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Letter from the President

The Globe has been published till now thanks to Bill Magrane's initiative and enthusiasm and thanks to the support of Fidia Research Foundation (FRF); this support was partly economical, partly technical: three people in FRF gave their direct contribution to our publication: -Barbara Vann, Managing Editor; -John Borstel, Production Manager; -Grace Tang Chin, Production Coordinator. Working with them has been a great experience and I'll never last to thank them because I know how valued their presence has been for us. They did so much for the veterinary community, not only working for The Globe but also for Progress in Veterinary and Comparative Ophthalmology and Progress in Veterinary Neurology!

Barbara followed all these initiatives step by step, with competence and real interest, becoming familiar to many of us. FRF had to change many plans related both to the human and veterinary medicine, and because of other priorities had to discontinue the support to several publications. So now we lack both the talented contribution of Barbara, John and Grace and the money to continue producing a nice newsletter as before. But since The Globe has proved to be very important for all of us, I consider it as a priority. We'll make a big effort to continue producing it almost as before. Bill Magrane needs more contributions from Europe and the other Nations, because now the main part of the newsletter deals with information from the States. Please, send news regarding what is going on in your country!

We need active members, not only readers. In Roma, Italy, the 24th-25th September 92 the European Society of Veterinary Ophthalmology (ESVO) is organizing its annual congress in cooperation with ISVO. In the following pages you'll find details concerning the scientific program. I hope to meet many of you in that occasion. The next ISVO meeting will be held in Scottsdale, Arizona at the Windham Resort, 6-10 October 1993, in cooperation with the American College of Veterinary Ophthalmology. Start planning next year schedule and consider this meeting as a priority.

Claudio Peruccio

Letter from the Secretary

Dear Colleagues,

Since the meeting in Vienna, Dr. Bernard Clerc has been in the process of transferring all of the records and financial files from France to Dr. Lloyd Helper and myself in the United States. What has become clear to me in that time is that Bernard has obviously worked very hard for us since he took office, and it will be very hard to fill his shoes.

Please bear with us as Dr. Helper and I get organized and sort out our areas of responsibility and form a team which will serve you well. Please be patient with me as I become familiar with European addresses and phone numbers.

Dr. Helper will handle the office of ISVO Treasurer and financial matters or questions should be directed to him. I will forward membership dues to him if they come to me. We hope to send an updated membership list and dues notices (where applicable) to you soon.

I look forward to working for you and helping to make the ISVO achieve the stature dictated by its distinguished members.

Sincerely,
Robert J. Munger, DVM, DACVO
Secretary, ISVO
LITERATURE REVIEW

Clinical evaluation of 1% cyclosporine for topical treatment of keratoconjunctivitis sicca in dogs
In a randomized doubleblind clinical trial, topical administration of 1% cyclosporine (cyclosporin A) to dogs with keratoconjunctivitis sicca significantly improved Schirmer wetting values and subjective markers of corneal health, as compared with a placebo. The Schirmer wetting value increased ≥5 mm in 86.4% of cyclosporin A-treated dogs, with a mean positive increase of 10.7 mm at 1 month. Compared with placebo-treated dogs, corneal neovascularization, pigmentation, and degree of mucoid ocular discharge were significantly improved by cyclosporin A treatment at 1 month. Cyclosporin A and minimal or no supplementary artificial tear treatment alleviated the clinical signs of keratoconjunctivitis sicca in 72.7% of dogs. An additional 9.1% of dogs were maintained on long-term cyclosporin A, but simultaneously required moderate to intensive administration of artificial tears. In total, 81.8% of dogs had sufficient clinical improvement to warrant continued use of 1% cyclosporin A on an extended basis. Topical administration of cyclosporin A appears to be a highly efficacious treatment for keratoconjunctivitis sicca in dogs — D.K. Olivero et al J. Am Vet Med Assoc 1991;199:1039-1042). Key words: canine species; cyclosporine; keratoconjunctivitis sicca.

