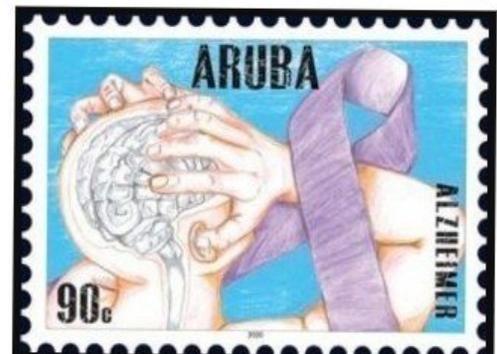
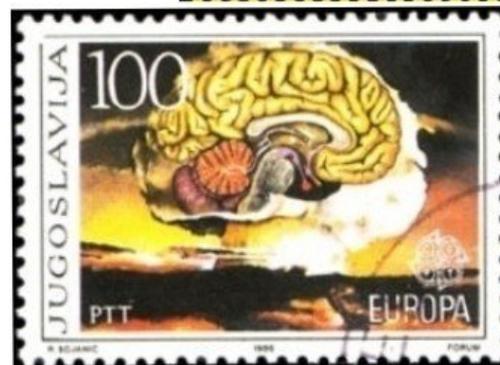
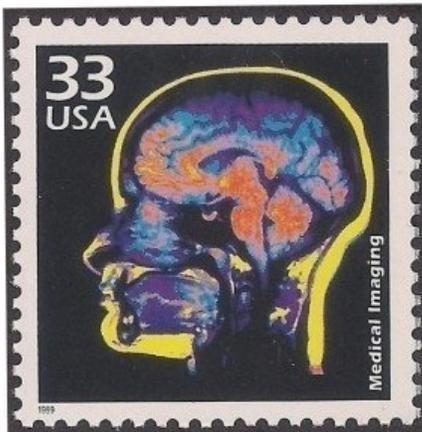
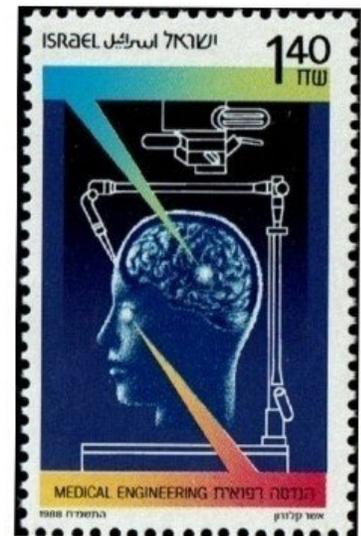
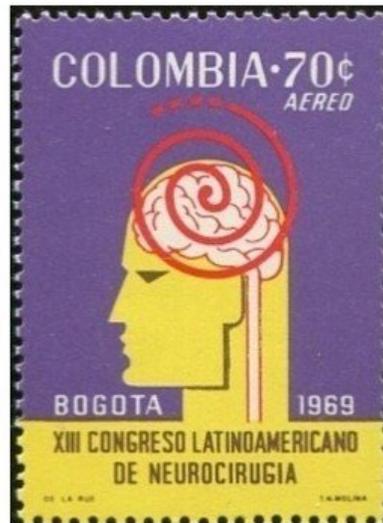
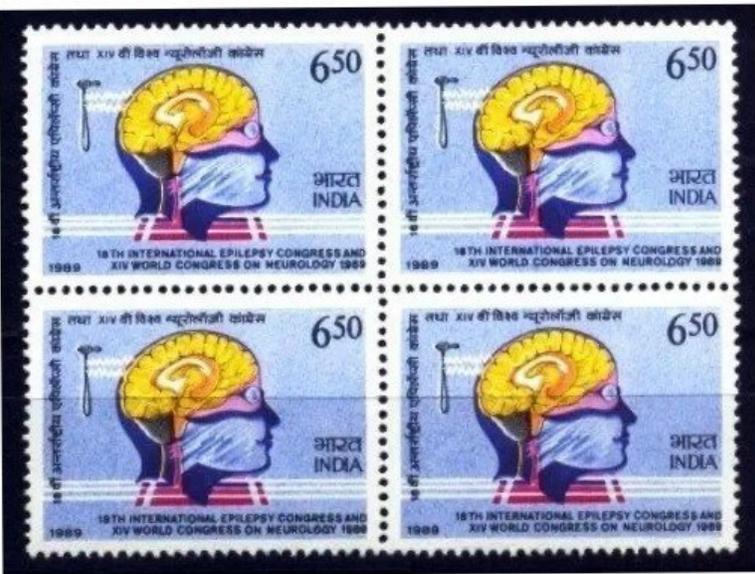


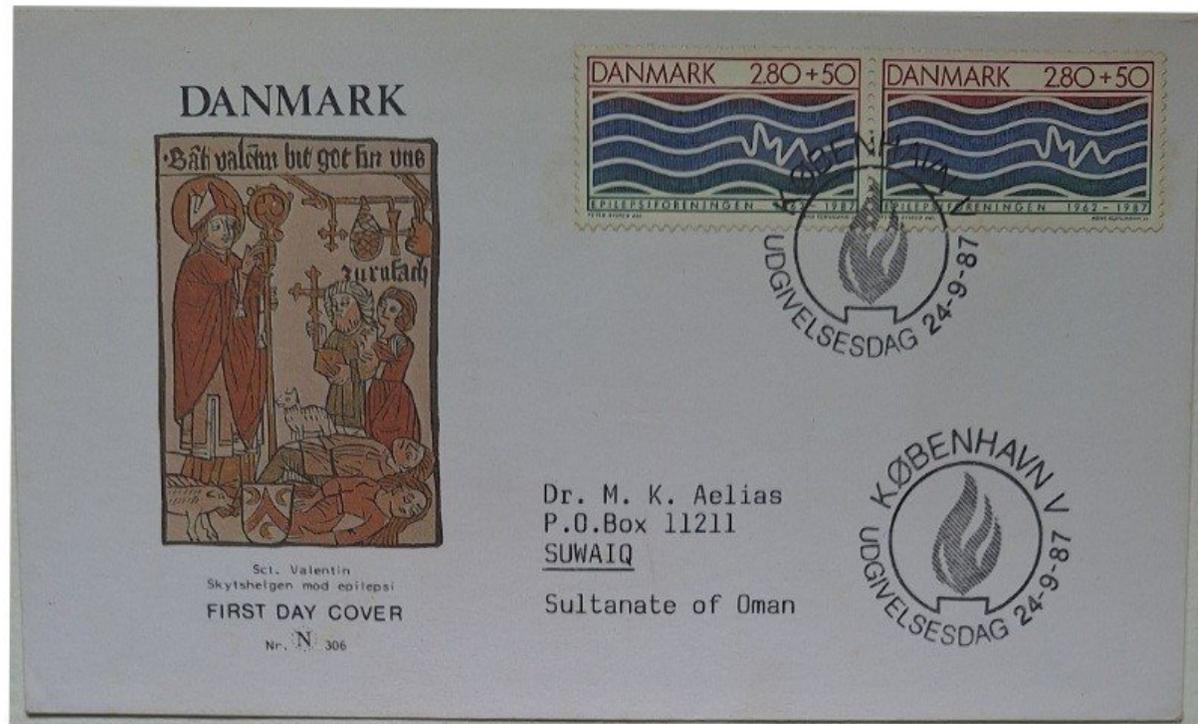
# "Neurology in Stamps: A Philatelic Journey"



# Saint Valentine

*Saint Valentine, a 3rd-century Roman saint. His feast day on February 14 is celebrated as Valentine's Day, symbolizing love and romance.*

