PERSPECTIVE

International Board Members of the *American Journal of Ophthalmology*

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This year marks the 100th anniversary of the "modern" *American Journal of Ophthalmology* (AJO). International influence has been present since the beginnings of the journal, and the AJO had boasted a number of foreign editorial board members and collaborators over the years. Within the article we present sketches of the deceased international board members of the AJO, particularly of Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, Pierre Amalric, Joaquin Barraquer, and Yasuo Tano. Although the AJO is American by name and with respect to the majority of contributions and readers, the international board members and collaborators have helped to maintain its international character and worldwide level of recognition. As the United States is a competitive society that values progress and success partially owing to foreign influence and immigrants, similarly the international contributions help to support and provoke the dynamic development of the AJO. (Am J Ophthalmol 2019;199:13–16. © 2018 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.)

THIS YEAR MARKS THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE "modern" *American Journal of Ophthalmology* (AJO). International influence has been present since the beginning of the journal, and the AJO had boasted a number of foreign editorial board members and collaborators over the years. With that said, several immigrants to the United States may also have contributed to the field of American ophthalmology and the *Journal* itself. Particularly in recent years, the globalization of the publication required international input, so in January 1996 an International Editorial Board was created.[1] Subsequently, it was incorporated in the existing Editorial Board in 1998. The aim of this article is to discuss the international contributions to the AJO that occurred during the period of its "modern" history. International editors of the AJO are listed in the Table, and we present herein only the deceased ones. We decided not to cover Gustav Adolf Friedrich Wilhelm Alt and Manuel Uribe y Troncoso as, although they were born outside the United States, they served the *Journal* after being naturalized.

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FOREIGN EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

SIR STEWART DUKE-ELDER WAS BORN IN THE VILLAGE OF Tealing near Dundee in Scotland on April 22, 1898 (Figure, Top left). He graduated MB, ChB in 1923 and in 1924 became a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Subsequently, he obtained MD and PhD degrees. In 1932, he operated on Ramsay Macdonald, the British Prime Minister, to treat bilateral glaucoma, and received a knighthood the following year.[2] During World War II, he was a consultant surgeon to the army in the Middle East. His intellectual foundation was made up of several excellent books, including his monumental 7-volume *Textbook of Ophthalmology*, *System of Ophthalmology*, and *The Evolution of Vision*.[3] Many of his insights into ocular diseases were used as stepping-stones to our current ocular practices. Several of his opinions were found to be exceptional in recent studies on glaucoma,[4] heritability and environmental influences in myopia,[5] the use of atropine in myopia,[6] and the treatment of amblyopia.[7] He died on March 27, 1978 at the age of 79 years.

Pierre Amalric was born on June 24, 1923 in Velour sur Agout, near Toulouse, France (Figure, Top right). After his medical training in Toulouse in 1952 he became the Director of the Centre Medical Ophtalmologique in Albi. Amalric was the first to describe the triangular syndrome, a typical presentation of choroidal artery occlusion.[8,9] For this finding he was awarded a Gold Medal by the American Academy of Ophthalmology. He was also one of the first to use and promote fluorescein angiography in Europe.[10] He provided several original descriptions of retinal diseases and proposed

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TABLE. International Contribution to the *American Journal of Ophthalmology* Editorial Board

