille, Gabriel P. (1901-1956) French ophthalmologist. Sourdille first studied medicine under his father. After his medical studies in Paris, he returned to his native province, the Bretagne. He was named interne at the Hopitaux de Paris in 1925 under Nageotte, after having been as externe a pupil of Rist, de Vaquez and Poulard. He worked there successively under Morax and Terrien. In 1930 he became adjunct chief of the clinic. After having sustained his thesis (*Succès opératoires dans le traitement du décollement rétinien. Est-il indispensable d'obturer la déchirure?* Paris 1930), he went back to Nantes where he became ophthalmologist to the Hopitaux de Nantes, professor in 1937 at the medical school, and in 1955 at the medical faculty. He edited, with Offret and Paufigue an important *Rapport* of the French Ophthalmological Society about *corneal transplantation*. JPW

Spaeth, Edmund Benjamin (1890-1976) American ophthalmologist. Spaeth graduated in medicine from the University of Buffalo in 1916. After internship he spent some time in the United States Army Medical Service. In 1927 he started private practice in Philadelphia. In 1934 he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology at the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania and served as chairman from 1934 until 1955. During this period of time most of his surgical practice was conducted at the Graduate Hospital. He had the largest surgical practice of this era, thinking nothing of posting 15 or 20 cases in a day and having 40 to 50 patients in the hospital. His lectures on muscles and plastic surgery left his students breathless. Spaeth's major interest was in plastic surgery and he was one of the founders of the American Board of Plastic Surgery. Spaeth received numerous awards and special citations. He was also consultant to numerous hospitals and

his services and opinions were the basis for forming a Plastic Service at the Wills Eye Hospital where he was active until the last four or five years of his life. He wrote "Principles and Practice of Ophthalmic Surgery." AJO 1976,82:801-802

Spangenberg, George August (1779-1837) German physician, who devoted considerable attention to diseases of the eye. Born at Butzow, Germany, the oldest son of the well-known doctor, Peter Ludolph Spangenberg, he received his medical degree in 1801 at Würzburg, practised first at Braunschweig, later at Hamburg, held numerous official positions, moved to Albano, near Rome, on account of ill health, and there died. His only ophthalmologic writing was entitled "*Ueber die Entstehung der Form des Hornhautstaphyloms*" (Horn's *Archiv f. Med. Erf.*, V, 1804). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 16,p.12013

Spark, Henry Langlands (1886-1909) An English ophthalmologist. Born in 1886, he graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1901, and practised at Bradford, England, about five years. He was for a time surgeon to the Royal Eye and Ear Hospital at Bradford. He died of pericarditis.. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 16,p.12013

Speleers, Reimond (1876-1951) Belgian ophthalmologist. Speleers was born in Waasmunster and died in Aalst. He obtained the M.D. degree in Leuven in 1900 and specialized in ophthalmology in Leuven and in Berlin (under Hirschberg). He worked as an ophthalmologist and Otorhinolaryngologist in St.Niklaas from 1903 to 1906, year in which he became the director of the Ophthalmic Institute in Ghent. During the first World war he became owing to his "activism" (open collaboration with the German occupying forces for obtaining Flemish autonomy) professor of ophthalmology (from 1916) and rector (from 1917) of the so-called von Bissing-University in Ghent. He left in 1918 for the Netherlands where he again worked as an ophthalmologist and otorhinolaryngologist. During the second War he was again appointed as professor of ophthalmology from end 1940 in replacement of Van Duyse. After the war he was sent to jail. (Verriest)

Sperino, Casimiro (1812-1894) Italian ophthalmologist, founder of the first polyclinic and hospital for eye diseases at Turin. Born at Scarfanigi, Province of Cuneo, he practised first at Genoa, where he specially distinguished himself in the cholera epidemic. After a year or two of ophthalmic study at Paris, under Sichel, he settled in Turin. There he founded the Polyclinic in 1838, the Eye Hospital in 1853. From 1859 to 1873 he was professor of syphilis, dermatology and ophthalmology at the Turin University. He was also president of the medical faculty, and Rector of the University. He wrote no books, but a number of excellent articles, and was an ardent advocate of the repeated evacuation of the aqueous humor as a remedy for many eye diseases. He wrote: *Études cliniques sur l'évacuation répétée de l'humeur aqueuse dans les maladies de l'œil* Turin & Paris 1862. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 16,p.12063. JPW

Spicer, William Thomas Holmes (1860-1935) British ophthalmologist. Spicer was born at Saffron Walden and was educated at Saffron Walden School, at Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet, and entered Gonville and Caius, Cambridge, in 1879, obtaining a First Class in the Natural Science Tripos. From Cambridge he went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital where he was at once conspicuous among his contemporaries; he obtained the Brackenbury Scholarship in Surgery, the chief prize of its kind, and was elected President of the Abernethian Society. In 1884 he qualified as M.R.C.S., in 1886 as M.B., and in 1888 he became F.R.C.S. Eng. For a short time he engaged in general practice in London but soon gave it up for ophthalmology for which he had always had a great liking. He began working at Moorfields and in Vienna. He was appointed to the Moorfields staff in 1898, and on the death of Vernon was elected Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's with Jessop as his senior colleague. He became Dean of the Medical School at Moorfields in 1899. Much of the popularity and high standing of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital as the teaching centre for ophthalmology in the Empire was due to the unostentatious but thorough work of Holmes Spicer as Dean. Quiet and dignified in manner he was possessed of great powers of organization and the wisdom of the measures which he proposed was rarely questioned by his colleagues. These two hospitals took up the greater part of his spare time and he continued his work at each till he attained the age limit; he was consulting surgeon to both at the time of his death; as well as to the Metropolitan and Victoria Hospital for Children. He joined the Ophthalmological Society

of the United Kingdom in 1889, on the Council 1900-1902, was Librarian from 1907-1912 and Vice-President, 1910-12. He was also President of the Ophthalmological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine. Late in life he was the first of the Gifford Edmonds Memorial prizewinners, and his essay on "*Parenchymatous Keratitis: Interstitial Keratitis: Uveitis Anterior*" was the first of the monograph supplements to be published by the British Journal of Ophthalmology. He was also Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Queen Alexandra War Hospital and for nine years served on the War Office Appeal Board. BJO 1935,19:538-540