Topical administration of cyclosporine for treatment of keratoconjunctivitis sicca in dogs
Topical administration of 2% cyclosporine to 60 dogs resulted in improved tear production in 75 of 100 eyes with keratoconjunctivitis sicca. Improvement in tear production was observed within 1 to 3 months. Corneal pigmentation also improved in 45 of 67 eyes. Dogs with initial Schirmer tear test values of 0 to 2 mm/min had a significantly lower response rate than did dogs with higher Schirmer tear test values. Age, gender, and breed of dog, or duration and cause of keratoconjunctivitis sicca did not affect treatment outcome. Most dogs required continuous twice-daily administration of cyclosporine to maintain adequate tear production; cure was uncommon. The drug was well tolerated, and when effective, most ancillary treatments could be discontinued — R.V. Morgan and K.L. Abrams J. Am Vet Med Assoc 1991;199:1043-1046). Key words: canine species; cyclosporine; keratoconjunctivitis sicca.

Effect of topically administered atropine on tear production in dogs
Topically applied atropine was believed to reduce tear production substantially in dogs. After establishing normal baseline Schirmer tear test values, 19 dogs had 1% atropine sulfate applied in the left eye once a day for 14 consecutive days. Schirmer tear test readings were then obtained for both eyes at 15, 30, 60, 120, 180, 240, and 300 minutes after the first administration (short-term study) and on days 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 (long-term study). A final Schirmer tear test determination was made 5 weeks after the last atropine treatment to ascertain whether the effect was persistent. Although atropine was instilled in the left eye only, statistically significant (P < 0.05) decreases in tear production were found bilaterally in the short- and long-term studies. Although Schirmer tear test values were returning to baseline values 5 weeks after cessation of atropine, there was still a statistically significant (P < 0.05) decrease in tear production. Because of the potential for decreasing tear production, it may be prudent to determine Schirmer tear test values in all dogs considered for topical atropine administration. Dogs with low-normal pretreatment values could be at risk of developing problems secondary to insufficient tear production when treated topically with atropine for long periods. — S.R. Hollingsworth et al J. Am Vet Med Assoc 1992;200:1481-1484). Key words: canine species; atropine; tears.

Familial cataracts and concurrent ocular anomalies in Chow Chows
Cataracts in the Chow Chow breed represent an emerging clinical problem. Clinical and histologic features of familial congenital cataracts and concurrent ocular anomalies in a closely inbred line of Chow Chows are reported. Clinical appearance of the cataracts was variable and ranged from incipient nuclear or capsular lesions to advanced cortical opacity. The lens nucleus was most consistently affected, with variable involvement of the lens cortex. Histologic findings included posterior displacement of the lens nucleus, retained lens epithelial cell nuclei in the nuclear and cortical lens, anterior capsular irregularity and duplication, anterior lens epithelial duplication, and posterior subcapsular migration of epithelium. Concurrent anomalies of some eyes included wandering nyctagmus, entropion, microphthalmia, persistent pupillary membrane remnants, and multifocal retinal folds. It is undetermined whether cataract in the Chow Chow breed represents a singularly inherited defect, or is part of a multiple congenital anomaly syndrome. — B.K. Collins et al (J Am Vet Med Assoc 1992; 200:1485-1491). Key words: canine species; cataract; eye; heredity.
## COMING EVENTS

### July 1992

The Japanese Society of Comparative Ophthalmology meeting will be held at the Equine Research Institute. Contact Dr. Masanobu Fukui, 1356-13 Ohzenji, Asao-ku, Kawasaki, Kanagawa 211; Japan.

The Canadian Association of Veterinary Ophthalmology (CAVO) will meet in Newfoundland, July 2-4. Contact Dr. R. Christmas, 233 17th Ave., SW, Calgary, Alberta T2S OA4; Canada.