*He's also the patron saint of epilepsy, credited with miraculously curing many people afflicted with epilepsy.*



*Denmark issued a commemorative stamp and First Day Cover in 1987, honoring Saint Valentine as the patron saint of epilepsy, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Danish Epileptics Association.*



*In 1988, Italy issued a postage stamp as part of the "Campaign against Epilepsy," featuring Saint Valentine alongside EEG waves, symbolizing his patronage of people with epilepsy and highlighting efforts to raise awareness about the condition.*



*Belgian postage stamp from 1972 dedicated to the Epilepsy Centre - The William Lennox Treatment Centre.*

# In India November 17th is observed as National Epilepsy Day

मिर्गी के रोगी को भय की भावना से देखना और असाभ्यन्त व्यवहार करना गलत है, जबकि इस बीमारी का इलाज संभव है। नेपोलियन बोनापार्ट, सर आइजेक न्यूटन, जुलियस सीजर, मार्टिन लूथर जैसे महान व्यक्ति इस रोग से ग्रसित थे।  
To look at epileptic patients with fearsome feeling and behave abnormally is not correct as this disease is treatable. Many famous people like Napoleon, Bonaparte, Sir Issac Newton, Julius Caesar, Martin Luther etc had suffered from this disease.

विशेष आवरण  
SPECIAL COVER

भारत INDIA 500

राष्ट्रीय मिर्गी निवारण स्मृति दिवस  
Epilepsy Foundation  
COMMEMORATING NATIONAL EPILEPSY DAY

17-11-2010  
मुंबई Mumbai-400 001

एपिलेप्सी फाउण्डेशन  
Epilepsy Foundation

जल्दी पता चलने पर मिर्गी का इलाज संभव है  
Epilepsy is treatable if diagnosed early

17 नवम्बर, राष्ट्रीय मिर्गी निवारण स्मृति दिवस  
COMMEMORATING  
NATIONAL EPILEPSY DAY ON 17TH NOVEMBER

# March 26 is observed as the "Purple Day for Epilepsy" Worldwide

विशेष आवरण  
SPECIAL COVER

एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

एपिलेप्सी फाउण्डेशन  
Epilepsy Foundation  
Epilepsy is treatable if diagnosed early

एपिलेप्सि फाउंडेशन  
EPILEPSY FOUNDATION

26 मार्च, 'पर्पल दिवस'  
26<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 'PURPLE DAY'

शीघ्र निदान होने पर मिर्गी का उपचार संभव है।  
Epilepsy is treatable if diagnosed early

परपल दिवस  
Epilepsy Foundation  
PURPLE DAY  
मुंबई Mumbai - 400 001  
26.03.2019

# Circle of Willis

*Indonesian  
postage stamp  
issued in 1978.*

*The design depicts  
Circle of Willis*



*Thomas Willis (1621-1675) was an English physician who made significant contributions to neurology and anatomy.*

*He conducted innovative post-mortem studies using intravenous injections of dyes, which revealed the intricate network of blood vessels in the brain. Through these studies, he discovered the Circle of Willis at the base of the brain.*

*Willis is credited with coining the term "Neurology" and introduced several key anatomical terms, including Internal capsule, corpus striatum, anterior commissure, and optic thalamus.*

*He also developed a numbering system for cranial nerves and was the first to describe Myasthenia Gravis in 1671.*

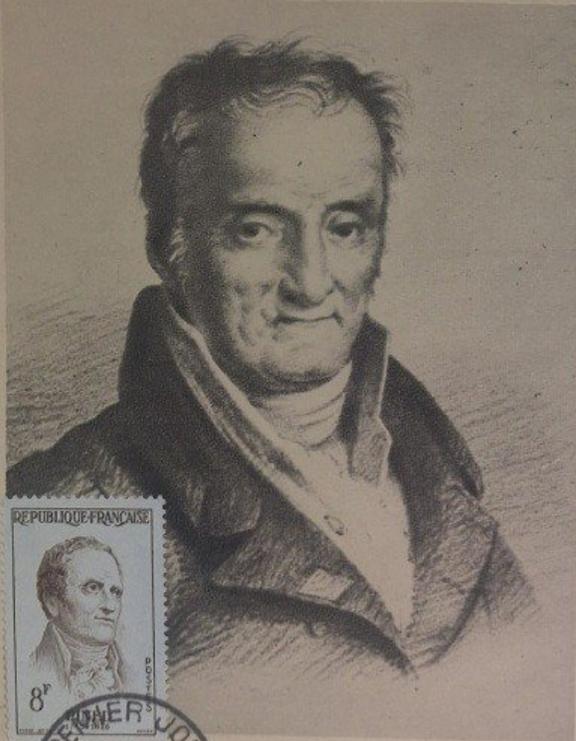
# Philip Pinel

*Pinel (1745-1826), a French physician, worked on various neurological conditions, such as epilepsy and paralysis, laying the groundwork for modern neurology.*

*He's renowned for his humane approach to treating mentally ill individuals, advocating for dignity and respect over brutal methods.*

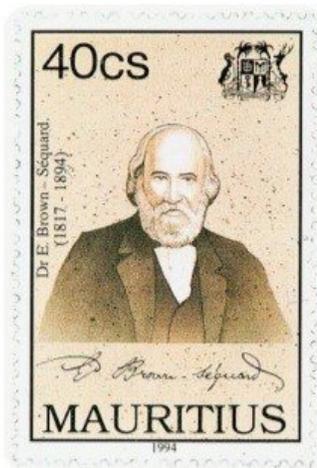
*He removed chains from patients at Bicetre Hospital in Paris, marking a significant shift towards compassionate and therapeutic care.*

*He also developed a classification system for mental disorders, a major contribution to psychiatry.*



Philippe PINEL  
Médecin aliéniste  
(1745-1826)

## Charles Brown-Sequard



***Brown-Sequard (1817-1894) was a French neurologist.***

***He is best remembered for his description of Brown-Sequard syndrome resulting from lateral hemisection of the spinal cord in 1850.***

# Johann Purkinje



***Johann Purkinje (1787-1869) was a Czech anatomist and physiologist.***

***He is best known for his discovery of Purkinje cells, large neurons with many branching dendrites found in the cerebellum in 1837.***

***Also notable is his discovery of Purkinje fibers, which conduct electrical impulses to all parts of the ventricles of the heart in 1839.***

# James Parkinson

*James Parkinson (1755-1824) was an English physician who published "An Essay on the Shaking Palsy" in 1817, describing "Paralysis agitans", a condition later renamed Parkinson's disease by Prof. Jean-Martin Charcot.*



## **Pictorial Cancellation of James Parkinson**



## **Face silhouette of James Parkinson on the First Day Cover**

*In 2024, Bosnia and Herzegovina released a World Parkinson's Day Stamp and First Day Cover to raise awareness about Parkinson's disease, affecting millions worldwide.*

*The stamp was issued on April 11, World Parkinson's Day, which commemorates the birthday of James Parkinson.*

# *Theodor Meynert*

*Theodor Meynert (1833-1892) was a German-Austrian psychiatrist and neuropathologist.*