Spina, Alexander *see* **Alexander de Spina**

Spindler, Johann (1777-1840) German medical historian and ophthalmologist. Born Sept. 8, 1777, at Müsbach, he received his medical degree at Würzburg, and in 1807 was made extraordinary professor of encyclopedia, methodology and medical history at his alma mater. He became in 1913 full professor of the same branches in the same institution. He wrote a treatise entitled "*Ueber Entzündungen des Auges und Ihre Behandlung*" (Würzburg, 1807), and lectured for a time on ophthalmology. In 1818 he received the "Ehrengard" of Doctor of Philosophy. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 16,p.12077

Spinoza, Benedict. (1623-1677) Dutch, born in Amsterdam, Holland. His parents were rich Spanish or Portugese Jews, but he was formally excommunicated (1656), as a heretic by the church. His life was entirely uneventful. He earned his living by grinding lenses at the Hague and devoted his leisure to philosophy. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 16,p.12077

Spivey, Bruce (1934-) American ophthalmologist of mid-west origin. Born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. B.A., Coe College, 1952 – 1955; M.D., University of Iowa, 1959; Master of Science Degree, University of Iowa, 1964; M.E.d. Degree (Medical Education), University of Illinois, 1969. Dr. Spivey was a pupil of Hermann M. Burian, Alson E. Braley, Frederick C. Blodi, Placidus J. Leinfelder, Robert C. Watzke, Edward Ferguson and Lee Allen. He became an instructor in ophthalmology in 1964. He was the first U.S. ophthalmologist in Vietnam, 1965-1966, Assistant Professor, University of Iowa, Department of Ophthalmology, 1966-1970, Associate Professor, 1970-1971, Chairman of Ophthalmology and Dean of the School of Medical Sciences, University Pacific at California Pacific Medical Center, San Francisco, CA, 1971-1987. He was President and CEO of Pacific Presbyterian/California Pacific Medical Center, 1976-1991. President and CEO of Hospital System (California Healthcare System), 1986-1992. Executive Vice President, American Academy of Ophthalmology, 1976-1992, all in San Francisco. He became President and CEO, Northwestern Healthcare Network (Hospital System), Chicago, IL, 1992-1997. Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, Northwestern University, 1992-1997, President and CEO, Columbia Cornell Care (Physician Organization), New York City, 1997 to present, and Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, Cornell and Columbia Universities, 1997 to present. He is a Member of the Academia Ophthalmologica Internationalis, 1982 to present, the International Council of Ophthalmology (ICO), 1985 to present. Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the ICO, 1985-1994 and Secretary-General, ICO, 1994 to present. He has had 24 named lectures, including the Jackson Lecture, American Academy of Ophthalmology, 1985. He is a Member of the American Ophthalmological Society, 1976, President, American Ophthalmological Society, 1995, member of the Society of Medical Administrators, 1985, President, Society of Medical Administrators, 1999-2001, President, American Board of Medical Specialties, 1980-1982. President, Council of Medical Specialty Societies, 2001-2002. Spivey wrote the following monographs: *Congenital achromatopsia: a clinical and functional report of a pedigree exhibiting X-linked recessive inheritance*. Thesis for Master of Science, University of Iowa, 1964; *Determination of curriculum content in ophthalmology for medical students*. Thesis of Master of Education, University of Illinois, June 1969; *Quantitative genetics and clinical medicine*. Trans American Ophthalmological Society, 74:661-707, 1976. (Thesis). He is a member of the following Limited Membership Societies: American Ophthalmological Society, Academia Ophthalmologica Internationalis, Society of Medical Administrators, Cogan Ophthalmic History Society. Spivey received the following medals and awards: ICLSO Gold Medal,

The International Contact Lens Society of Ophthalmologists, International Medical Contact Lens Symposium (First Recipient); Special Guest, American Academy of Ophthalmology, Centennial Annual Meeting; George L. Tabor, M.D. Award, San Diego, California; Howe Medal, Highest Award in American Ophthalmology, American Ophthalmological Society Special Guest, Association of University Professors of Ophthalmology, Annual Meeting, Honorary Member (1993 – present); Special guest, American Academy of Ophthalmology, Annual Meeting; Distinguished Service Award, American Academy of Ophthalmology; Lee Allen Award, American Society of Ocularists; Senior Honor Award, American Academy of Ophthalmology; Special (Inaugural) Award for Excellence, American Board of Medical Specialties; XLII Edward Jackson Memorial Lecturer, “*Survival With Excellence: Education and the Future of Ophthalmology*”, American Academy of Ophthalmology Annual Meeting, San Francisco, California; Harry S. Gradle Teaching Medal, Pan American Association of Ophthalmology; Statesmanship Award, Joint Commission on Allied Health Professionals in Ophthalmology; Emile Javal Gold Medal, International Contact Lens Council of Ophthalmology; Doctor of Science (Honorary), Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; National Society for Performance and Instruction Award for Outstanding Application of Human Performance Technology to an Instructional Situation (developer of Objectives, co-developer of Ophthalmoscopy Unit, general consultant to other self-instructional units, and co-chairman, Joint Committee, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology/Association of University Professors of Ophthalmology Study Guide for Medical Students); Distinguished Service Award, American Academy of Ophthalmology; The Bronze Star Medal, United States Army; Cum Laude, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Bruce Spivey held the following named lectures: Ruedemann Lecture. *Education and the Role of Ocularists: Present and Future*. American Academy of Ophthalmology Annual Meeting, Chicago, Illinois, 1980; IX Edmund B. Spaeth Lecture. *Ophthalmology: What Do We Need to Know?* Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1986; VIII Alson Braley Lecture. *Ophthalmology: Self-assessment and Evaluation*. Department of Ophthalmology, University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City, Iowa, 1986; XL Mark Schoenberg Lecture. *Ophthalmology's Mega Concerns: 1987*. New York Society of Clinical Ophthalmology, New York, New York, 1987; David Worthen Lecture. Twenty-Seventh Annual Residents and Alumni Conference. Center for Sight, Georgetown University, Washington, DC, 1989; Dr. Arthur Linksz Lecture. *The Future of American Ophthalmology*. Semmelweis Scientific Society, The New York Academy of Medicine, New York, New York, 1989; The Harvard Lecture in Ophthalmology. Inaugural lecture in series. *Professionalism, Specialization and Competition*. Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts, 1989; Claude Cowan, Sr. Lecture. *Ophthalmology in the 90s*. National Medical Association, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1990; Jules Stein Lecture in Ophthalmology. *An Ophthalmologist's Definition of Ophthalmology*. University of California, Los Angeles, California, 1991; Senator Ezzell Memorial Lecture. *Medicine: A Business or a Profession?* North Carolina and South Carolina Ophthalmology Society, 1992; Fralick Lecture. *After We Circle the Wagons, Which Way Do We Shoot?* University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1992; M.G. Schulhof Memorial Lecture. *Healthcare Challenges in Middle America*. Ball Memorial Hospital, Muncie, Indiana, 1992; Ruth Gray Lectureship. The Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Illinois, 1993; George Tabor Lecture, San Diego, California, 1994; Distinguished Lecturer, John A Buessler Distinguished Lecture Series. Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas, 1995; The 51st Gifford Memorial Lecture. Chicago Ophthalmological Society, Chicago, Illinois, 1995; Noback Visiting Lectureship. *The Challenges in Restructuring Our Healthcare System*. Kansas City, Missouri, 1995; The Li Shu Pui Lecture. *The Developmental Trends of Eye Care Systems in the Developed and Developing Countries in the Next Millenium*. The International Symposium on Challenges and Controversies of Ophthalmology & Visual Sciences in the Next Millenium, Hong Kong, 1998; Hogan-Ferguson Ethics Lecture. *Situational Ethics and Professionalism in Ophthalmology*. The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, 1999; Bajandas Lecture. *Challenges for Medicine and Ophthalmology in the Coming Decade*. Nineteenth Annual Alamo City Ophthalmology Clinical Conference, San Antonio, Texas, 1999; The Robert E. Mack, M.D. Lecture. *Faculty Practice: Basics For Survival and Factors For Success*. Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, Michigan, 1999; Eugene Chan Memorial Lecture,