### September 1992

The World Small Animal Veterinary Association (WSAVA) in association with the Italian Small Animal Veterinary Association (AIAPVA) will hold its annual meeting in Rome, Italy, September 24-27. Ophthalmology will be represented by the International, European and Italian Societies. Contact Studio Ega, WSAVA-AIPVA, Viale Tiziano, 19 - 00196 Rome; Italy.

The European Society of Veterinary Ophthalmology annual meeting will be held in cooperation with the ISVO and the Italian Society of Veterinary Ophthalmology (Sovi) meetings. These meetings will be held in conjunction with the XVII WSAVA Congress, September 24-27, 1992, in Rome; Italy.

The first day of the meeting will be dedicated to free communications on different topics; on the second day, half of the time will be devoted to neuro-ophthalmology. This second part of the meeting will be shared with the European and Italian societies of veterinary neurology (ESVN and SINVET). Based on the great success of the ISVO meeting in Vienna, the Rome congress should be a major event for the international ophthalmologic community. Moreover, the need to create a profile for the European Veterinary Ophthalmologist, while overcoming the differences among different countries, increases the importance of this meeting. This gathering will give us the opportunity to discuss the role of the veterinary ophthalmologist on an international level.

### Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, September 24</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.30-8.30 am</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Chairman: Keith Barnett</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>Welcome by Kristina Narfström, ESVO President</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.40</td>
<td>C. Peruccio (I)</td>
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<td>9.00</td>
<td>Ocular Thelaziosis in dogs in the North-Western Italy</td>
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<td>9.20</td>
<td>M. Roze (F)</td>
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<td>9.20</td>
<td>Interest of tolfenamic acid in the treatment of dog's uveitis</td>
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<td>10.20</td>
<td>G. Aguirre (USA)</td>
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<td>10.20</td>
<td>Ocular manifestation of inborn errors of metabolism</td>
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<td>10.50</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<td>10.50</td>
<td><strong>Chairman: Maurice Roze</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>11.10</td>
<td>A. Bigelblack (L)</td>
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<td>11.10</td>
<td>Topical cyclosporine in the treatment of corticosteroid resistant</td>
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<td>11.10</td>
<td>cases of chronic superficial keratitis and plasmoma</td>
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<td>K. Barnett (GB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.30</td>
<td>Topical cyclosporine in the treatment of keratoconjunctivitis sicca,</td>
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<td>chronic superficial keratitis and episcleritis in the dog</td>
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<td>C. Chadieu</td>
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<td>B. Clerc</td>
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<td>11.50</td>
<td>S. Molon - Noblot (F)</td>
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<td>11.50</td>
<td>Early retinopathies in some breeds. Relationship between clinic and</td>
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<td>11.50</td>
<td>pathology</td>
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<td>11.50</td>
<td>K. Narfström (S)</td>
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<td>11.50</td>
<td>Rod and cone ERG-response in hereditary retinal degeneration of the</td>
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<td>12.10</td>
<td>Abyssinian cat</td>
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<td>D.M. Lindley</td>
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<td>12.10</td>
<td>W. Weirich (USA)</td>
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<td>12.10</td>
<td>Canine Eye Registration Foundation (CERF) update</td>
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<td>12.30</td>
<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.30 pm</td>
<td><strong>Chairman: Kristina Narfström</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.30 pm</td>
<td>W. Neumann</td>
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<td>2.30 pm</td>
<td>B. Lohmann (D)</td>
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<td>2.30 pm</td>
<td>A-scan ultrasound examination and biometry in dogs</td>
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<td>L. Helper (USA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Complications of parotid duct transposition for treatment of keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS) in dogs</td>
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COMING EVENTS

3.10  P. Evans (GB)
Pachymetry in the dog
3.30  Break
4.00  ESVO General Assembly
5.00  End of the Session
7.00-9.00  WSAVA Congress Opening
          Ceremony

