



Building up neurology in the years of separation

F. Gerstenbrand

The Heiligendamm Round Table

September 28, 2007
Heiligendamm, Germany

Definition

Neurology comprehends prevention, diagnosis, conservative treatment and rehabilitation of diseases of the central, peripheral and vegetative nervous system including musculature.

Source: Weiterbildungsordnung für die Ärzte Bayerns vom 24. April 2004, in der Fassung der Beschlüsse vom 28.4.2007, Abschnitt B, 17. Neurologie, Stand 1.8.2007

Development of neurology in Austria - I

- Emperor Josef II (regency 1780-1790) decided to accept mental disturbed human beings as patients, no anymore as criminals, and ordered their separation from criminals
- Organization of special institutions, the lunatic asylums ('Irrenanstalten'), called ill-famed madhouse ('Tollhaus' – 'Narrenturm')
- Begin of psychiatry as own medical area of expertise

Development of neurology in Austria - II

- „Lunatic asylums“ evolved to mental hospitals
 - “Narrenturm („Fool’s Tower“) Vienna, one of the first mental hospitals (ill-famed madhouse),
 - Mental Hospital of Lower Austria in Vienna - later Psychiatric University Clinic (General Hospital Vienna)
 - Mental Hospital in Tyrol, Innsbruck
 - Mental Hospital in Styria, Graz

Leading neuro-psychiatrists in Austria

- Johannes Evangelista Purkinje
- Richard von Krafft-Ebing
- Theodor Meynert
- Julius Wagner von Jauregg
- Sigmund Freud
- Hans Hoff

Jan Evangelista Purkyně Johannes Evangelista Purkinje

- Member of the religious order of the Piarists in Nikolsburg, South-Moravia.
- Founder of the modern neurophysiology.
- Genial neuroanatomist and neurohistologist.
- Philosophically highly educated, translates Schiller into the Czech language.
- Goethe dedicated him the following poem:



*In your own eye see with joy what
Plato knew from the very beginning!
And if you do not manage this
on your own, Purkinje will
bring it to you.*

17.12.1787, Libochowitz –
28.7.1869, Prague

Richard von Krafft-Ebing

- Study of medicine in Heidelberg
- Postgraduate education Zürich (Wilhelm Griesinger), Wien, Prag, Berlin
- Psychiatrist, mental hospital Illenau
- Neurorehabilitation in Baden-Baden
- Professor for psychiatry in Strasbourg (4 beds) and Graz (new founded)
- Director of the Mental Hospital Lower Austria in Vienna
- Director of the University of Psychiatry at the General Hospital of Vienna
- Textbook for psychiatry, textbook for sexual pathology - criminal psychology
- Abnormal neuropsychiatric behavior



14.8.1840, Mannheim (D) –
22.12.1902, Graz (A)

Theodor Meynert

- Medical education in Vienna
- Pathologist at the lunatic asylum, Vienna, 1865
- University professor for psychiatry, Vienna, 1870
- Basic research concerning construction and function of the human brain
- Topology of the cerebral cortex
- Pathological anatomy as fundamental in psychiatry and mental disorders
- Founder of the modern neuropathology.



15.6.1833, Dresden (D) –
31.5.1892, Klosterneuburg (A)

Julius Wagner von Jauregg

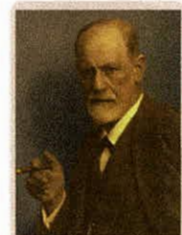
- Medical education in Vienna
- Basic education in neuropathology and internal medicine.
- Scientific research in neurology and psychiatry.
- Organization of modern psychiatric clinic.
- Nobel prize laureate (1927) in psychiatry for a neurological project "Vaccinated malaria in treatment of the cerebral syphilis".
- Ideological resonance to the actual political system, refused divorce from his Jewish wife



7.3.1857, Wels (A) –
27.9.1940, Vienna (A)