Guangzhou, China, 2000. (Bruce E. Spivey, M.D. Columbia-Cornell Care, 900 3rd Avenue, Suite 500, New York, N.Y.10022, U. S. A. Phone: +1-212-588-7301, fax: +1-212-588-7307, e-mail: bspivey@cccare.org) (AB)

Srinivasan, E. V. (1883-1963) Indian ophthalmologist, a pupil of Colonel Smith. Srinivasan was one of the earliest to practise the technique of intracapsular extraction, and earned for himself a considerable reputation as an ophthalmologist in India. Even at the age of 80 he was doing active hospital work and, indeed, became ill at his clinic and died the same evening. As a tribute to his long career of professional work, he was presented with a gold medal given by the All-India Ophthalmological Society at the International Congress in New Delhi. BJO 1963,47:768

St. John, Samuel Benedict (1845-1909). American ophthalmologist of Hartford, Conn. Born at Hudson, Ohio, the son of Samuel St. John, a professor in Western Reserve College of Ohio, he received the degree of A.B. at Yale University in 1866, and that of M.A at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York in 1870. For a year, he served on the house staff at the Bellevue Hospital, and then became first house surgeon at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. For a time he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy and instructor in chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. From 1872-1874 he studied ophthalmology in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London. In 1876 he became assistant surgeon in the Ophthalmic Department of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1878 he settled as ophthalmologist and otologist at Hartford, Conn., where he practised for thirty-one years, i.e., until his death. In 1882 he was made instructor in ophthalmology at the Yale Medical School, a position which he held for twenty-three years. He was secretary of the American Ophthalmological Society from 1888 till 1908, and its president in 1908 and 1909. In 1909 he was elected a delegate to the International Ophthalmological Congress, which met at Naples. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 16,p.12261-12262

St.Clair Roberts, Bernard Hamilton (? – 1943) British Ophthalmologist. St.Clair Roberts studied medicine at Birmingham University, qualifying in 1900. He became house surgeon to the Wolverhampton Eye Infirmary and then to the Birmingham Eye Hospital. He started practice in Dudley and opened an eye department at the Dudley Dispensary. This was moved to the Dudley Guest Hospital where Roberts became ophthalmic surgeon till 1940. In 1941 he was appointed surgeon to the Worcester City and County Eye Hospital where he worked until he died. In 1937 he had started an orthoptic clinic which had so much success that a new building was needed for the squint work. BJO 1944;28:154-155.

St.John, Samuel B. (? –1909) American ophthalmologist from Hartford,Conn. He was Secretary of the American Ophthalmological Society from 1888 to 1908 and occupied the presidential chair in 1909. St.John was lecturer in ophthalmology at Yale University from 1881-1905. The Ophthalmoscope, 1910,p.315-316.

St.Yves *see* Saint-Yves

Stack, E. H. E. (1866-1922) British ophthalmologist of Clifton. Stack was born at Langfield, Co. Tyrone, when his father, Canon Stack, of Londonderry Cathedral, was rector. He was educated at Haileybury, Cambridge and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and won in that hospital the Brackenbury Medical Scholarship and held more resident appointments than anyone before. In 1897, Stack went to Bristol as House Physician to the Royal Infirmary, after taking the diploma of F.R.C.S. In 1902 he became House Surgeon, and in 1906 was elected Assistant Surgeon. On O'Gilvy's death he decided to specialize in eye work and was appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary in which post he continued until his death. Later, he succeeded to a vacancy as Surgeon to the Bristol Eye Hospital. Stack spent several years abroad in Paris and Vienna studying surgery. In 1920 he started the South Western Ophthalmological Society and arranged their quarterly meetings in Bristol. His was a familiar face at the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress where he invariably exhibited optical and other instruments; he was also a member of the Council and represented the Congress on the Council of British Ophthalmologists. His powers of teaching were remarkable and he was very keen on the welfare of the medical students, both at work and socially. During the war he did much

fine work at the 2nd Southern General Hospital at Bristol and at No. 56 General Hospital in France. He did not make many contributions to the literature of ophthalmology, his inclination being rather to the clinical side of the work. BJO 1922,6:479-480