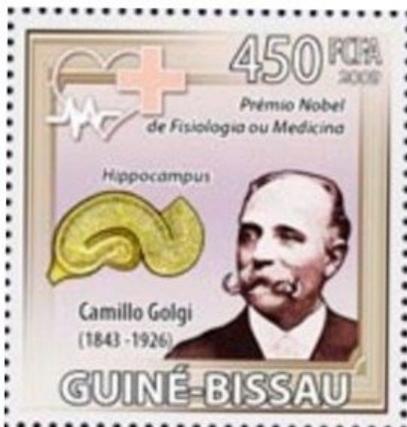
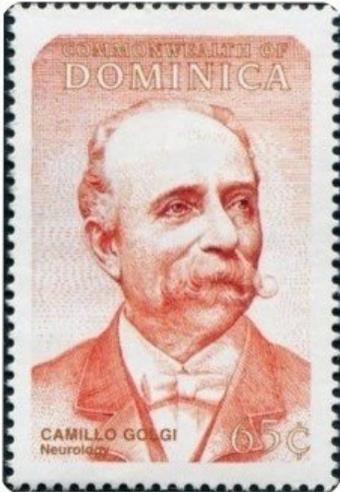
*He made significant contributions to the study of the brain's cytoarchitecture*



*Meynert's contributions to neuroscience are recognized through various anatomical structures named after him:*

- Basal optic nucleus of Meynert*
- Substantia innominata of Meynert*
- Meynert cells (solitary pyramidal cells in the cerebral cortex) and*
- Meynert's decussation (dorsal tegmental decussation of tectospinal and tectobulbar tracts in the midbrain)*

# Camillo Golgi



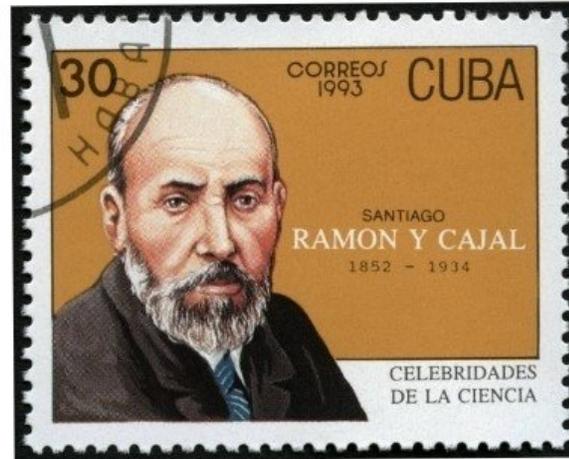
*Camillo Golgi (1843-1926) was an Italian pathologist.*

*He created a revolutionary staining technique using silver nitrate, known as the "black reaction," allowing for the visualization of individual neurons and their complex networks.*

*He is considered a pioneer of neurohistology, discovering*

- ⚙️ Golgi cells, which play a crucial role in connecting other nerve cells.*
- ⚙️ Golgi apparatus, responsible for protein modification and transport*
- ⚙️ Golgi tendon organ, a sensory receptor in tendons, providing information about muscle tension and playing a key role in reflexes.*

# Santiago Ramon y Cajal



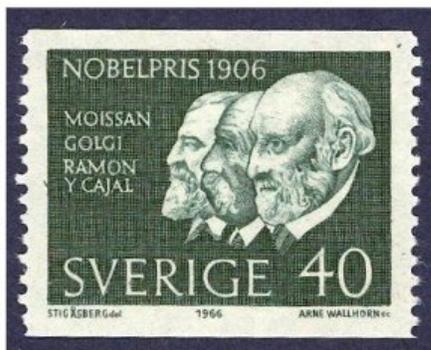
*Santiago Ramon y Cajal (1852-1934) was a Spanish pathologist*

*He proposed "Neuron Theory," that the nervous system is composed of individual, discrete cells (neurons) that communicate with each other, revolutionizing the understanding of brain structure and function.*

*He discovered*

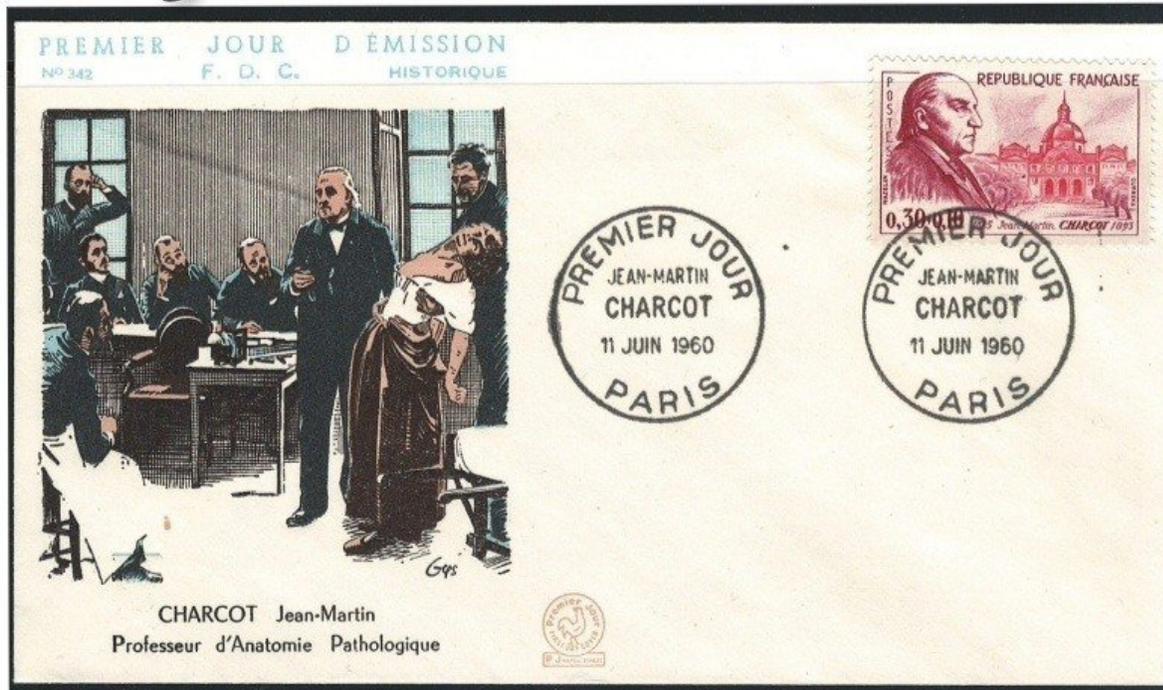
*Synapses- the junctions between neurons, laying the foundation for understanding synaptic communication and neurotransmitters*

*Law of Dynamic Polarization- that neurons are polarized, receiving information on their cell bodies and dendrites, and conducting information to distant locations through axons and created a detailed Illustrations of neurons and their connections.*



*Both Camillo Golgi and Santiago Ramon y Cajal received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1906 for their work on the structure of the nervous system, laying the foundation for neurohistology and neuroanatomy.*