Sigmund Freud

- Medical education in Vienna
- Postgraduate training as neurologist (Theodor Meynert)
- First research project: Cocain (self-experiment)
- Postdoctoral lecture qualification (Habilitation) in neuropathology
- Contact with J.-M. Charcot
- Main scientific research in hysteria
- Founder of psychoanalysis



Sigmund Freud
6.5.1856, Freiberg (Moravia) –
23.9.1939, London (UK)

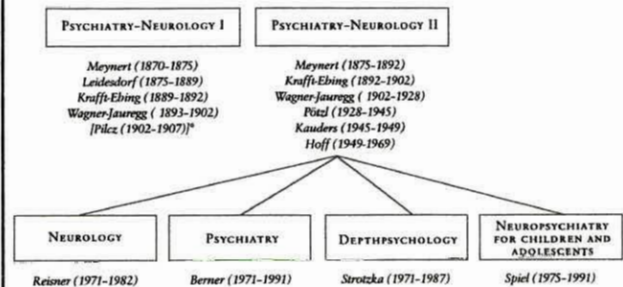
Hans Hoff

- Medical education in Vienna
- Postgraduate training neurology Vienna, Prague, New York
- Last physician of Wagner von Jauregg
- Professor for neurology and psychiatry in Vienna, 1950
- Numerous publications in neurology and psychiatry
- Humanization of the psychiatry, "open psychiatry".
- Leading advancement in topical based neurology
- Co-founder of the Central and East-European Association for Neurology (Danube Neurology)



11.12.1897, Vienna, (A) –
23.8.1969, Vienna (A)

Overview of the development of psychiatry and neurology at the University of Vienna



Source: Gröger H et al (eds.): On the history of Psychiatry in Vienna, Verlag Chr. Brandstätter, Wien-München, 1997

Leading neuro-psychiatrists in France

- Jean-Martin Charcot
- Pierre Paul Broca
- Joseph Babinski

Jean-Martin Charcot

- Medical education in Paris
- Postgraduate education in internal medicine, pathological anatomy
- Professor in pathological anatomy, Paris, 1872
- Professor for neurology, Paris, 1882, founder of the first clinic for Neurology worldwide
- First description of different neurological diseases (ataxia, ALS, MS, etc.)
- Basic research in hysteria
- Honorary member of different scientific societies and of the "Académie des Sciences"



29.11.1825, Paris (F) –
16.8.1893, Lac de Settons, (F)

Case demonstration in Charcot's lectures "Lecons sur les maladies du système nerveuse", Salpêtrière – Paris, for physicians

- Patient as focus of interest
- Case presentation - sometimes with unorthodox methods
- Discussions for exchange of experiences
- Demonstration of hysterical features



Hysterical feature (hysterical stigma)

Charcot's Open House "Soirées du mardi"

- Private meetings in his house for the high society in Paris
- Physicians, artists, politicians, ladies of the high society
- Presentations of scientific results - popular style
- High social prestige



Diseases and definitions named by Charcot

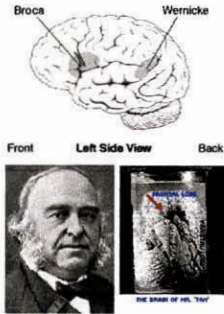
- **Charcot Disease / Morbus Charcot I:**
Amyotrophic lateralsklerosis
- **Charcot Disease / Morbus Charcot II:**
Multiple sclerosis, Charcot trias (intention tremor, scanning speech, nystagmus)
- **Charcot-Marie-Tooth:**
Peroneal muscular atrophy
- **Erb-Charcot Disease:**
Spastic spinal paralysis (primary syphilitic origin)
- **Charcot-Wilbrand-syndrome:**
Visual agnosia (loss for revisualisation)
- **Charcot dizziness:**
Syncope or vertigo
- 7 other different diseases

Students of Jean-Martin Charcot

- Georges Gilles de la **Tourette** (neurologist)
- Pierre **Janet** (neurologist)
- Joseph **Babinski** (neurologist)
- Alfred **Binet** (neurologist)
- Pierre **Marie** (assistant and private secretary)
- Sigmund **Freud** (neuro-psychiatrist)
- Axel **Munthe** (physician and book author)

