



ABSTRACTS

OF THE 24TH MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF THE NEUROSCIENCES

8–11 July, 2019 Vilnius, Lithuania

Board of Directors

J. Wayne Lazar, President Eelco F. M. Wijdicks, President-elect

Yuri Zagvazdin, Secretary

Paul Eling, Treasurer

Douglas J. Lanska, Past President

Stanley Finger, Member-at-Large

Marjorie Lorch, Member-at-Large

Paul Eling, Co-Editor-in-Chief, Journal of the History of the Neurosciences

Peter J. Koehler, Co-Editor-in-Chief, Journal of the History

of the Neurosciences

Frank W. Stahnisch, Co-Editor-in-Chief, Journal of the History of the Neurosciences

Program Committee

Stanley Finger
Axel Karenberg
Nicholas J. Wade
Catherine Storey
Eelco F. M. Wijdicks
J. Wayne Lazar
Peter J. Koehler
Douglas J. Lanska
Eglè Sakalauskaitė-Juodeikienė

Local Committee

Eglė Sakalauskaitė-Juodeikienė Dalius Jatužis Ramūnas Kondratas Rasa Kizlaitienė Rūta Mameniškienė Algirdas Utkus

DISCLAIMER: This abstract book has been produced using author-supplied copy. Editing has been restricted to some corrections of spelling and style where appropriate. No responsibility is assumed for any claims, instructions, methods or drugs contained in the abstracts: it is recommended that these are verified independently.

Copyright © 2019 Authors. Published by Vilnius University Press
This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons
Attribution Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

ISBN 978-609-07-0190-4 (digital PDF)

Inflammatory Demyelinating Central Nervous System Diseases in Lithuania (17th – 19th centuries)

RASA KIZLAITIENĖ & EGLĖ SAKALAUSKAITĖ-JUODEIKIENĖ

Center of Neurology, Vilnius University Hospital Santaros klinikos, Vilnius University, Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Clinical Medicine, Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery (Lithuania)

The history of inflammatory demyelinating central nervous system (CNS) diseases in Lithuania was introduced as the first documented cases of probable multiple sclerosis (MS) described in the 17th century Marian Miracle Books of the Great Duchy of Lithuania. A couple of centuries later the personal diary of Sir Augustus d'Este (born in 1794), grandson of King George III of England, revealed a medical history strongly suggesting that Augustus suffered from MS. In 1868 Jean-Martin Charcot coined the term sclerose en plaques, and the French term neuro—myelite optique aigue was first used by Eugene Devic in a paper communicated on the occasion of the Congres Francais de Medecine in Lyon in 1894. At the same time, anthropometric, morphometric, somatic and neurological examinations were performed in Vilnius University clinics.

The official date of establishing the Faculty of Medicine of Vilnius university (founded in 1579) is 1781. Nervous system (NS) diseases, including encephalitis, apoplexy, hydrocephalus, paralysis, spinal cord diseases, were described at the beginning of the 19th century in Vilnius. The history of myelitis, including the results of autopsy showing inflammation of spinal cord and meninges, was first described by Kazimieras Dobrovolskis in his doctoral thesis, defended in 1829. Even though in Vilnius, as well as in other European clinics, the causes of NS diseases were sought in the cerebrum and spinal cord, using autopsy findings as an essential part of the anatomo-clinical method (the influence of solidism doctrine), autopsy findings usually revealed brain and spinal cord congestion with blood, confirming the inflammation of NS theory. The level of diagnostics and treatment methods of nervous system diseases (including probable inflammatory demyelinating CNS diseases) in the 19th century Vilnius corresponded to the level of Western Europe.