Name[a]	Board Member Service	Worked In
Adolf Alt (1851-1920)	1918-1920	Germany and USA
Manuel Uribe y Troncoso (1867-1959)	1918-1958	Mexico and USA
Sir Stewart Duke-Elder (1898-1978)	1941-1982	United Kingdom
Pierre Amalric (1923-1999)	1996-1999	France
Joaquin Barraquer (1927-2016)	1996-2003	Spain
Yasuo Tano (1948-2009)	1996-2009	Japan
Alan C. Bird	1996-2002	United Kingdom
Rosario Brancato	1996-2003	Italy
Nathan Congdon	2004-2015	China
Stephen M. Drance	1996-2000	Canada
Michel E. Farah	2009-2015	Brasil
Alan Gaudric	2004-now	France
Kyoki Ishida	2016-now	Japan
Anselm Kampik	2004-now	Germany
Tero Kivelä	2017-now	Finland
Thomas Kohnen	2016-now	Germany
Ian MacDonald	2011-now	Canada
Francisco Martinez-Castro	1996-2000	Mexico
Rupert M. Menapace	2005-2016	Austria
Pran Nath Nagpal	1996-2000	India
Gottfried O. H. Naumann	1996-2004	Germany
Kohji Nishida	2008-2015	Japan
Hugo Quiroz-Mercado	2004-2005	Mexico, USA
Gullapalli N. Rao	2000-2006	India
Ian Rennie	2012-now	United Kingdom
Koichi Shimizu	1996-2000	Japan
Fotis Topouzis	2005-2015	Greece
Mark O. M. Tso	1996-2003	USA, China
Gianni Virgili	2016-now	Italy
Lihteh Wu	2016-now	Costa Rica

[a]For the deceased, dates of birth and death are presented.

treatments for them. Notably, Amalric worked on choroidal vasculature systemization and choroidal disease. Several of his descriptions were confirmed by the advent of indocyanine fluorescein angiography. His deep interest in history resulted in his publishing several articles on ophthalmic history.[11,12] Although most of his articles were published in French, his outstanding ophthalmologic skills made him famous around the world.

Joaquin Barraquer was born in Barcelona on January 26, 1927 (Figure, Bottom right) as the son of the famous Professor Ignacio Barraquer Barraquer and grandson of the first professor of ophthalmology at the University of Barcelona, José Antonio Barraquer Roviralta. He graduated medicine in 1951 in Barcelona and earned his PhD degree in Madrid in 1955; however, his unofficial medical training had begun earlier on with his father, at the age of 13 years. His research and clinical work focused largely on corneal transplantation, glaucoma, and cataract and refractive surgery.[13] Barraquer discovered the use of chymotrypsin for intracapsular cataract extraction,[14,15] improved the erisophake,[13] developed surgical microscopes with slit-lamp applications,[16–18] and pioneered the use of phakic intraocular lenses for the correction of high myopia and aphakia.[19] He held several honorary degrees and professorships. For more than 20 years he was the chair of the Barraquer University Institute at the Autonomous University of Barcelona. He tutored and instilled a commitment to ophthalmology in his children, Rafael Ignacio Barraquer Compte and Elena Barraquer Compte. He died on August 26, 2016.

Yasuo Tano studied and worked for most of his life in Osaka; however, he also held a position as a research fellow at Bascom Palmer Eye Institute and Duke University Eye Center in the United States (Figure, Bottom left). He was known as one of the leading scientists and a pioneer in vitreoretinal surgery and developed numerous surgical techniques and instruments that are currently used