Friday, September 25

   Neuro- Ophthalmology
   Chairman: Claudio Peruccio
8.00  R. Scagliotti (USA)
      Sensory innervation of the eye and orbit
9.00  G. Aguirre (USA)
      The use and abuse of the ERG in the diagnosis of retinal functional
      abnormalities
10.00 J.P. Jegoux (F)
      The use of CT in neuro-ophthalmology
10.20 G. Carmignotto (I)
      The role of neurotrophic factors in neuronal plasticity of the visual
      system
10.50 End of the Session

November 1992

The American Society of Veterinary Pathologists
and the American College of Veterinary
Ophthalmologists will hold overlapping meetings
in San Diego, California. The ACVP meeting will
be held Tuesday, November 17 through Friday,
November 20. The ACVO meeting will be held
Thursday, November 19 through Saturday,
November 21. The main theme of the ACVP meet-
ing will be ophthalmic pathology. A joint meeting
of the ACVP and ACVO is scheduled for Friday,
November 20. Contact Dr. J.A. Render, Dept. of
Pathology, College of Veterinary Medicine,
Michigan State University, A522 East Fee Hall,
East Lansing, MI 48824; USA.

For information on abstract submission or presen-
tation of posters contact:
Dr. Ron Riis, 419 VRT; NYSCVM Cornell
University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853, USA

For information on travel and registration contact:
Judy Schramm, Cortez Travel Inc. 117 Lomas Santa
Fe Drive, Solano Beach, CA 92075, USA

The Third Congress of the International Society of
Ocular Toxicology will be held in Sedona,
Arizona, Usa. Nov. 15-19. Veterinary ophthalmolo-
gists from universities, research areas, and indu-
try will join this congress.

Contact: Dr. Klaus Krauser
Institute of Toxicology
Asta Medica AG
Kantstrasse 2
D-4802 Halle-Kunsebeck
West Germany
Canada
The Canadian Association of Veterinary Ophthalmology is celebrating its 10th anniversary at its annual meeting in Newfoundland, July 2-4. Drs. Lonnie Goldstein and Nick Bussanich gathered a group together in 1982 to establish the CAVO. Both of these men had graduated from the Ontario Veterinary School at Guelph in 1970, later became interested in ophthalmology and received post graduate training in medical schools and with several ACVO Diplomates. They instituted the idea of CAVO in order to reach more practitioners and to elevate the level of ophthalmic practice in veterinary medicine in Canada.

Europe
The European School for Advanced Veterinary Studies A Pilot-Project
in the framework of the Comenius II Programme of the European Community
As a result of the explosive increase in knowledge in the field of veterinary medicine, veterinarians are forced to diversify and specialize, in order to keep up with the demands of the public. The European School for Advanced Veterinary Studies (ESAVS) has been created with the purpose of offering intensive postgraduate education with the help of teaching specialists from many different countries.

Postgraduate courses in veterinary ophthalmology
The European School for Advanced Veterinary Studies organized its first postgraduate courses in veterinary ophthalmology from April 6th to 18th 1992 in the University Centre of Luxembourg.

Royal Veterinary College of London.
The whole programme aims to give a high level of competence in small and large animal ophthalmology.
Coursemasters of the residential courses were Prof. Dr. Frans Stades (Utrecht) and Prof. Dr. Peter Bedford (London), assisted by Dr. Kristina Narfström (Uppsala), Dr. Willy Neumann (Giessen) and Dr. Bernard Spiess (Zürich).
Besides ophthalmology, the School offered courses in veterinary neurology, dermatology and radiology at the same time.
In the four courses participated 180 young and highly motivated veterinarians from 14 different European countries, who soon developed strong international friendships which enhanced the efficiency of the work within the groups.
As there were much more applications for dermatology and ophthalmology than the 45 positions available, the courses in these two disciplines may be repeated in the near future. Further courses in other clinical fields (internal medicine, surgery and exotic animals) are under preparation, and will probably take place next year.