Pierre Paul Broca

- Medical education in Paris
- Postgraduate training in pathological anatomy, surgery, anthropology
- Comparative investigation in anatomy of the brain
- Constructor of the "Craniometer"
- Comparative investigation of the Cro-Magnon- and Aurignac-man, Neandertal-man, Java-man
- Supporter of Darwin's theory
- Description of Limbic system, motoric aphasia brain location, Broca's area



28.6.1824, Sainte-Foy-la-Grande near Bergerac, (F) – 9.7.1880, Paris (F)

Joseph Babinski

- „Polish-French“ neurologist
- Medical education in Paris
- Postgraduate training in Paris (pupil of Charcot)
- Clinical neurologist, no academic graduation
- Research in neuro-endocrinology, brain stem syndromes, cerebellar syndromes, hysteria
- Topically based neurology, introduced "Babinski"-reflex, influencing of neurosurgery by detailed clinical neurology



17.11.1857, Paris (F) – 29.10.1932, Paris (F)

Development of neurology in Berlin

- Friedrich I 1709: governmental order for mental disturbed patients
- Mental hospital in Berlin 1718 based on the bequest of a patient with a mental disease, economy organized by the "Armenkasse" (epilepsy, "mental disturbances", invalids, homeless persons)
- 1798 this mental hospital changed to the Charité, became a department with the most mental patients in German-speaking area
- Ernst Horn: director of this department, first professor for psychiatry in Germany (1808), somatic methods in treatment
- Moritz Heinrich Romberg: neurology as own medical specialty
- Wilhelm Griesinger: director of the neurologic and psychiatric department in Berlin (1865); mental disturbances as brain diseases
- Carl Westphal: first professor for neuro-psychiatry (1874)
- Carl Wernicke, Heinrich Oppenheim: advancement of localization based neurology
- Friedrich Jolly: own clinic for neurology and psychiatry (1904)

Leading neuro-psychiatrists in Germany

- Ernst Horn
- Wilhelm Griesinger
- Carl Westphal
- Carl Wernicke

Anton Ludwig Ernst Horn

- Education in medicine, University of Göttingen
- Postgraduate education in pharmacology, surgery, later in internal medicine
- Professor for internal medicine Charité Berlin (1806)
- First professor for psychiatry Charité Berlin (1808)
- Pioneer in equation of mental and other diseases
- Mental disturbances as somatic diseases, special methods for somatic treatment in psychiatry



24.8.1774, Braunschweig (D) – 27.9.1848, Berlin (D)

Wilhelm Griesinger

- Medical study in Tübingen, Zürich
- Postgraduate training mental hospital Winnenthal, Medical Clinic of Tübingen
- Neuro-anatomic research in Kiel
- Director of the Clinic for Internal Medicine in Zürich (1860)
- Professor for psychiatry (1864), Charité Berlin (neurology and psychiatry)
- Director of Medical School in Kairo, Egypt (1865)
- Scientific hypothesis pathology and therapy of psychiatric diseases,
- Psychic symptoms as a disease of the brain, localisation theory



27.7.1817, Stuttgart (D) – 26.10.1868, Berlin (D)

Carl Friedrich Otto Westphal

- Medical study in Berlin, Heidelberg, Zürich
- Postgraduate training in Berlin (Wilhelm Griesinger)
- Director of the neurological department Charité Berlin (1869)
- Professor of neurology and psychiatry in Berlin (1874)
- Research in spinal cord diseases, degenerative diseases, neuro-ophthalmology
- Mental disturbances as brain disease
- Implementation of "Neurology" as a own teaching discipline



23.3.1833, Berlin (D) –
27.1.1890, Kreutzlingen (D)

Carl Wernicke

- Medical study University of Breslau
- Postgraduate training: Psychiatric and neurological Clinic Charité Berlin
- Professor for psychiatry and neurology in Breslau, later in Halle
- Sensoric aphasia on anatomical bases, Wernicke-Mann's position
- Neurology localization based