# Jean-Martin Charcot



*Stamp of  
Jean  
Charcot*

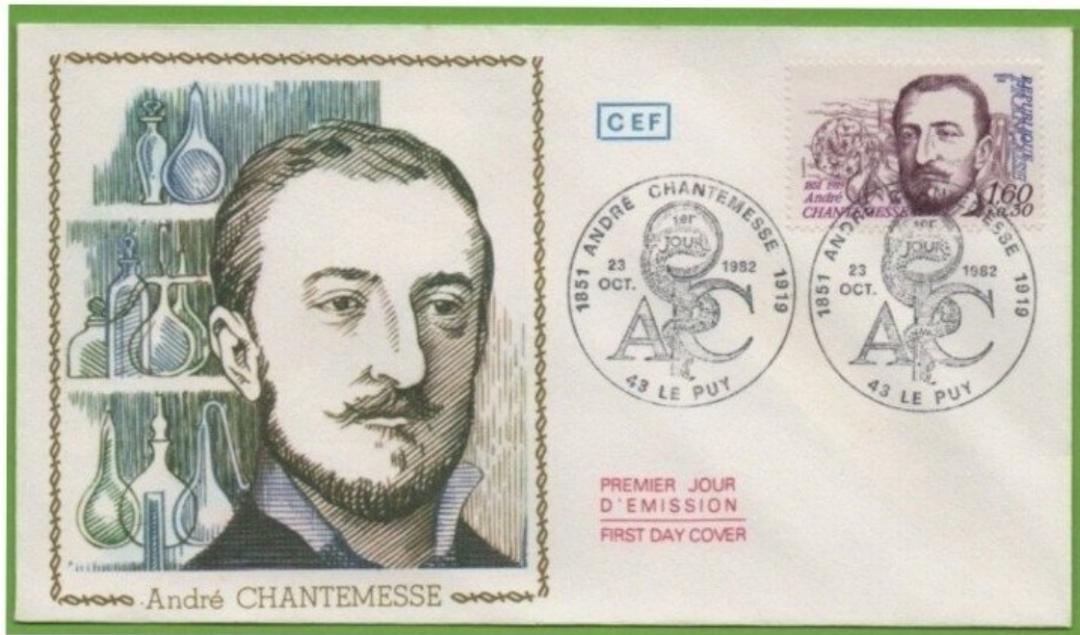
*This first day cover from France depicts a famous painting that Jean Charcot demonstrating hysteria in a hypnotised patient*

*Dr. Jean Martin Charcot (1825–1893) was a French Neurologist*

*His neurology contributions...*

- He gave the first comprehensive description of symptoms and pathological features of Multiple Sclerosis, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease.*
- He also gave the clinical description of Parkinson's disease- tremor, rigidity, and bradykinesia.*
  - He studied hysteria and used hypnosis to treat patients, influencing Dr. Sigmund Freud's development of psychoanalysis.*
- He further described brain's vascular supply, cerebral localization, and cerebral aneurysms, demonstrating their importance in cerebral hemorrhage.*

# Andre Chantemesse



***Andre Chantemesse (1851–1919) was a French bacteriologist. In 1880s, he conducted extensive research on typhoid fever and its neurological complications meningitis and encephalitis***



# Gheorghe Marinescu

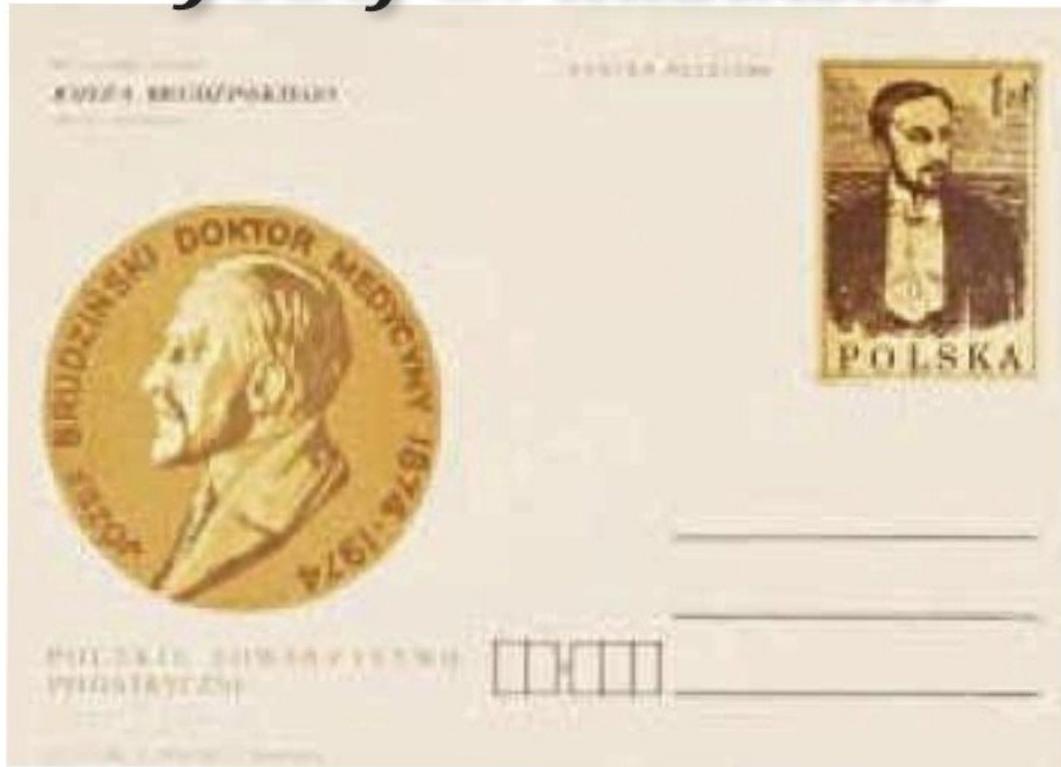


*Gheorghe Marinescu (1863-1938) was a pioneering Romanian neurologist who introduced innovative histochemical and electrophysiological methods to study the nervous system.*

*Some of his notable contributions include:*

- Described nuclear inclusions in pigmented neurons in Parkinson's disease*
- Recognized that Parkinson's disease is linked to substantia nigra damage*
- Identified the Palmo-Mental Reflex, a primitive reflex indicating pyramidal tract dysfunction*
- Studied amyloid deposits in the brain, contributing to the understanding of senile plaques and Alzheimer's disease*