Future specialization?
The aim of high level offered by the European School for Advanced Veterinary Studies is to enable veterinarians to get acquainted with a chosen speciality field. Several national and international veterinary organizations have already shown interest in the integration of this educational system with their own postgraduate education structure. In the light of the actual developments of the European veterinary specialization, the training offered by the European School for Advanced Veterinary Studies may be considered as a first step towards a full specialization diploma.

Why in Luxembourg?
The infrastructure and financial means for postgraduate education are difficult to find in most European countries. Therefore it was decided to found the European School for Advanced Veterinary Studies in a central European location. Luxembourg had already hosted other veterinary congresses and was very much appreciated for its beautiful old centre and its traveling facilities (intercontinental airport, international train station, motorways to Germany, France and Belgium).
For more information about the European School for Advanced Veterinary Studies, please contact the coordinator Dr. André Jaggy, Institut für Tierneurologie, Bremgarterstr. 109a, CH-3001 Bern.
The European Society of Veterinary Ophthalmology (ESVO)
The ESVO is a society for European veterinarians with a special interest in Ophthalmology. The main objectives of the society are to promote the exchange of information and further scientific progress in veterinary ophthalmology on an international basis, to encourage and promote improved methods of diagnostics, treatment and prevention of eye diseases in all animals and to encourage adequate ophthalmological training in the veterinary colleges. Meetings are held regularly and at least every other year, often together with a national or international veterinary congress. To be an active member dues have to be paid every other year to the secretary/treasurer of the organization. The following veterinarians are in the board of the society at the present time:

Past president: P. Bedford, England
President: K. Narfström, Sweden
Secretary/Treasurer: K. Barnett, England
President elect: I. Walde, Austria

Officers: F. Stades, The Netherlands; M. Roze, France; M. Luera, Spain; A. Solarino, Italy

Except for arranging meetings, the ESVO has worked with the problems of hereditary eye diseases. An inventory was done some years ago of the measures taken to prevent and control hereditary eye disease in different European countries. During the past year the main issue has been that of specialization.

A working party was set up during the ISVO congress in Vienna 1991, with the goal of establishing a European College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists; F. Stades (chairman), B. Spies, B. Clerc, C. Peruccio, R. Curtis and W. Neumann were elected to form the working party and have done a tremendous job. A constitution, bylaws and an information brochure have already been put together. We hope to be able to launch the College at the next ESVO meeting in Rome.

Thus, we will be on the way of reaching one of the goals of ESVO, that of raising the level of Veterinary Ophthalmology in Europe, by the formation of European diploma-specialists.

Kristina Narfström
FROM THE CONGRESSES


Short and Long Term Effects of Twice Daily Topical Administration of 0.125% Demecarium Bromide and 4% Pilocarpine Gel in the Normal Canine.
J.P. Pickett, Megan Irby.
A potential glaucoma therapeutic dose, 0.125% Demecarium Bromide does decrease IOP (but not to the extent of topically applied 4% Pilocarpine gel), but the effect diminishes with time, and 0.125% Demecarium bromide does decrease pupillary diameter (PD), but the effect diminishes with time (but not as dramatically as with 4% Pilocarpine gel).
A potential glaucoma therapeutic dose, 4% pilocarpine gel does decrease IOP, but the effect diminishes with time, and 4% pilocarpine gel dose decrease pupillary diameter (PD), but the effect also diminishes with time. These findings may, in part, explain why long term medical control of primary glaucoma in the dog is poor with the use of direct acting parasympathomimetic agents.

Uveitis Associated with Leptospirosis in Dog
T.J. Kern, P.H. Scherlie
Five dogs with uveitis associated with leptospirosis have been examined. All dogs were presented for major medical complaints; ocular signs were considered less significant by owners and admitting clinicians. L. pomona was the presumptive agent in most dogs. Anterior uveitis was the most frequent ocular sign. Most dogs survived their illnesses. Most affected eyes of surviving dogs were sighted following symptomatic therapy for uveitis therapy for leptospirosis.