Stahl, Georg Ernst (1660-1734) medical and chemical theorist, was born in Ansbach, Germany, and received his M.D. in 1684 at Jena, where he remained for three years as a lecturer on chemistry. From 1687 to 1694 he was court physician at Weimar; he then joined the medical faculty of the new University of Halle, where he lectured chiefly on the theory of medicine and on chemistry. Invited by Frederick William I of Prussia to be court physician, Stahl settled in Berlin in 1715, and there he remained until his death. Eighteenth-century medicine was considerably and in the main retrogressively influenced, by Stahl's doctrine of vitalism or animism, according to which the body, a passive mechanism, is permeated and guided by the anima, the soul or life force; this anima, when disturbed or misdirected, is the cause of bodily disease. His other influential doctrine, the "phlogiston" theory of combustion, had a similarly reactionary effect on the science of chemistry. He wrote: *Propempticon inaugurale, de fistula lacrimali*. Halle 1702, but his main work was *Theoria medica vera etc.* Halle 1707. Albert. JPW

Stahly, Georg von (1755-1802) Hungarian ophthalmologist. Born at Pesth in 1755, he was made professor of surgery, obstetrics and ophthalmology in his native town in 1792. He was ophthalmologist to the King of Hungary and was ennobled in 1797, and there died aged only 47. He left no writings of an ophthalmologic nature. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 16,p.12139

Stanculeanu, George (1874-1917). Rumanian ophthalmologist, renowned especially for his researches on the anatomy and comparative anatomy of the eye. Born in Rumania, June, 1874, he received the medical degree at Paris. In 1908 he was appointed professor of ophthalmology in the University of Bucharest, Rumania, succeeding in this position his father-in-law, Manolesco. Early in the War, he moved to Jassy, France, where, for a time, he practised ophthalmology. In 1917, he came to America with Madame Stanculeanu for the purpose of arousing sympathy for Rumania. Soon after his arrival he became ill, but nevertheless set out on his lecturing tour and worked till work was for him no longer possible. His hobbies were photography and the collection of rare books. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 16,p.12139-12140 AJO,1:380-381;Ophthalmic Record,26:598; Annales d'Oculistique 1917, vol.154. JPW

Stark, Walter J. (1942-) Professor of ophthalmology and Director of the Corneal and Cataract Services of The Wilmer Institute, The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland. He was born in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He attended Davidson College and the University of Oklahoma, and obtained his MD. in 1967 from the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine. After completing internship at The Duke University Hospital. Durham, North Carolina, in 1968, Dr. Stark did his residency training in Ophthalmology at The Wilmer Institute, finishing in 1971. For two years he conducted research as a Clinical Associate at the National Eye Institute, The National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland. In addition to his position as Professor of Ophthalmology at Johns Hopkins, Dr. Stark is a consultant to, and former Chairman of the Ophthalmic Devices Panel of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). He also serves as a consultant to the National Eye Institute and the National Naval Medical Center and is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Oklahoma Eye Foundation at the Dean A. McGee Eye Institute. Dr. Stark has served on the editorial board of numerous ophthalmology journals and was the associate editor of *Archives of Ophthalmology*, an American Medical Association publication. Dr. Stark has received numerous honors. He is a Senior Honor Award Recipient of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and an Honor Award Recipient of the American Academy of Ophthalmology. He received a Special Citation from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration Commissioner for his "*Expert and Precedent-Setting Medical and Scientific Ophthalmic Device Advice*" to the FDA. He has served as Visiting Professor at numerous universities throughout the United States and abroad, including universities in China, Russia, Australia, Egypt, Brazil, Argentina, Columbia, Saudi Arabia, England, France, and Italy. Dr. Stark was awarded the First Visiting Professorship at Zhongshan Ophthalmic Center, Sun Yat-Sen University of Medical Sciences, Guangzhou, The People's Republic of China. Continuing medical

education is another area in which he has been very active. For example, he is in charge of the Current Concepts in Ophthalmology program at Johns Hopkins, and the Wilmer Residents Association.. He has contributed significantly to the ophthalmic literature, co-authoring over 400 publications, including five textbooks on ophthalmic surgery. Dr. Stark has been a national leader in the area of corneal transplantation, the use of the excimer laser, and intraocular lens implantation for rehabilitation of patients with visual disability. He has trained numerous ophthalmologists who have subsequently become leaders in this field, holding academic positions in prestigious universities throughout the world. Dr. Stark was instrumental in the development of the Medical Eye Bank of Maryland and Tissue Banks International, both of which have the goal of alleviating blindness caused by corneal disease. He is currently Medical Director of the Medical Eye Bank of Maryland and Director of the Medical Board of Directors at Tissue Banks International. In 1991, Dr. Stark's patients endowed the Walter J. Stark Distinguished Professorship at The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. Dr. Stark holds one of the few endowed Distinguished Professorships at the University. (Walter J. Stark, MD, The Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute, the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 727 Maurmensee Building, 600 North Wolfe Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21287-9278, U. S. A. phone: +1-410-955-5490; Fax: +1-410-955-2798; e-mail: wstark@jhmi.edu)(SM)

Steele, Newton C. (1850-1919) American ophthalmologist, professor of diseases of the eye, ear, nose & throat in Chattanooga Medical College. Born at Athens, Ala., he received the medical degree at the University of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn., in 1873. For a time he practised at Corinth, Miss., but soon moved to Chattanooga. Here he practised as ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist until his death, a period of more than thirty years. His only son, Willard Steele, was a partner with him for the last few years of his practice. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 16,p.12162-12163 AJO 1919,2:705-706

Steffan, Philip (1838-1913) German ophthalmologist from Marburg, studied in Erlangen, Berlin and became in Vienna a pupil of v.®Arlt. Back in Frankfurt, Germany he founded a large practice as ophthalmic surgeon. He wrote a few booklets of minor importance: "*Das Auge im gesunden und kranken Zustande.*" Erlangen 1862; "*Erfahrungen und Studien über die Staaroperation im Zeitraum der Jahre 1861-1867*" Erlangen 1867; "*Klinische Erfahrungen und Studien [über die Staaroperation] im Zeitraume der Jahre 1867-1869..*" Erlangen 1869; "*Dr.Steffan'sche Augen-Heilanstalt*", in 4 parts, Frankfurt 1872-75. Albert: Source Book of Ophthalmology. The Ophthalmoscope, 1913, p. 130.