15.5.1848, Tannowitz, (D/P) –
15.6.1905, Gräfenroda (D)

Neurology in Germany/Austria 1933-1937/1938-1945

- Leading neurologists left Germany, later Austria because of Jewish persecution
- Changed orientation in neurology and psychiatry
- Leading neurologists in Berlin and Vienna:
 - Max De Crinis, Professor of neurology and psychiatry, Charité Berlin (1938)
 - Otto Pötzl: Professor of neurology on the psychiatric neurological clinic Vienna

Development of neurology in Europe after 1945

- Europe was divided in Eastern and Western region, iron curtain
- Great difference in economic support and political background between East and West Europe
- Separation of East Europe from other European regions in economy and sciences, politically based
- In West Europe intensive support of neurology based on help of North America (modern technology, high advanced biochemistry, new developed medicaments, help in re-organization of training and education) fast reorganization of damaged institutions
- In East Europe neurological institutions suffered by war damages, loss of specialists, minor support of governmental and private institutions, neurologists had left to west before 1945, strong political control.

Neurological organizations Eastern Europe Splitted neurology and psychiatry by iron curtain

- Albania
- Baltic States
- Belo-Russia
- Bosnia
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Croatia
- Hungary
- Macedonia
- Moldavia
- Montenegro
- Poland
- Romania
- Russia
- Serbia
- Slovakia
- Ukraine

Currently member of Danube Neurology



Neurological organizations Western Europe Splitted neurology and psychiatry by iron curtain

- Austria
- Belgium
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Iceland
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Ireland
- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- Swiss
- Turkey
- UK

Currently member of Danube Neurology



Consequences of the separation generally

- Tremendous difficulties for neurologists in East Europe to visit western neurological institutions and vice versa
- Difficulties on both sides in invitation to congresses, symposia, workshops, etc.
- Difficulties to organize common scientific projects
- No exchange of young neurologists from department to department between East and West Europe
- No possibility to attend training courses on both sides

Consequences of the separation in East European Neurology

- Politically guided decisions, different health system to the West
 - Difficulties in development of pre- and post-graduate training
 - Difficulties in development of a common neurological system in East European region
 - Difficulties in separation from psychiatry
 - Difficulties in cooperation with independent psychiatry

Possible measurements to overcome the separation in European neurology

- Invitation to congresses, symposia, workshops, etc.
- Organization of training courses
- Exchange of young neurologists department to department
- Fellowships for neurological study programs
- Organization of common scientific projects

Development of neurology in Germany during the separation

- East Germany
 - Founding of the 'Gesellschaft für Psychiatrie und Neurologie der DDR' (11.4.1956)
- West Germany
 - 'Deutsche Gesellschaft für Neurologie' (founded 1950)
 - 'Gesellschaft Deutscher Nervenärzte' (founded 1907, closed 1935, reestablished 1945 till, closing 1955)
 - Gesellschaft Deutscher Neurologen und Psychiater, Sektion Neurologie (1935-1955)

Neurology in East Germany

Basic principle was the unit of neurology and psychiatry, politically decided

- Medical scientific regional societies for psychiatry and neurology (education, research, training) – Greifswald 1946, Berlin 1947, Jena, Leipzig 1948, retaining the profile for years
- 'Gesellschaft für Psychiatrie und Neurologie der DDR', founded 11.4.1956 in Berlin
- New structure 31.10.1980 : Four sections: neurology, psychiatry, pediatric neuropsychiatry, medical psychology
 - 1st chairman of section neurology: Peter Feudell (1980-1986), followed by Günter Rabending
 - Request: necessity of a special development in neurology
 - Clinical Neurology, Neuroscience, Neurological education
 - Research profile depending to the director of the different neurological clinic