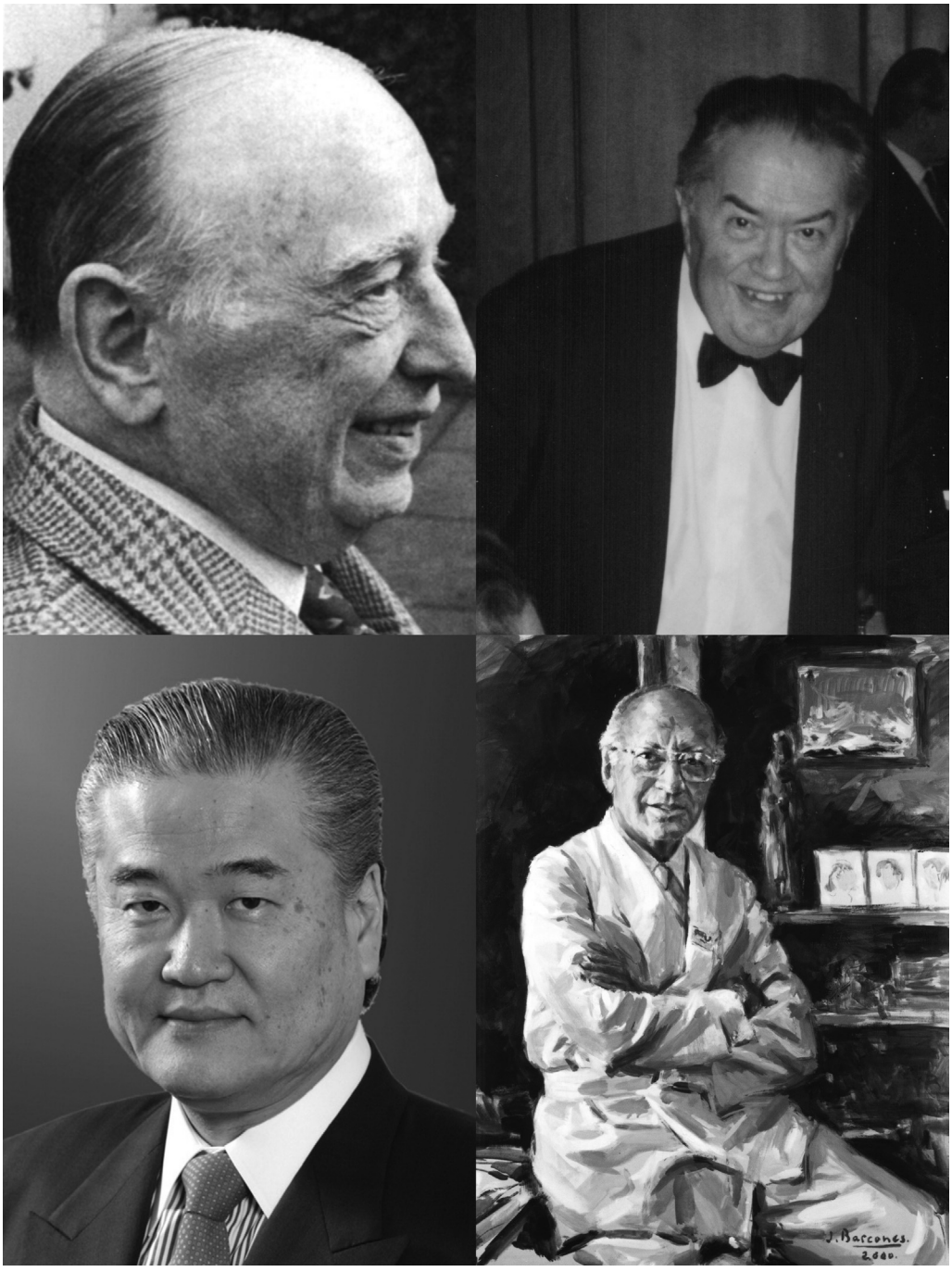

FIGURE. (Top left) Sir Stewart Duke-Elder (1898-1978). (Top right) Pierre Amalric (1923-1999), in 1990 in Munich at the gala dinner of the Julius-Hirschberg society. (Bottom left) Yasuo Tano (1948-2009). (Bottom right) Joaquim Barraquer Moner (1927-2016).

worldwide.[20,21] He promoted nonvitrectomizing vitreous surgery,[22–25] macular translocation surgery,[26,27] triamcinolone for proliferative vitreoretinopathy,[28] and the artificial vision project.[29] He was the president of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology, club Jules Gonin, Japanese Ophthalmological Society. In 2002 he delivered the Jackson Memorial Lecture at the American Academy of Ophthalmology.[30]

The *Journal* has also had several international collaborators throughout its run.[31] Although the AJO is American by name and with respect to the majority of contributions and readers, the international board members and

collaborators helped to maintain its international character and worldwide level of recognition. As the United States is a competitive society that values progress and success partially owing to foreign influence and immigrants,[32] similarly the international contributions help to support and provoke the dynamic development of the AJO.

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