Stein, Doris Jules (1902-1984) widow of Dr. Jules Stein. Mrs.Stein and her husband, for whom the Jules Stein Eye Institute at UCLA is named, were the leading, philanthropists in eye research and blindness prevention. For more than half a century Mrs. Stein shared with her husband the warmth and enjoyment of their talented family and a vast circle of friends throughout the world. She participated in the accomplishments of his business career, which included the founding of MCA, Inc., in 1923 while he was a practicing ophthalmology and leadership of this corporation to a position of preeminence in the entertainment field, and added her distinctive attributes as an authority on the decorative arts. Most significantly for vision science, she guided his resurgence of interest in ophthalmology and blindness prevention. In the late 1950s during a visit to the New York Lighthouse for the Blind, Doris Stein, deeply affected by the experience, said, "Jules you must do something". From that beginning came Research to Prevent Blindness. Inc., the nationwide organization founded by Dr. Stein in 1960, which has catalyzed eye research and currently provides annual research awards to more than 50 universities and research centers throughout the United States. In 1961, when there were initial efforts to develop an Eye Institute at UCLA, Doris Stein suggested that her husband assume the principal role. Her enthusiasm and encouragement were irresistible and, after five years of planning and construction, the Jules Stein Eye Institute commenced scientific activities. AJO 1984,98:127

Stein, Jules (1896-1981) American ophthalmologist. Born in South Bend, Indiana, Jules Stein graduated from the University of Chicago at the age of 18 and received his M.D. degree from Rush Medical College. After postgraduate studies under Professor ErnstFuchs at the University of Vienna, he completed residency training in ophthalmology at Cook County Hospital in Chicago, commenced medical practice, and

was certified by the American Board of Ophthalmology. A musician from an early age, Jules Stein financed his education by playing in and leading his own band, and by booking other musicians for engagements that he could not personally fill. In 1924, the year in which his scientific treatise on telescopic lenses was published, he founded Music Corporation of America (MCA) and, shortly thereafter, gave up the practice of medicine to concentrate on this enterprise. He originated the concept of the "one-night stand" for major dance bands, and within ten years MCA represented most of the great name bands of the era. Activities extended to include worldwide representation for the leading film stars, directors, writers, and musical artists. With the advent of television, MCA rapidly entered this field, and acquired Universal Pictures, the Universal City property, and Decca records, as well as other enterprises, to become the world's largest producer of film entertainment and preeminent in the entertainment industry. But medicine was always in his heart and in the late 1950s, urged by his wife Doris Stein, he visited the New York Light house for the Blind, an organization highly regarded for its programs to aid the partially sighted and blind. During that visit, Mrs. Stein turned to him and said, "you must do something," From this came the questions: Why are these people blind? What can be done to prevent blindness? The response was monumental. First, in 1960 he founded, with Robert E. McCormick, and donated millions of dollars to Research to Prevent Blindness (RPB). With distinguished trustees and a highly competent staff, this national health organization became a catalyst for eye research in the United States. Among its major actions, RPB aided the construction of eye research facilities, channeled \$40 million into vision, and developed a program of unrestricted research grants. Currently, RPB provides annual eye research grants to more than 50 universities throughout the United States. Second, he founded the Jules Stein Eye Institute at UCLA School of Medicine in Los Angeles. Dedicated in 1966, this center has become internationally recognized for its coordinated programs of eye research, education, and patient care. Third, Jules Stein heightened public awareness of eye disease and called attention to the need for increased public support of eye research. With a determined eight year campaign, he was mainly responsible for the passage of legislation to establish the National Eye Institute as a separate entity in the National Institutes of Health. He served on the first National Advisory Eye Council in 1969 and was instrumental in directing vastly increased federal funds to this national resource for the planning, conduct, and support of eye research. Dr. Stein received honorary doctoral degrees from the University of California, the University of Louisville (Kentucky), the Medical College of Wisconsin, and the Johns Hopkins University. Additional honors included the Humanitarian Award of Variety Clubs International (1968), Honorary Fellowship in the American Academy of Ophthalmology (1972), Albert Lasker Public Service Award (1976), Lions International Humanitarian Award (1976), Jean Hersbolt Humanitarian Award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (1976), Walt Disney Humanitarian Award of the National Association of Theatre Owners (1976), Pioneer of the Year Award of the Foundation of Motion Picture Pioneers (1976), and Leslie Dana Gold Medal of the St. Louis Society for the Blind (1981). A posthumous citation read by Frank W. Newell conferred the First Humanitarian/Civic Award of the University of Chicago Alumni Association, which was to have been presented to Dr. Stein May 14, 1981. Jules Stein brought about a surge of progress, a renaissance, in eye research and the medical means for preserving and restoring sight. AJO 1981,92:127-129; Arch Ophthalmol 1981,99:1653

Steinberg, Roy H. (? – 1997) American Ophthalmologist . Steinberg was brought up in New York and went to college in New York and Michigan, before going to medical school in New York Medical College. Following an internship in Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, he acquired a formal medical training in research with Herbert Jasper at the Montreal Neurological Institute. However he decided to specialise in the visual system, continuing his research during military service at the Naval Aerospace Medical Institute in Pensacola, Florida. He was subsequently appointed to the University of California, San Francisco, where he spent the remainder of his working life. He won the highest respect and reputation, receiving the Friedenwald award in 1987, and, shortly before he died, jointly with Matt LaVail the Moran Prize from the University of Utah. BJO 1997;81:1117.

Steinman, Robert Martin (?-) American vision scientist. Steinman received his medical education at St. Louis University, School of Dentistry D.D.S. 1948; Graduate Faculty, New