Neurology in West Germany

- Gesellschaft Deutscher Nervenärzte, founded 1907, closed 1935, reestablished 1945, closed 1955
- Gesellschaft Deutscher Neurologen und Psychiater, Sektion Neurologie (1935-1955)
- 'Deutsche Gesellschaft für Neurologie (DGN)' (founded 1950)
 - Organization and structure of DGN
 - Managing committee (three chairmen, one secretary, one treasurer)
 - Administration management (one manager)
 - 30 committees (e.g. Continuous education, Rehabilitation, Program committee, Clinical trials, Postgraduate training, DRG, cooperating committees,...)
- 'Deutsche Gesellschaft für Neurologische Rehabilitation', founded 10.8.1989

Development of neurology in Austria

- ‚Wiener Verein für Neurologie und Psychiatrie‘, founded 1906
- ‚Gesellschaft für Psychiatrie und Neurologie‘, 1908-1938, reestablished 1945
 - Foundation of section for neurology 1984
- ‚Österreichische Gesellschaft für Neurologie (ÖGN)‘, founded 2000
- ‚Österreichische Gesellschaft für Neurorehabilitation‘, founded 1985

Neurology in Austria

- ‚Österreichische Gesellschaft für Neurologie (ÖGN)‘, founded 2000 – Organization and structure :
 - Management committee (President, Past president, President elect, treasurer, secretary general,
 - Advisory board
 - Committees
 - Working groups
 - Educational academies

Danube Neurology: Development - I

- First step:
 - Invitations of Hans Hoff and Franz Gerstenbrand to neurological centers in former Austrian-Hungarian-Empire-States:
 - North Moravia, Brno, Prague (1956)
 - Bratislava, Budapest, Zagreb (1957)
- Second step
 - Following invitations of neurologists of former Austrian-Hungarian Empire countries to Vienna 1957 – 1961 (Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland)

Danube Neurology: Development - II

- Third step:
 - Organization of the 1st Danube Symposium for Neurology and Psychiatry, Vienna 1962, topic: Pediatric neurology
- Fourth step:
 - Regular Danube Symposia for Neurology since 1964
 - At the beginning each year in Vienna, Austria
 - Since 1982 rotation between Austria and one of the member countries
 - Since 2000 each year rotation between all member countries

Danube Neurology: Development - III

- Founding members H. Hoff, E. Czanda, I. Lesny, D. Bartko, H.-F. Schulze, H. Gänshirt, N. Grcevic, R. Heidrich, A. Struppler, D. Müller, M. Majewska, F. Gerstenbrand
- Founding countries: Austria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, West-Germany, Yugoslavia
- Main idea: to bring together East European neurologists with West European colleagues, exchange of practical experience and research results
- Meeting place: neutral Austria
- Undermining the iron curtain

Danube Neurology Organization (1965)

- Primer organization and structure (1965):
 - Managing board – Board of trustees (Kuratorium)
 - Board of Delegates (2 delegates/member country)
 - Chairman of Managing Board
 - Business Secretary
 - Members enlarged: international leading neurologists
 - Member countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, UdSSR, West-Germany, Yugoslavia,

Danube Neurology Reorganization I - 1972

- Enlargement of structure and aims:
 - Annual meetings in cooperation with the national neurological societies
 - Inclusion of education in the program (training courses)
 - New name:
INTERNATIONAL DANUBE SYMPOSIUM FOR
NEUROLOGICAL SCIENCES AND CONTINUING EDUCATION
 - Secretary General: F. Gerstenbrand
 - Office at Neurological University Clinic Innsbruck
 - Annual Business Meetings regularly (twice a year)

Danube Neurology Reorganization II – 1994

- After changing of political situation 1989 enlargement to other Danube countries (Austria, Belo-Russia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Germany, Macedonia, Moldavia, Romania, Serbia-Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Russia, Ukraine)
- Addition to the name: Central and East-European Association for Neurology (CEEAN)
- 1994 appointment of F. Gerstenbrand to President, Secretary General M. Brainin
- Office: Mag.^a A. Dachenhausen, Klosterneuburg, Austria
- New orientation of the aims in the program
- Regional cooperation with EFNS