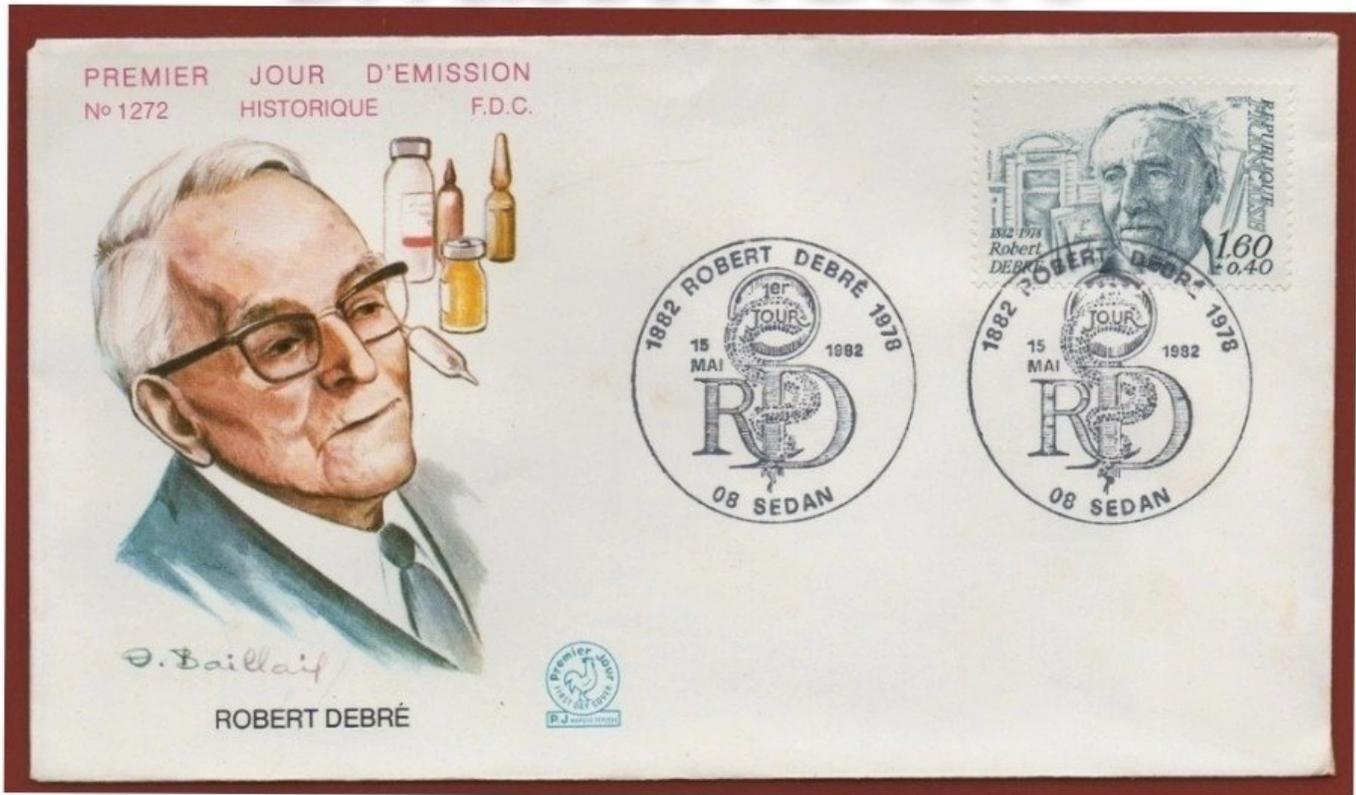
# *Jozef Brudzinski*



*Poland issued First Day cover with his stamp in 1970*

*Jozef Brudzinski (1874-1917) is remembered as the "Father of Poland Pediatrics" for his pioneering work in pediatric care. He made significant contributions to the field of neurology. His eponym "Brudzinski sign" continues to be used in the diagnosis of meningitis, a testament to his enduring legacy in medicine.*

# Dr. Robert Debre

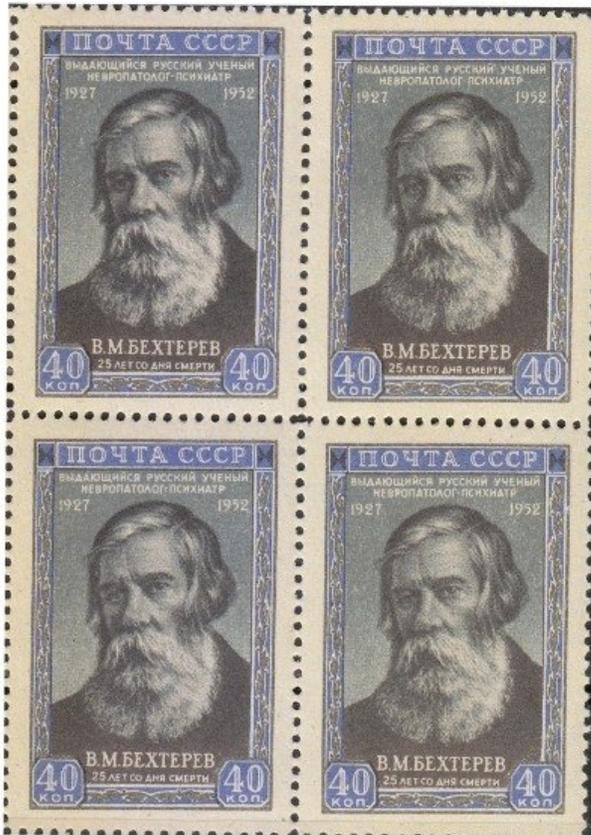


***France issued a First Day Cover with Dr. Robert Debre's stamp in 1982, commemorating the bicentenary of his birth***

***Robert Debre's (1882– 1978) was a French Pediatrician is considered the founder of modern pediatrics, and his work laid the groundwork for advancements in child neurology and developmental neuroscience.***

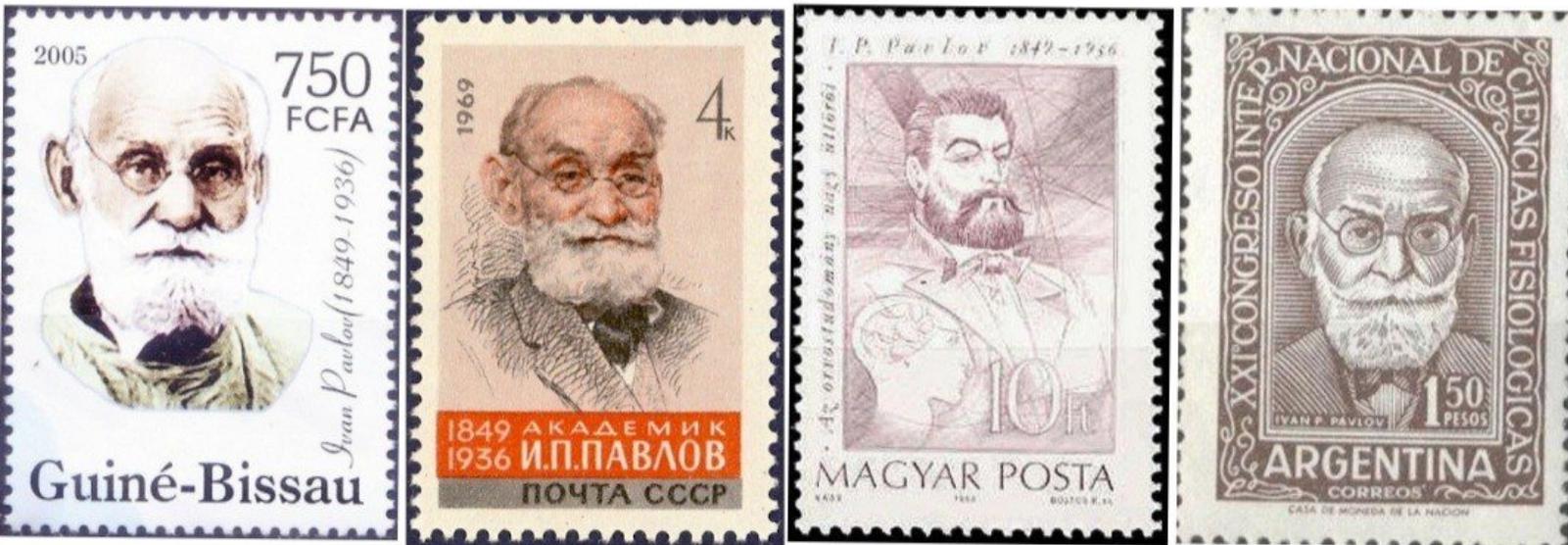
***He emphasized the importance of collaboration between neurology, neurosurgery, and neurophysiology, setting the stage for comprehensive neurological care.***

# Vladimir Bekhterev



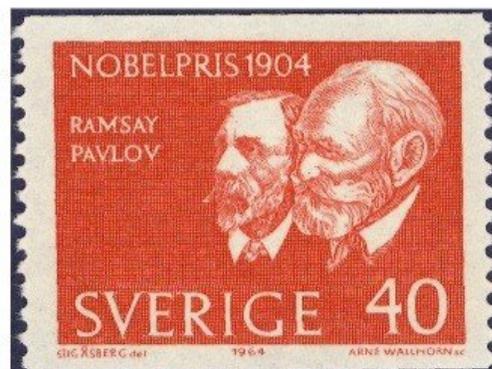
*Vladimir Bekhterev (1857-1927) was a Russian neurologist and the father of Objective Psychology. He is best known for recognizing the role of the hippocampus in memory, his study of reflexes, and Bekhterev's disease, also known as ankylosing spondylitis, a degenerative arthritis of the spine.*