School for Social Research M.A.1962; Graduate Faculty, New School for Social Research Ph.D. 1964; N.I.H. Postdoctoral Fellow (UPENN: Prof. J. Nachmias, Sponsor) 1962-64; Teaching Fellow, Graduate Faculty, New School 1959-61 Research Associate, University of Pennsylvania 1961-64; Assistant Professor, University of Maryland at College Park 1964-67; Associate Professor 1967-72; Professor 1972- ; Private Dental Practice (N.Y.C., N.Y.) 1948-59 Military Service, US ARMY DC (France) 1950-52. Steinman received the following awards:Teaching Excellence Award, UMCP (Lindback Award) 1967 Contribution to Science Award, UMCP Sigma Xi 1996. He is a member of the Society for Neuroscience, Psychonomic Society, Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology, Optical Society of America (Fellow 1981), American Association for Advancement of Science (Fellow 1980), American Psychological Society (Fellow 1994), Cognitive Science Society. **BOOK CHAPTERS:**Steinman, R. M. 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Stellwag von Carion, Carl (1823-1904) Austrian ophthalmologist born in Satulung, Rumania. He received his M.D. in 1847 at the University of Vienna, where, after several years of clinical and experimental work on the pathology of the eye, he became lecturer (1854-1857) and then professor of ophthalmology (1857-1894); he also taught for many years at the Josephs Academy in Vienna. A prolific author, von Carion investigated many aspects of ophthalmology but was particularly successful in advancing the understanding of refractive errors. He wrote: *Die Ophthalmologie vom naturwissenschaftlichen Standpunkte* Erlangen (2 vols. in 3) 1853-1858 (On which publication he became lecturer); *Theorie der Augenspiegel auf elementarem Wege aus den Grundsätzen der Optik entwickelt*. Wien 1854. *Atlas der pathologischen Histologie des Auges* Leipzig 1860-1861 (edited by C. Wedl); *Lehrbuch der praktischen Augenheilkunde* Wien 1861 (American edition *Treatise on the diseases of the eye, including the anatomy of the organ*. New York 1868, Italian ed. 1863 Hungarian Pest 1868); *Der intraoculare Druck und die Innervations-verhältnisse der Iris vom augenärztlichen Standpunkte aus betrachtet*. Wien 1868; *Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete der praktischen Augenheilkunde ... unter Mitwirkung der ... Dr. C. Wedl und Dr. E. Hampel* Wien 1882 and *Neue Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete der prakt. Augenheilkunde. Ergänzungen zum Lehrbuche, unter Mitwirkung von E. Bock und L. Herz* Wien 1886. He was also the designer of an ophthalmoscope named after him. Schett/Keeler *The Ophthalmoscope*. Albert. JPW

Stensen, Niels (1638-1686) Danish anatomist and geologist (also known as Nicolaus Steno), born in Copenhagen. Steno studied medicine at the University of Copenhagen under Simon Paulli and Thomas Bartholin (1656-1660) and at the University of Leiden, where he received his M.D. in 1664. During the ensuing decade, he conducted anatomical

and geological research in France and Italy, living mainly in Florence. He underwent a conversion to Catholicism in 1667, entered the priesthood in 1675, and spent his last years in apostolic activity in various cities of Scandinavia and northern Germany; he died in Schwerin, Germany. Steno made important discoveries of the anatomy of the human lymphatic system, muscles, and brain, described in *De musculis et glandulis* (1664), *Elementorum myologiae specimen* (1666/67), and *Discours sur l'anatomie du cerveau* (1669); and in comparative anatomy and embryology. At least as significant was his contribution to geology: in the *De solido intra solidum naturaliter contento dissertationis prodromus* (1669), a work filled with new insights, he outlined the principles of modern geology. He also wrote: *Observationes anatomicae, quibus varia oris, oculorum, & narium vasa describuntur, novique salivae, lacrymarum & mucii fontes deteguntur* Leiden 1662.

Sterling, Peter Ph.D (?-) American scientist, professor of Neuroscience in ophthalmology in Philadelphia. Sterling received his Ph.D.(Biology) in 1966 at Western Reserve University, became 1967-69 Instructor in Physiology, Harvard University Medical School, in 1969 he was named Assistant Professor of Anatomy, and remained in that position until 1974 at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. Sterling was 1974-80 Assistant Professor of Anatomy, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and from 1980 Professor of Neuroscience, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. Since 1995 Professor of Neuroscience in Ophthalmology, U. of P. School of Medicine. Present address: Department of Neuroscience School of Medicine, 123 Anatomy/Chemistry Bldg., Philadelphia, PA 19104-6058 tel: (215) 898-9228, FAX (215) 898-9871 email: peter@retina.anatomy.upenn.edu (JPW)

Stevens, Edmund W. (1864-1910). Canadian-American ophthalmologist, of much promise, who died in middle life. Born at Woodstock, N. B., he received his medical degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1884. At first he practised general medicine in New Brunswick, but, being in feeble health, and unable to stand the rigors of the Canadian climate, he moved to Philadelphia. He was there for a time demonstrator of anatomy in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, but, acquiring soon an interest in ophthalmology, he took up the study of that specialty at the Philadelphia Polyclinic, Jefferson Medical College, and Wills Eye Hospital. In 1898 he was obliged to move to Colorado because of a continually increasing pulmonary disease. One year later, he began to practise ophthalmology at Denver, and he kept at work, with now and then a brief interval of rest, until his death. Stevens' ophthalmologic writings are as follows: 1. Section on the *Use of the Ophthalmometer*, in de Schweinitz's *Diseases of the Eye*. 2. *Extirpation of the Lacrimal Sac for Dacryocystitis*. (Colorado Medicine, 1904, p. 261.) 3. *Fatal Septicemia Due to Ophthalmia Neonatorum*. (Ophthalmic Record, 1905, p. 519.) 4. *Retinal Hemorrhage in Apparently Healthy Eyes*. (Colorado Medicine, 1906, p. 176.) 5. *Empysema of Orbit and Lids Following Removal of Middle Turbinate*. (Denver Medical Times, Nov., 1907, p. 157.) 6. *Direct Injury to Optic Nerve*. (Colorado Medicine, 1908, p. 269.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 16,p.12256-12257

Stevens, George Thomas (1832-1921) American ophthalmologist. To begin with he was in general practice, but at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 he was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the 77th regiment New York State Volunteers. He was later made surgeon, and for two and a half years was the operating surgeon of his division. At the end of the war he resumed the general practice in Albany. In 1870 he was appointed Professor of Physiology and of Diseases of the Eye in the Albany Medical College, the Medical Department of Union University. In 1880 he moved to New York and confined his Practice to eye work. He retained his ability to perform delicate operations into his eighty-sixth year. He was a prolific writer, taking up his army experiences, functional nervous diseases, and botany. His principal contribution to medical science was to be found in his contributions and investigations into anomalies of the muscles of the eye.. He introduced a terminology which has been usually adopted, namely: orthophoria, heterophoria, esophoria, heterotropia, esotropia, exotropia, hypertropia, anophoria catophoria and declination. Stevens introduced the phorometer, the tropometer and the clinoscope. BJO 1921,5:432