The Effects of Systemically Administered Itraconazole on Canine Ocular Blastomycosis
D.E. Brooks, et al.
Blastomyces dermatitidis is a common primary fungal respiratory pathogen of the dog. Ocular blastomycosis is found in 22-41% of systemically infected dogs. A new triazole drug of the azole family of antifungal compounds, itraconazole, has been developed for the treatment of systemic blastomycosis.
Preliminary clinical use indicates it to have fewer side effects and to be as effective as amphotericin B. This study documents the response of diseased eyes during administration of the itraconazole, and determined the prognosis for recovery of certain types of canine ocular blastomycosis.

American Society of Veterinary Ophthalmology (ASVO)
AAHA New Orleans, La., April 26, 1992
Controversies in veterinary ophthalmology
One of the most interesting and informative sessions ever held by the ASVO featured speakers presenting their position on:
1. Hypertrophied Gland Nictitans
   Repositioning vs Partial Excision vs Complete Excision
2. Glaucoma Therapy
   Medical Treatment. Filtering Implants.
   Prosthesis Implants. Cyclodestruction Surgery.
   Chemical Ablation of the Ciliary Body
3. Trichiasis.
   Correction by Cryosurgery. Correction by Cautery.
4. Keratitis Sicca Medical Therapy. Indication for Parotid Duct Transposition
5. Enucleation.
   Intraocular Implant.
6. Corneal Erosion Syndrome (Indolent Ulcer)
   Medical Therapy. Surgical Therapy.
7. Hyphema Treatment.
   Mydriatic vs Miotic
It remained for the individuals in the audience to decide for themselves which of the methods offered the most satisfactory results.
Proceedings: Dr. Art Quinn, Secretary ASVO, 1528 Shalamar, Stillwater, OK, USA, 74074.
Viewpoint

From the Newsletter (February 1992 of the Canadian Association of Veterinary Ophthalmology.

Perhaps the greatest impact we can have on reducing the incidence of eye diseases in dogs comes from the advice we give to breeders. Certainly there can be no species on this planet which has more inherited eye disease than the canine, however, not all disease is inherited. Those of us who do eye soundness exams for breeders have a great responsibility, and I offer some guidelines. I emphasize they are my opinions and I welcome rebuttal.

1. For an opinion to be honestly given, I believe a thorough exam through a dilated pupil, which includes evaluation of all parts of the eye, is essential. By current standards that involves indirect ophthalmoscopy and slit lamp exam.

2. A thorough knowledge of the literature regarding genetic eye disease in the canine is mandatory.

3. Recognize that many problems although suspected as being genetic, have not yet had this proved.

4. Genetic problems are bilateral. Caution must be exercised here as well. Not all problems are bilateral as the same time. For example, corneal dystrophy seen in one eye only in a Siberian Husky at 18 months of age may be bilateral at 24 months of age.

5. What importance should we ascribe to “minor” problems such as distichiasis, imperforate punc- tae, medial entropion; conditions for which most breeds the inherited etiology is suspected but not proved? If we are to influence the ocular soundness of future generations does it not behoo-ve us to use our knowledge and skill by trying to eliminate problems that are or may be genetic? On the other hand, we must hope that breeders will not eliminate valuable genetic qualities on the basis of one minor problem.

Should a dog with an outstanding disposition and apparent intelligence and otherwise anatomic soundness be discarded from breeding on the basis of a few misplaced cilia? That I feel is a quandary that we cannot answer.

Certainly eliminating the abnormal genes from the genetic pool is the surest way to long term improvement. However, if this individual has other desirable characteristics which are of greater priority for the breed, than perhaps in the larger scheme of things that animal with a “minor” or suspected genetic problem should be allowed to breed.