# Ivan Pavlov



*Ivan Pavlov (1849-1936) was a Russian physiologist known for discovering "Classical Conditioning" through experiments with dogs, publishing his results in 1897.*

*His work on conditioned reflexes laid the groundwork for modern neuroscience and behavioral medicine, linking body and mind.*



*Pavlov was awarded the 1904 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his research on digestion.*

# Harvey Cushing

## The Father of Modern Neurosurgery

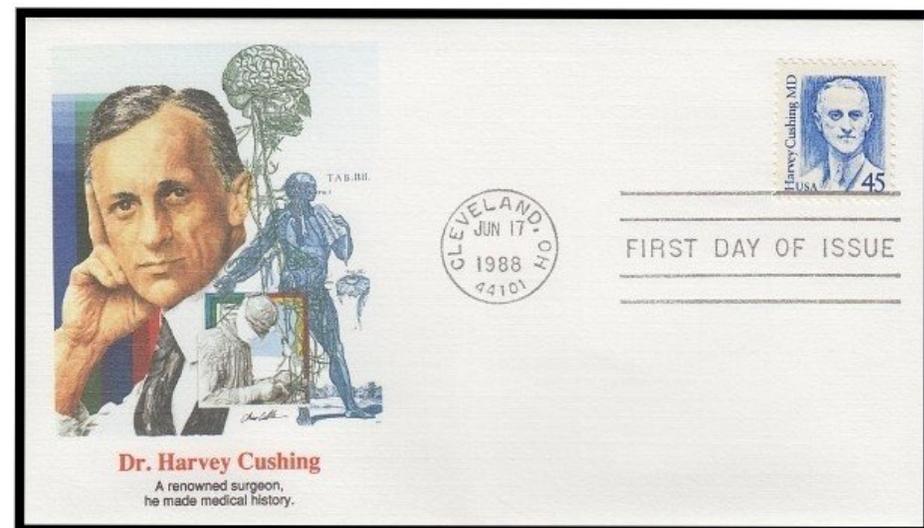


*Harvey Cushing (1869-1939) was an American neurosurgeon, who made groundbreaking contributions to brain surgery.*

*He was the first to describe the Cushing reflex & Cushing's disease in 1901.*

*He was the first to describe pituitary adenoma with Cushing's disease in 1912. He coined the term Meningioma. He performed more than 2000 intracerebral tumors during his long career.*

*He introduced innovations like electrosurgery, x-ray technology, and blood pressure monitoring during neurosurgery.*



# *Dr. Cecile Vogt*



*Cecile Vogt (1875-1962) was a French neurologist.*

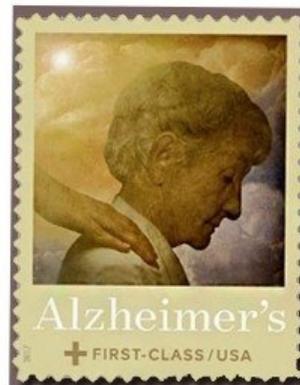
*She, along with her husband Oskar Vogt, did experimental work on electrostimulation of the cortices in 150 monkeys.*

*She collaborated with Korbinian Brodmann, a German neuroanatomist, to map the cerebral cortex, known as Brodmann areas.*

# Alois Alzheimer



***Pictorial Cancellation of  
Alois Alzheimer***



***In 2017, the United States Postal Service issued the Alzheimer's Semipostal stamp, to raise funds for Alzheimer's disease research.***

***Alois Alzheimer (1864-1915) was a German psychiatrist and neuropathologist who conducted extensive research on the normal and pathological anatomy of the cerebral cortex.***

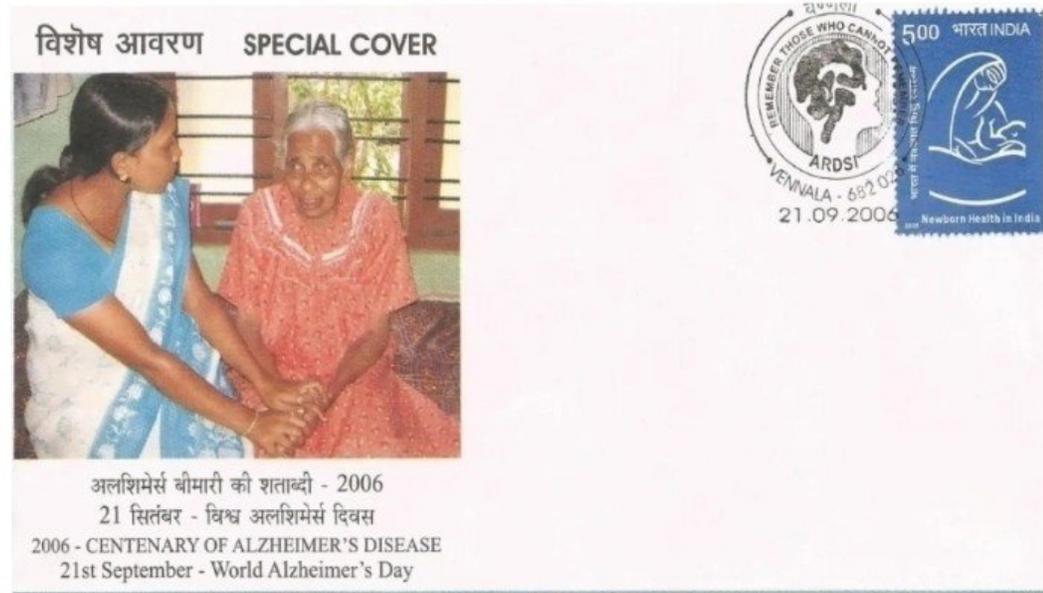
***He first published a case of "presenile dementia" in 1906, which was later renamed Alzheimer's disease in his honor.***

# September 21st - World Alzheimer's Day

*In 2008, Spain released a First Day Cover with a stamp and special postmark for World Alzheimer's Day, featuring the text "Minds in blank" on the cover.*



*A special cover issued by India Post to commemorate the Centenary of Alzheimer's Disease and World Alzheimer's Day in 2006.*



# *Dr. Wilder Penfield*



*Wilder Penfield (1891-1976) was an American-Canadian neurosurgeon. He was a trailblazing neurosurgeon who made groundbreaking contributions to our understanding of the human brain.*

*Penfield's work focused on treating epilepsy and mapping brain functions. He developed the "Montreal Procedure," a surgical technique that involved stimulating the brain with an electrode to identify areas responsible for seizures.*

*This work led to significant advances in understanding brain function, including the creation of the cortical homunculus, a map of the brain's sensory and motor areas.*

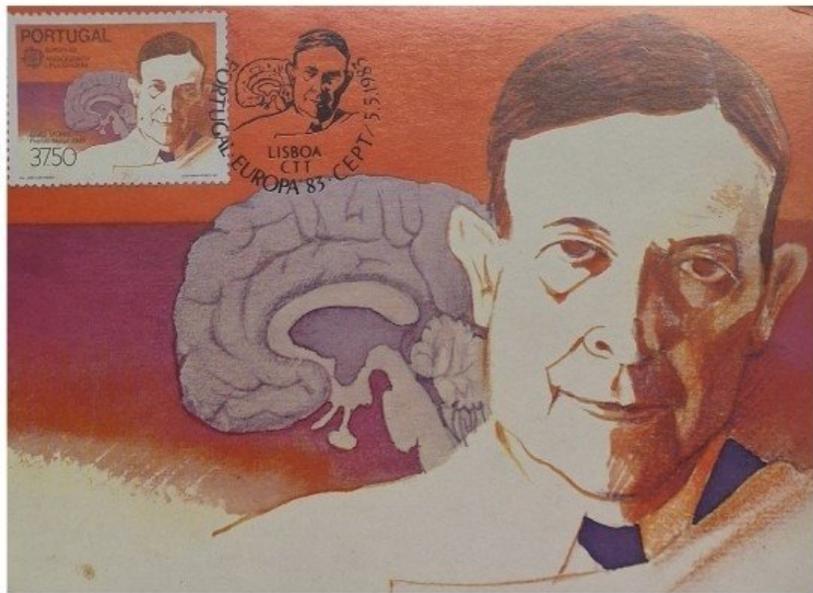
# Egas Moniz

**Antonio Egas Moniz (1874-1955)  
was a Portuguese neurologist**

**He introduced cerebral  
angiography in 1927,  
revolutionizing the understanding  
of cerebral circulation and  
diagnosis of neurological  
disorders.**