Stevenson, John (1778-1846) English ophthalmologist of no very great ability. He studied with àSaunders and settled in London. He became an M. R. C. S., as well as surgeon and ophthalmologist to the Duke of York. He founded in London a "Dispensary for Cataractous Patients," whose name, in 1823, was changed to "Ophthalmic Institute for the Cure of Cataract." In 1841 he became ophthalmologist and aural physician to the King of Belgium. He was for a time instructor in the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the eye and ear. He lived in Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, but nothing is known concerning his life subsequent to 1844. Stevenson's ophthalmological writings are as follows: 1. *On the Morbid Sensibility of the Eye, Commonly Called Weakness of Sight*. (London, 1810.) 2. *Letter (on Cataract) to the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal*. (Vol. XXVIII, pp. 257-265, and 357-367.) 3. *A Practical Treatise on Cataract*. (London, 1813.) 4. *On the Nature and Symptoms of Cataract and on the Cure of that Disease in its Early Stages*. (London, 1824.) 5. *On the Nature, Symptoms and Treatment of the Different Species of Amaurosis or Gutta Serena*. (London, 1821.) 6. *On the Advantage of an Early Operation for the Different Forms of Cataract*. (Edinburgh Jour., XIX, pp. 513-524, 1823.) 7. *Deafness, its causes, prevention and cure* London 1828; 8. *Cataract, a Familiar Description of its Nature, Symptoms and Ordinary Modes of Treatment*. (London, 1834.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 16,p.12257

Stevenson, Mark Delimon (1876-1915) Canadian ophthalmologist of great promise, who died before he had reached his prime. Born at Trafalgar, Ontario, Canada, in 1876, he received his medical degree at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1897. After a course at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, he settled, in 1900, at Akron, Ohio, where he practised until his death. For ten years he was associated in practice with E. K Weaver. Mark Stevenson was ophthalmic surgeon to the Akron City Hospital, and to the People's Hospital; also oculist and aurist to the Children's Hospital. In 1911 he established, on East Market Street, Akron, a private hospital, which he conducted with great success until his death. He was a member of the American Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. A frequent contributor to medical journals and the inventor of several useful ophthalmic instruments, he was also one of the collaborators on "Ophthalmology". Stevenson came to his death very unexpectedly. While he was preparing to perform an operation, he sent the nail file too deeply beneath his left thumb nail. During the subsequent operation the tiny scratch became infected, and, though all was done that lay in human power to save his life he died of septicemia, aged only 39. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 16,p.12257-12258

Stewart, Andrew J (1873-1919) American ophthalmologist. He was born at Provo City, Utah. For a time he was a government surveyor, then school-teacher, and, at length, a missionary to Germany from the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He graduated from the business department of Brigham Young University in 1895, and, in 1900, from the normal department. Entering at once the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, he there received his medical degree in 1904. For a time he practised in Mt. Pleasant, Utah, but later moved to Provo, where he remained until his death. At just what time he began to devote himself to ophthalmology could not be learned. At the time of his death he was president of the Utah County Medical Association. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 16,p.12258 AJO 2, 1919, p.770

Stewart, John S (1864-1892) American ophthalmologist of much promise who died young. Born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, he received his liberal education at the Western University, and his medical training at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. At the latter institution he was graduated in 1885 with the highest honors. He settled as ophthalmologist in Philadelphia, wrote a number of ophthalmologic articles, and died of tuberculosis, having been a practitioner only about seven years. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 16,p.12259

Stievenart, François-Antoine (1796-1879) Belgian ophthalmologist. Stievenart received his M.D. degree in 1820. He operated on about 50 cataracts every year, first by lowering and later by extraction. For his services in the Ophthalmic Institute he received in 1840 from the Provincial Government a superb gilt vase made by Charles Deluiseaux (since 1981 in the museum of the city of Mons). (Verriest)

Stillerman, Manuel L. (1916-1994) American ophthalmologist. A graduate of the University of Chicago, he did his medical training at the University of Chicago and at Rush Medical College. He interned at Cook County Hospital and then served in World War II. He was a medical officer with the Fifth Army's 16th Evacuation Hospital. On his return home in 1946, he became a resident at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago and at the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary. On completing his residency, he was a Heed Fellow for a year, studying ophthalmology at various institutes of ophthalmology throughout the United States. Stillerman was a general ophthalmologist who had an interest in pediatric neuro-ophthalmology and was the author of a number of journal articles, including articles that were part of the *Archives of Ophthalmology*. He was also editor of the ophthalmology section of *Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Monthly* during the 1970s. From 1961 until 1985, Stillerman was the chair of the department of ophthalmology at Michael Reese Hospital. He headed the department's residency training program and was responsible for training scores of residents, many of whom are still in active practice throughout the United States. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1995,113:550

Stilling, Benedict (1810-1879) German anatomist and surgeon, born in Kirchhain, Germany. Stilling received his M.D. at Marburg in 1832 with the thesis *De Pupilla artificialis in sclerotica conformanda*. He was (1833) assistant to Ullmann at the surgical clinic and became at the end of 1833, Landesgerichtswundtarzt (Physician to the district court) in Kassel. An academic career for religious reasons was not possible for him. This caused his dismissal from his position after he refused to be sent to Eiterfeld. He made several trips abroad to study under the leading figures in physiology, especially Bernard, Brown-Séguard, and particularly Magendie and Amussat in Paris, with whom he had a long lasting friendship. Stilling's major contributions are his investigations of the anatomy and physiology of the central nervous system. Also a surgical innovator, he introduced ovariectomy by the extraperitoneal route in 1837. Of his many publications, a small number concern ophthalmologic matters. Stilling's thesis is quite important to the history of corneal transplantation. It was translated into German the following year: *Die künstliche Pupillenbildung in der Sclerotica. Nebst einem Anhang über die Verpflanzung der Hornhaut. Keratoplastik* Marburg 1833. Stilling wrote a number of books of which four received prizes, amongst these the famous Monthyon prize: *Untersuchungen über die Textur des Rückenmarks* Leipzig 1842; *Über den Bau und die Verrichtungen des Gehirns* Jena 1840; *Beiträge zur Natur und Heilkunde* (7 issues) Frankfurt 1856; *Neue Untersuchungen über den Bau des Rückenmarks mit einem Atlas etc.* Cassel 1857-1859; *Untersuchungen über den kleinen Gehirns des Menschen* (3 volumes) Cassel 1864-1878. He also wrote surgical books, most of them about urological matters. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 16, p. 12260-12261. Albert. See: Mannis/*Corneal Transplantation*, Ostend, Wayenborgh 1999) JPW

