



Karl Landsteiner Institute
for Neurorehabilitation
and Space Neurology

Austrian Society for
Aerospace Medicine
Life Sciences in
Space



The Development of European Neurology focused on the period of the European separation

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8th International Congress on current treatment and therapeutic perspectives in Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Multiple Sclerosis and Epilepsy

February 4-7, 2010,
Delphi, Greece

Development of neurology in Austria - I

- Emperor Josef II (regency 1780-1790) decided to accept mental disturbed human beings as patients, no more 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 an own medical area of expertise

Development of neurology in Austria - II

- „Lunatic asylums“ developed in 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 modern neurophysiology.
- Ingenious neuroanatomist and neuro-histologist.
- Philosophically high educated, translated Schiller's works into Czech language.
- Goethe dedicated the following poem to him:

*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

Theodor Meynert

- Medical studies 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.
- Explored topology of the cerebral cortex.
- Constituted pathological anatomy as fundamental in psychiatry and mental disorders
- Founder of the modern neuro-pathology.



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

Hans Hoff

- Medical studies in Vienna
- Postgraduate training in neurology Vienna, Prague, New York
- Last student 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)

Leading neuro-psychiatrists in France

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

Jean-Martin Charcot

- Medical studies in Paris
- Postgraduate education in internal medicine, pathological anatomy
- Professor for 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)

Development of neurology in Germany

- 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, economically organized by the "Armenkasse" (epilepsy, "mental disturbances", invalids, homeless persons)
- 1798 this mental hospital changed its name to Charité, became the department with 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

Wilhelm Griesinger

- Medical studies in Thübingen, Zürich
- Postgraduate training mental hospital Winnenthal, Medical Clinic of Thübingen
- 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, localization theory



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

Carl Wernicke

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



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

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

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

Development of neurology in Europe after 1945

- Europe divided in Eastern and Western region, iron curtain
- Great difference in possibilities of 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 reorganization 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 neurology and psychiatry split by iron curtain

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



Neurological organizations Western Europe neurology and psychiatry split by iron curtain

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



General consequences of the separation

- Greatest 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 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-, postgraduate 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
 - Foundation 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 unification 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 clinics

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

Danube-Neurology – Development

- 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

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



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

European Federation of Neurological Societies

EFNS – History

- 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

Aims I

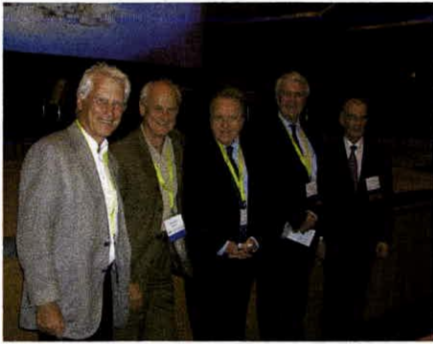
- Broaden the base of clinical neurology in Europe
- Raise public awareness about the importance of the brain and its disorders
- Strengthen the standard, availability and uniformity of neurological services in Europe
- Continuing medical education (CME)
- Support of clinical neuroscience
- Strengthen the standard, quantity and equality of pre- 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 for cooperation with European Society of Neurology (ENS) – convergency EFNS/ENS

Presidents of EFNS



Prof. Eberhard
Deisenhammer
(Secretary General)

Prof. Jes Olesen

Prof. Franz
Gerstenbrand

Prof. Jaques de Reuck

Prof. Dieter Heiss



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ

**International Society for Amelioration of
the Quality of
Life for chronic neurological patients**



**8th International Congress on current treatment
and
therapeutic perspectives in Alzheimer's disease,
Parkinson's disease, Multiple Sclerosis and
Epilepsy**

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

**Delphi, Greece, European Congress Center
February 4-7, 2010**

Secretary: Mrs Vaya Katsamperi. 1st Department of Neurology,
Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki, Greece,
AHEPA Hospital. St. Kyriakidi 1, 546 36 Thessaloniki, Greece
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ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ 5 ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ 2010

FRIDAY 5 FEBRUARY 2010

9.00-9.30 Main Lecture

Chair: K.Jellinger, S.Baloyannis

X F. Gerstenbrand, E. Heberle-Bors, G. Egger
Somatic Gene Cell Therapy in Neurology and Ethical Background

9.30-9.50 Lecture on neurogenetics and pathophysiology

T. Scaviadis

Common pathways in Prion and Alzheimer's disease

9.50-10.10 Coffee break and poster viewing

10.10-10.40 Main Lecture

Chair. F. Gerstembrand, P.Kalvach

J. Toole

Neurological disorders in US Presidents - their effect on world events

10.40- 12.30 Round table on History of Neurology

Chairman F.Gerstembrand

X F. Gerstenbrand: The development of European Neurology focused on the
period of the separation

K.Jellinger: Highlights of Austrian Neurosciences in the 20th and 21st
centuries

B.Lichterman: S.Shapovalova: Soviet Neuropathology (1917-1991).

S.Baloyannis: The Neurosciences in Byzantine Era

P.Kalvach: How lived our eponyms

12.30-13.30 Lunch