Danube Neurology 1994 – I

MANAGING BOARD

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DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL Prof. Dr. M. Brainin, Klosterneuburg

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Danube Neurology 1994 – II

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G. Stern, London

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H. Staunton, Dublin

Danube Neurology 1994 – III

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N. Grcevic, Zagreb
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H. Schulze, Berlin
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I. Georgiev, Sofia
D. Hadjiev, Sofia
H. Krejcova, Praha
A. Lowenthal, Antwerp
J. Ristic, Beograd
F. Seitelberger, Wien
V. Voiculescu, Bucuresti

HEAD OF THE OFFICE:

Alexandra Dachenhausen, Klosterneuburg

Danube Neurology Reorganization III – 2000

- Depending on the changed political situation in East European countries:
 - Organization of additional teaching courses
 - Starting with an exchange program department to department
 - Co-working program between different neurological institutions in the various countries
 - Establishment of a permanent office in Szeged, Hungary
 - President: F. Gerstenbrand (Austria)
 - Secretary General: Laszlo Vecsei (Hungary)

Danube Neurology



During the scientific session of the 33rd International Danube Symposium in Lublin, Poland. From the left: Prof. Laszlo Vecsei (Hungary), Prof. Franz Gerstenbrand (Austria), Prof. James Toole (USA) and Prof. Zbigniew Stelmasiak (Poland).

Danube Neurology

Current structure – I

- Management Committee
 - Franz Gerstenbrand, Honorary President (Austria)
 - Laszlo Vecsei, Secretary General (Hungary)
 - Zbigniew Stelmasiak, Deputy Secretary General (Poland)
 - Gerhard Ransmayr, Scientific Secretary (Austria)
 - János Tajti, Coordinator (Hungary)
 - Erika Grossmann, Head of Office (Hungary)
- Council of Delegates of the member countries Austria, Belo-Russia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Croatia, Germany, Macedonia, Moldavia, Serbia-Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Russia, Ukraine

Danube Neurology

Current structure – II

- Advisory Board of non-member countries, associated members
- Honorary members
- Special sections:
 - Neuro-Rehabilitation
 - Young neurologists and trainees
 - Scientific cooperation
- Affiliation of the Danube Neurology to the European Federation

Danube Neurology

2006 – I

- Honorary President
Prof. F. Gerstenbrand
- General Secretary
Prof. L. Vecsei
- Deputy Secretary General
Prof. Z. Stelmasiak
- Senior Advisory Committee
Prof. F. Gerstenbrand (Vienna)
Prof. E. Csanda (Budapest)
Prof. K. Jellinger (Vienna)
Prof. R.D. Koch (Magdeburg)
Prof. H. Lechner (Graz)
Prof. H. Schulze (Berlin)
Prof. J. Toole (Winston-Salem)

Danube Neurology

2006 – II

- Executive Board
 - László Vecsei (Szeged)
 - Michael Brainin (Klosterneuburg)
 - Vida Demarin (Zagreb)
 - Pavel Kalvach (Praha)
 - Klaus Lowitsch (Ludwigshafen)
 - Michael Piradov (Moscow)
 - Tine S. Prevec (Ljubljana)
 - Peter Riederer (Würzburg)
 - Gerhard Ransmayr (Innsbruck, now Linz)
 - Konrad Reydak (Lublin), *Representative of the European Association of Young Neurologists and Trainees*

Danube Neurology

2006 – III

- Deputy Members
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 - N. Bornstein (Tel Aviv)
 - M. Gavranovic (Sarajevo)
 - I. Jelencsik (Budapest)
 - V. Komarek (Praha)
 - V. Kostic (Beograd)
 - J. Kotowicz (Warsaw)
 - Z.M. Levic (Beograd)
 - L. Lisy (Bratislava)
 - R.Z. Moukhamedzianov (Kazan)
 - Z. Mubrin (Zagreb)
 - I. Szirmai (Budapest)
 - I. Velcheva (Sofia)
 - B. Volk (Freiburg)