Stilling, Jakob (1842-1915) German ophthalmologist, son of Benedict Stilling. He studied medicine at various German universities, receiving his M.D. in 1865. He adopted ophthalmology as his specialty and practiced for many years in Kassel, making scientific journeys abroad, especially to Turin, where he studied under Carlo Reymond. In 1880 he settled in Strasbourg, as lecturer (1880-1884) and then professor of ophthalmology (1884-1915). Stilling introduced a system of pseudoisochromatic plates for testing color vision (1877); he published a number of important studies of color vision, myopia, and perimetry. Stilling wrote: *Ueber die Heilung der Verengerungen der Thraenenwege mittelst der inneren Incision. Ein neues Operationsverfahren.* Cassel 1868. *Ueber Farbensinn und Farbenblindheit: Rede, gehalten auf 51. Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher und Aerzte.* Cassel 1878. *Ueber des Sehen der Farbenblinden.* Cassel 1880. *Untersuchungen über den Bau der optischen Centralorgane Erster Theil: Chiasma und Tractus opticus.* Cassel & Berlin 1882. *Pseudo-isochromatische Tafeln für die Prüfung des Farbensinnes.* Cassel & Berlin 1883. *Untersuchungen ueber die Entstehung der Kurzsichtigkeit.* Cassel 1887. *Schädelbau und Kurzsichtigkeit: eine anthropologische Untersuchung.* Wiesbaden 1888. *Anilin-Farbstoffe als Antiseptica und ihre Anwendung in der Praxis.* Strassburg 1890. *Grundzüge der Augenheilkunde.* Wien & Leipzig 1897.

Stjernschantz, Johan, W. (1947-) Finnish pharmacologist. Professor of Pharmacology and Drug Development, University of Uppsala. He qualified in medicine at the University

of Helsinki, Finland 1974, and was awarded the Doctorate of Science in 1976. He spent his postdoctoral fellowships with Anders Bill at Uppsala University and Marvin Sears at Yale University. He was an assistant Professor of Ophthalmology and Visual Science at Yale University 1981-1982. He worked at Pharmacia (later Pharmacia & Upjohn) in Uppsala, Sweden 1986-1997, and was in charge of prostaglandin research and the development of latanoprost (Xalatan). He held an adjunct professorship of Experimental Ophthalmology at Uppsala University 1996-1998, and was appointed Professor of Pharmacology and Drug Development at Uppsala University in 1999. He is a member of the Editorial Board of Experimental Eye Research, and Journal of Ocular Pharmacology. His main research interests are prostanoids, neuropeptides, microcirculation and fluid dynamics in the eye. He has published more than 100 original papers in this field and edited "*Beta-adrenergic blockade and intraocular pressure - theoretical and clinical aspects. Pharmaceutical Co. Star*, Tampere, Finland, 1986" and "*The ocular effects of prostaglandins and other eicosanoids. Progress in clinical and biological research, Vol 312, Alan R. Liss, Inc. New York. 1989 (with L. Z. Bito)*". Some examples of recent publications are "*Structure-activity relationships and receptor profiles of some ocular hypotensive prostanoids. Surv. Ophthalmol. 41: Suppl. 2: 47, 1997*", "*Effect of latanoprost on regional blood flow and capillary permeability in the monkey eye. Arch. Ophthalmol. 117: 1363, 1999*" and "*Increased pigmentation of iridial melanocytes in primates induced by a prostaglandin analogue. Exp. Eye Res. 68:431, 1999*". For the excellence of his research, he received the Pharmacia & Upjohn Achievement in Science and Medicine Award 1997, and the Proctor Medal 2000 from the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO). On the basis of his expertise, he has been invited lecturer at many international congresses and served as an organizer of many symposia. He also served as a peer reviewer for many Ophthalmological, Pharmacological and Biological Journals. He is a member of ARVO, International Society for Eye Research, European Association for Vision and Eye Research, European society for Pigment Cell Research, Nordic Society of Physiology, Finnish Society of Brain Research and Medical Association of Finland. (Department of Neuroscience and Pharmacology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala Sweden. phone: +46-18-471-4602; fax: +46-18-504595; e-mail: johan.stjernschantz@neuro.uu.se)

Stocker, Frederick William (1893-1974) American ophthalmologist of Swiss origin, born in Lucerne, Switzerland, the son of a Swiss ophthalmologist, he attended the public schools of Lucerne, the University of Geneva, and received the M.D. degree from the University of Bern in 1917. The years of his ophthalmic training were spent at the University Eye Clinic in Munich with Professor Carl Hess and the University Eye Clinic in Bern with Professor Siegrist. He practiced many years in Lucerne and became president of the Swiss Ophthalmological Society. In 1941, Stocker emigrated to the United States and worked at the Institute of Ophthalmology, Presbyterian Hospital, Columbia University and the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. In 1942, he joined the staff of McPherson Hospital where he practiced for 32 years. He also served as professor of ophthalmology at Duke University and associate clinical professor of ophthalmology at the University of North Carolina. During World War II he was chairman of the International Medical Commission for examination of prisoners of war in the United States and Canada under the Geneva Convention. In addition to memberships in local and state societies, Stocker was a diplomate of the American Board of Ophthalmology and a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, Société Française d'Ophthalmologie, Ophthalmological Society of Panama (honorary member), Columbian Society of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology (corresponding member), and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Stocker first reported successful penetrating keratoplasty for Fuchs' dystrophy and developed a large practice in corneal surgery. His primary interest remained in anterior segment surgery and is reflected in his publications which number over 100. His thesis for the American Ophthalmological Society, "*The Corneal Endothelium and its Clinical Implications*," was published as a monograph and has been a popular reference work for many years. AJO 1974,78:1043-1044

Stoeber, Victor (1803-1871) French professor of ophthalmology, founder of the first ophthalmic hospital in France. Born at Strasbourg, in Alsace, he received his medical