**He developed prefrontal leucotomy  
(lobotomy), a surgical procedure  
aimed at treating severe mental  
disorders by severing connections  
in the brain's frontal lobes.**

**He was awarded the Nobel Prize in  
Physiology or Medicine in 1949 for  
his development of prefrontal  
leucotomy (lobotomy).**



## **Pioneer of Psychosurgery**



# Constantin von Economo



***Constantin von Economo (1876-1931) was a renowned Austrian psychiatrist and neurologist of Romanian origin.***

***He discovered Encephalitis Lethargica, also known as von Economo disease, a rare and mysterious illness.***

***Economo identified large bipolar nerve cells, known as von Economo neurons, in layer V of the anterior cingulate and fronto-insular cortex, which are crucial for social cognition and empathy.***

***He published a monumental work detailing the cytoarchitecture of the adult human cerebral cortex, significantly contributing to neuroscience.***

***He postulated the existence of an active sleep-regulating center in the brain, advancing understanding of sleep mechanisms.***

# Sir Henry Dale

*Sir Henry Dale (1875-1968)*

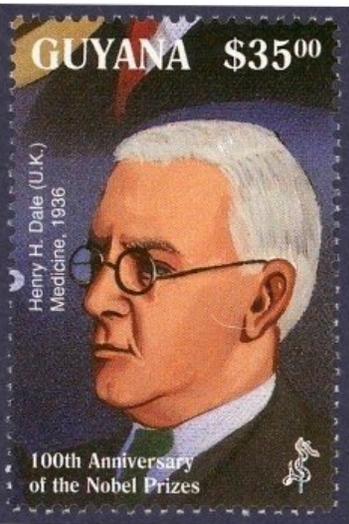
*was an English Pharmacologist and Physiologist.*

*In 1914, Henry Dale and his colleagues first identified Acetylcholine as a neurotransmitter.*

*He also differentiated the neurons according to the neurotransmitters they release. The neurons releasing noradrenaline are called noradrenergic, neurons releasing GABA are GABAergic, and so on. This is called Dale's Principle (or Dale's law).*

# Otto Loewi

*Otto Loewi (1873-1961) was a German-born pharmacologist who discovered the role of Acetylcholine as an endogenous neurotransmitter.*



PREMIER JOUR  
ERSTTAG FIRST DAY



SONDERPOSTMARKE  
100. GEBURTSTAG  
OTTO LOEWI

Physiologe, Pharmakologe (Nobelpreis 1936)  
\* 3. 6. 1873, Frankfurt/M., † 25. 12. 1961, New York

Stichtiefdruck

*In 1936, Sir Henry Dale and Otto Loewi were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their discovery of acetylcholine neurotransmission.*

# Hans Berger



## **Germany 1991 Postcard, Pictorial Cancellation of Neurologist Hans Berger -Inventor of Electroencephalogram**



## **Japanese First Day Cover commemorating the World Congress of Electroencephalography, Clinical Neurophysiology, and Epilepsy released in 1981.**

# *Dr. Sofia Ionescu*



*Sofia Ionescu (1920-2008) was the first female neurosurgeon in the World.*

*She had a remarkable career span of 47 years, during which she performed over 20,000 neurosurgical procedures, including brain and spinal surgeries and published over 120 scientific papers, contributing significantly to the field of neurosurgery*

*Her contributions to neurosurgery have inspired generations of medical professionals, particularly women in the field.*