Danube Neurology 2006 – IV

- **Managing Board**

S.A. Apostolski (Beograd)	D. Bartko (Bratislava)
D. Bozicevic (Zagreb)	V. Brinar (Zagreb)
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M. Drobny (Martin)	D.G. Gherman (Kishinev)
A. Korczyn (Tel Aviv)	N. Loncarevic (Sarajevo)
C.H. Lucking (Freiburg)	R. Naumovski (Skopje)
T. Negrycz (Lvov)	N. Psatta (Bucuresti)
I. Ravnik (Ljubljana)	I. Rektor (Brno)
K. Selmaj (Lodz)	P. Traubner (Bratislava)
N.V. Vereshchagin (Moscow)	S. Yancheva (Sofia)

Danube Neurology 2006 – V

- **Associate Members**

Y. Agid (Paris)	L. Battistin (Padova)
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K. Einhäupl (Berlin)	R.B. Godwin-Austin (Nottingham)
B. Johansson (Lund)	J.M. Lopes Lima (Porto)
J.M. Martinez-Lage (Pamplona)	
J. Olesen (Copenh.)	A. Portera-Sanchez (Spain)
R. Regli (Lausanne)	H. Staunton (Dublin)
G. Stern (London)	A. Twijnstra (Maastricht)

Danube Neurology 2006 – VI

- **Honorary Members**

S. Bojinov (Sofia)
I. Georgiev (Sofia)
N. Grcevic (Zagreb) †
D. Hadijev (Sofia)
H. Krejcwowa (Praha)
I. Lesny (Praha), †
F. Seitelberger (Vienna)
A. Struppler (München)
M. Mossakowski (Warsaw) †
A. Petrescu (Bucuresti)
J. Tichy (Praha)

Danube Neurology Current aims

- Development of neurology in the Danube countries after changed political situation, some former 'socialist countries' members of the European Community
- Harmonization in neurology between West-, South-, North- and East-European institutions
- Close cooperation with EFNS
- Close cooperation with the WFN and WFNR
- Adjustment in scientific programs in Europe and worldwide
- Adjustment in educational programs in Europe

Danube Neurology Program

- Annual congress, booked till 2014
- Training courses during the congress as well as independent in time and place
- Organization of scientific projects in the Danube group and international
- Exchange program department to department
- Special section for neuro-rehabilitation
- Special section for young neurologists
- Cooperation in different programs of EFNS (regional subgroup)
- Cooperation with WFN and WFNR
- Special cooperation with national societies
 - Italian Society for Neurology
 - Israeli Society for Neurology
- Cooperation with the International Neuro-Psychiatric Pula Congress (INPC)

International Neuro-Psychiatric Pula Congress – INPC

- Begin as weekend meeting in Pula 1961, Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic Graz and Neurological Clinic Zagreb
- Founders: H. Bertha (Graz, Austria), R. Lopasic (Zagreb, Yugoslavia)
- Secretary General: J. Grinschgl (Graz, Austria)
- Annual meetings in Pula, neurological and psychiatric program
- Co-working of Austria, Croatia, Germany, Greece, Italy, participants of individual European countries
- Current aim: Program in borderline topics neurology and psychiatry
- Secretary General: Bosko Barac (Zagreb, Croatia)
- Cooperation with the Danube Neurology in harmonizing of the program

European Federation of Neurological Societies EFNS: History I

- Decision to enlarge the Danube Neurology for whole Europe, proposal M. Wender (Poznan, Poland), 1986
- Organization of the 1st PAN-European Congress in Prague 1989, D. Bartko (Czechoslovakia)
- Decision to organize 2nd PAN-European congress in Vienna 1991
- Proposal to found a common European neurological organization
- Founding congress of the EFNS Vienna 1991
- Founding President F. Gerstenbrand

European Federation of Neurological Societies EFNS: History II

- Founding period: political change in Europe
- Foundation initiated by members of the Danube Neurology, leading French, Spanish and Scandinavian neurologists supported by the World Federation for Neurology (WFN), Lord Walton
- Initial Founders:
D. Bartko, E. Deisenhammer, F. Gerstenbrand, J. Olesen, G. Serratrice, U. Tschabitscher
- First founding meeting: Marseille (France), 1992
- Pre-congresses Berlin (1993), Poznan (1994)
- First official EFNS-congress: Marseille, France, 1995

European Federation of Neurological Societies EFNS Organization - I

- Member countries: 41
Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan
- 53 individual members, who are not affiliated to a member society.

