German Ophthalmological Society

73rd Annual Meeting, Heidelberg, September 23 to 26, 1973

The Symposium was devoted to aspects of macular disease including anatomical, ophthalmoscopic, and angiographic changes. Kaefer and Rodenroth (Heidelberg) stressed the value of red-free light for detecting macular holes; Harms and Aulhorn (Tübingen) discussed tests of macular function; Gruetzner (Freiburg) described a disturbance of blue vision as the first sign of chloroquine retinopathy. Other papers detailed the features of macular trauma, maculopathy associated with pits of the optic disc, folds of the posterior pole, hereditary disorders, and the features of pre-retinal membranes. Macular findings in storage disorders (Francois, Ghent) and cellophane retinopathy (Gass, Miami) were subjects of interest. Wessing (Essen) reviewed degenerative changes of the macula and emphasized neovascular membrane formation. Macular changes were noted in 80 per cent. of patients with Coats’s disease by Jouseen (Essen). Deutman (Rotterdam) discussed the differential diagnosis of bull’s-eye maculopathy, chloroquine retinopathy, cone dystrophy, and Vogt-Spielmeyer-Stock disease. Finally, therapy for macular disease was considered, including argon laser and photo-coagulation.

Obituary

John Ellison, 1900–1973

Mr J. Ellison, M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P., formerly consultant ophthalmic surgeon to the Scarborough group of hospitals, died on December 3, 1973. He studied medicine in Leeds, qualified in 1927, and in 1930 went to Scarborough to practise ophthalmology. He was appointed ophthalmic surgeon to Scarborough Hospital, and held this post until his retirement.

Despite severe incapacity from rheumatoid arthritis, he took an active interest in the B.M.A. and was chairman of the Scarborough Division in 1964-65. Although he suffered much he never lost his interest in others or his sense of humour.

Mahad Prasad Mehray

Dr Mahad Prasad Mehray, M.B., B.S. (Lucknow) died in Bareli on March 14, 1974, after a heart attack. He established a small rural dispensary at Khairabad, 6 miles north-west of Lucknow, 47 years ago, and his enormous enthusiasm and drive led from this small beginning to the building of a first-class hospital with every modern apparatus at Sitapur. It was opened in 1945 with accommodation for 229 patients; additional buildings were erected to meet its growing needs, more staff were engaged, and equipment obtained, thanks to individual gifts and to Government support; to-day Sitapur Hospital has accommodation for 750 in-patients, a separate outpatients’ block, a recently opened Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Ophthalmology and Research, a School of Optometry and Orthoptics, and many sub-hospitals scattered throughout the State of Uttar Pradesh stretching from the Ganges to the border of Tibet.

The Sitapur Hospital is a recognized teaching centre for the ophthalmic experience required for the Diploma, in Ophthalmology of The Conjoint Board in England, and this recognition was a great satisfaction to its founder, Dr Mehray, a visionary who saw his dreams come true.