This conundrum is one the breeder must answer. I believe nonetheless that it is our job to inform and answer questions to the limit of our knowledge and experience.

Dr. R. Christmas
17th Ave. Animal Hospital
233 17th Avenue
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T3E3T2

Editor’s Note: Controversial issues in all branches of medicine are an accepted fact. This new column offers readers the opportunity to publish their views on issues in ophthalmology. Please send all correspondence to Dr. W.G. Magrane, 10892 E. Jefferson Road, Osceola, IN 46561; USA.

The opinions expressed in this column are not necessarily the views held by members of the editorial board, or the ISVO executive committee.

History

Each issue of The Globe features information about the history of veterinary ophthalmology. This issue presents excerpts from The Complete Farrier, by Lawrence (1816).

The upper eye-lid of the horse is furnished with eye-lashes for the purpose of a shade, so as to moderate the action of the light from above. Some foolish grooms, in their great fondness for using the scissors, trim these eye-lashes by cutting them off nearly close to the lid. The consequence of this absurd practice is that the animal suffers great inconvenience from the sun whilst he is traveling, and thereby is more apt to shy from seeing objects imperfectly owing to the dazzling glare of light which he has not the means of intercepting.

The editors of The globe wish to thank Dr. F.G. Startup for providing this issue’s history article.
Personals

To the Globe:
I am writing to inform you about the situation of Ophthalmology in Brazil. We started the Brazilian College of Veterinary Ophthalmology in 1988. I am now the second president of the College and I am at CSU with Drs. Severin and Roberts since last February.
- Walter O. Bernis, from the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, trained in Ohio State University;
- Paulo Sergio Barros, from the University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, trained at University of Illinois, Champaign, USA;
- Antonio Felipe F. Wouk, from the Federal University of Paraíba, Curitiba, Paraná, trained in Toulouse, France;
- Luimar Kavinski, from the Federal University of Paraíba, Curitiba, Paraná, trained at University of Illinois, Champaign, USA;
- Glicia B. Jobim, from the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, trained at the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil;
- Claudio Carvalho, from the Federal University of Santa Maria, Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, trained in Hannover, Germany;
- Ney Luis Pippi, from the Federal University of Santa Maria, Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, trained at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, USA.

The main goal of the College is to train DVMs through some Specialization Courses, and to make sure that all Colleges in Brazil have Ophthalmology in their undergraduate and graduated programs.
Ney Luis Pippi, MS, PhD
Veterinary Teaching Hospital - CSU
300 W. Drake, Fort Collins, CO, 80523
after July, my address in Brazil is:
Cx. P. 283
97. 101 - Santa Maria, RS - Brazil

Notice
To the Members of the International Society of Veterinary Ophthalmology
It is becoming increasingly difficult to publish a newsletter of any substance due to a lack of participation on the part of the ISVO membership. In order to continue this publication we need to know what is transpiring in your country concerning veterinary and comparative ophthalmology. We need to know the latest information regarding:
- Research
- Abstracts of papers presented at your congresses
- Abstracts of literature from your Journals
- Notices of coming ophthalmology meetings
- News about your country and yourself
- Opinions for the Viewpoint column
- Practice tips

This is your publication! The newsletter will only continue if you contribute.

The Editor

Don't forget to renew your ISVO Membership!

To renew your membership, or to become a member of the ISVO, simply fill out the form below (or attach your newsletter mailing label) and send it, along with a check or money order for $10 for 1 year, or $20 for 2 years, to:

Dr. Lloyd Helper
College of Veterinary Medicine
2001 South Lincoln Avenue - Urbana, IL 61801 - USA
Office ph (1) 217-333-1192 - Fax (1) 217-333-4628

Name..............................................................
Affiliation.........................................................
Address..................................................................
City.................................................................State...............................Zip
Amount Enclosed....................................................Check Number

For more information about ISVO membership, contact Dr. Robert Munger at the following address:
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