European Federation of Neurological Societies EFNS Organization - II

- Democratic organization
- Management Committee for the governmental duties, 2-years-period, 2nd period for 2 years possible:
- President, Past president, 3 Vice presidents, Secretary General, Treasurer
- Council of Delegate as the parliament one delegate of each member country
- Standing Committees (10)
- Individual Members from Non-European countries

European Federation of Neurological Societies EFNS Aims - I

- Broaden the base of clinical neurology in Europe
- Raise public awareness about the importance of the brain and its disorders
- Strengthen the standard, availability and uniformity of neurological services in Europe
- Continuing medical education (CME)
- Support of clinical neuro-science
- Strengthen the standard, quantity and equality of pre-graduate and post-graduate teaching and training

European Federation of Neurological Societies EFNS Aims - II

- Strengthen WFN, EU and WHO relations, collaboration with related professional and lay organizations
- Congresses and Neurological Teaching Courses
- European Journal of Neurology
- Collaboration with associated specialties
- Preparation of guidelines
- Attempt to a cooperation with European Society of Neurology (ENS)

Presidents of EFNS



Prof. Eberhard
Deisenhammer
(Secretary General)

Prof. Jes Olesen

Prof. Franz
Gerstenbrand

Prof. Jaques de Reuck

Prof. Dieter Heiss

Danube University Krems Austria

- Founded in 1995, the only university in Europe specialized in postgraduate continuing education
- Implementation by law, status of a state-run university (1st April 2004), offering only postgraduate studies
 - Special cooperation: East European countries
 - 3 principle branches: medicine (neurology), economy, management
 - Intention for cooperation with the Danube Neurology
- Academic continuing education in economy, management, communications, IT and medicine
 - Focus on job-related and personal requirements
 - Scientific basis
 - Practice-oriented education and research
 - Internationality
 - Interdisciplinary nature

Summary I

- Foundation of the Danube Neurology during the „Cold War“, splitting of Europe due to iron curtain
- Intention for an exchange in modern development of clinical neurology, neuroscience, basic research between East and West in a separated Europe
- Undermining the iron curtain by invitations of East European neurologists to the neutral Austria as a meeting place for East European and international neurologists getting information about better technical and biochemical development in Western countries
- West European neurologists could get profit from well developed clinical neurology of East European colleagues depending on 'hammer-based' clinical experience

Summary II

- Overcoming the rigid political situation in the former communistic region in Europe with political fixed principles blocking the development of neurology as well as a special development in a modern psychiatry
- Advice in the organization of low economic based East-European neurological institutions (clinics, research laboratories) with the help of the better organized neurological organizations outside East Europe

Summary III

- Support in building up a modern education and training program in East European countries in cooperation with the EFNS
- Starting a systematic exchange program of young neurologists in cooperation with the European Society for Young Neurologists and Trainees (YNT)
- Building up the special field of neurorehabilitation by the help of the more developed organization of West- and North-European countries
- Building up an advocacy system for neurological patients in East-Europe, currently not yet existing



The Heiligendamm Round table meeting details

date

september 28th, 2007, 17:00 s.t.

venue

kempinski grand hotel heiligendamm
18209 heiligendamm
T: +49-38203-7400

organization

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a light buffet will be served after the meeting

the number of participants is limited
confirmation of attendance until september 25th 2007 is advised

the meeting was made possible by an
unrestricted educational grant from
merz pharmaceuticals