*Romania released stamp of Sofia Ionescu in 2018*

# Neurology theme slogan cancellation on postage stamps

Delivered by



Royal Mail

Southampton  
CANNON ROAD

Mail Centre

09.12.16

08:56 pm

54107465

Royal Mail  
proud to support

## Stroke

association



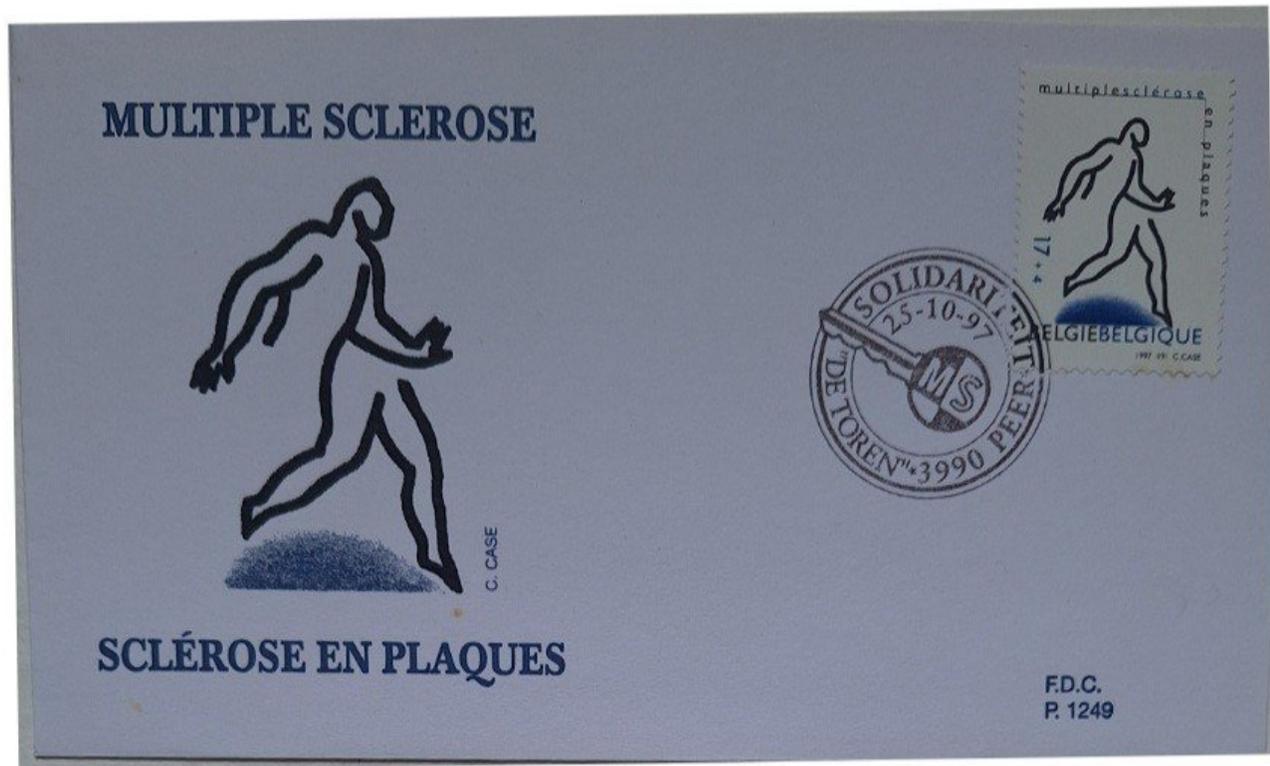
**Motor Neurone Disease**

*...claims three  
lives every day*

**Helpline: 0345 626262**



# 1997 First Day Cover on Multiple Sclerosis theme from Belgium

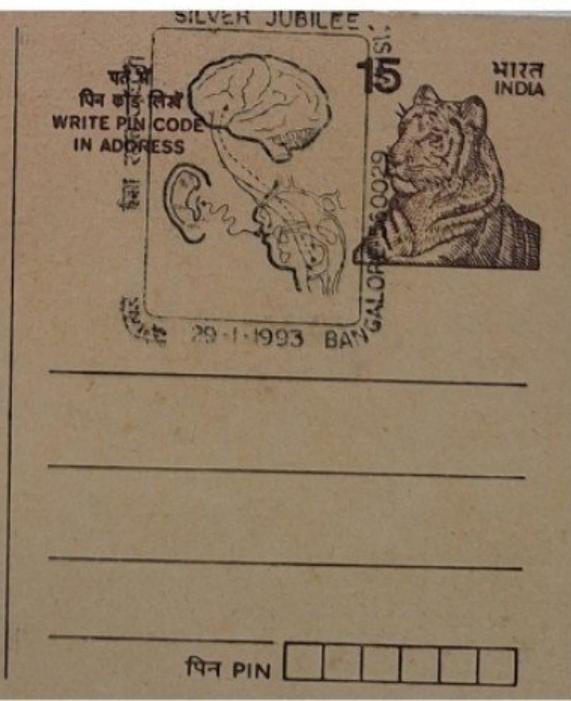


1982 Postage stamp of Multiple Sclerosis Society, Denmark



1962 Postage stamp of National Multiple Sclerosis Society, Monaco,

# 1989 First Day Cover - Special Release For "The Spastic Society" Liverpool



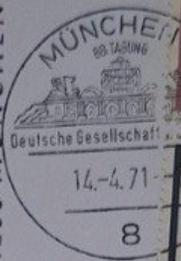
**Postcard features a pictorial cancellation mark of Neuroanatomy dated January 29, 1993, from Bangalore.**

# Historical Medical Illustrations



Ungeübliches Herausnehmen von Steinen aus dem Gehirn einer Frau. Kupf. von H. Weidmann. 17. Jahrb. Le Blanc 2.

88. CHIRURGENKONGRESS MÜNCHEN 1971



**Postcard released in commemorating the 88th Congress of Surgeons in Munich in 1971**

**This post card is titled "Unbelievable removal of stones from a woman's brain".**

1872 - 1972

100 ROCZNICA PŁOCKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA LEKARSKIEGO



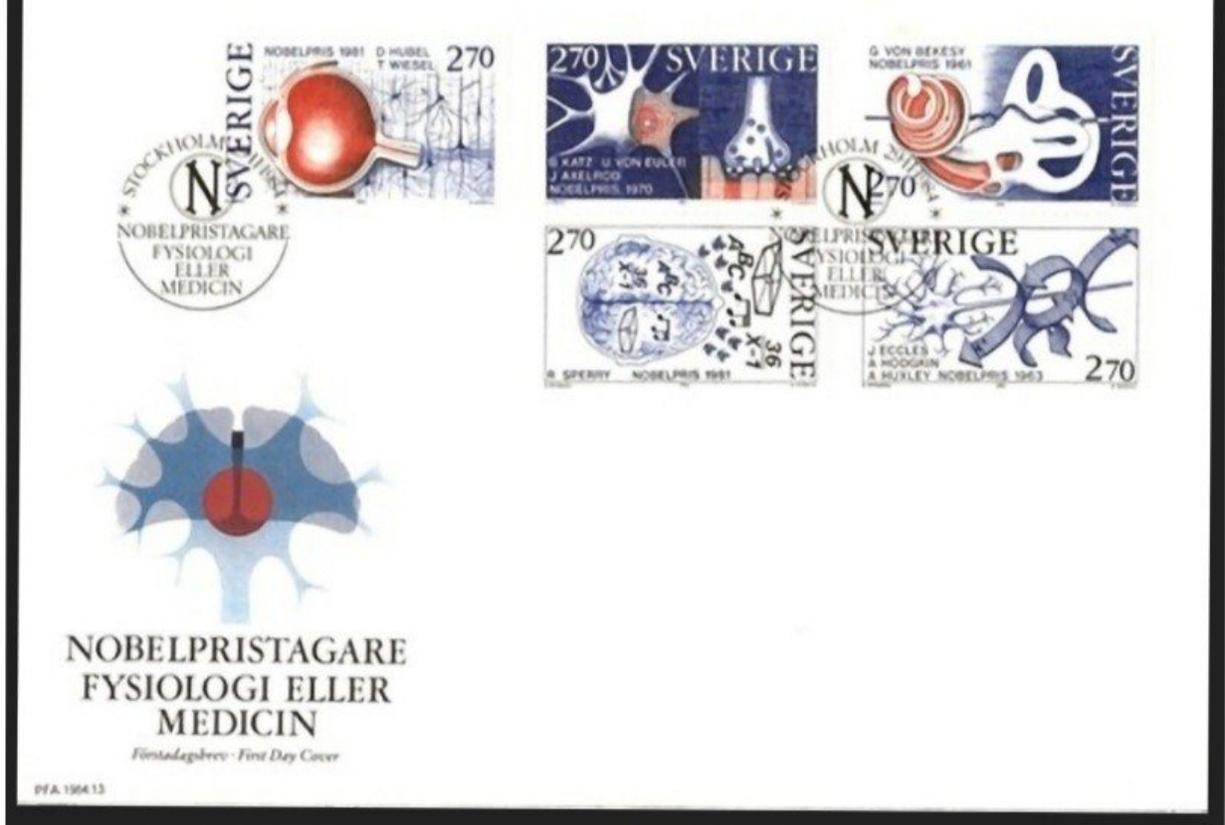
„OPERACJA W DAWNYCH CZASACH“

KARTKA POCZTOWA



**Poland postcard commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Plock Medical Association, Poland which was celebrated in 1972**

**This postcard is titled "Surgery in ancient times".**



*This first-day cover from Sweden beautifully commemorates several Nobel Prize laureates in Physiology or Medicine.*

*The stamps feature renowned scientists who made trailblazing contributions to our understanding of the human body and nervous system.*

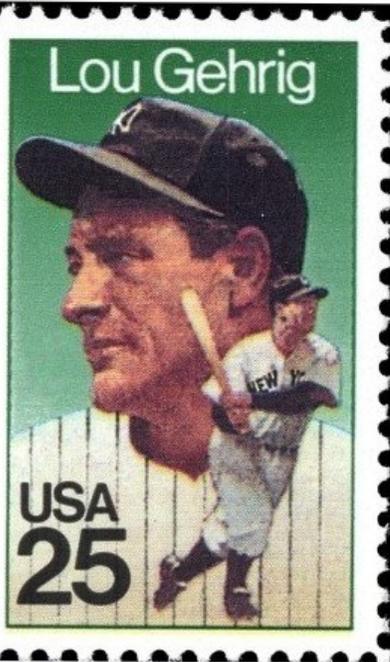
***The top row honors:***

- ***D. Hubel and T. Wiesel (1981) for their work on visual processing***
- ***U. von Euler, B. Katz, and J. Axelrod (1970) for their discoveries related to neurotransmitters***
- ***G. von Békésy (1961) for his research on the cochlea and hearing***

***The bottom row honors:***

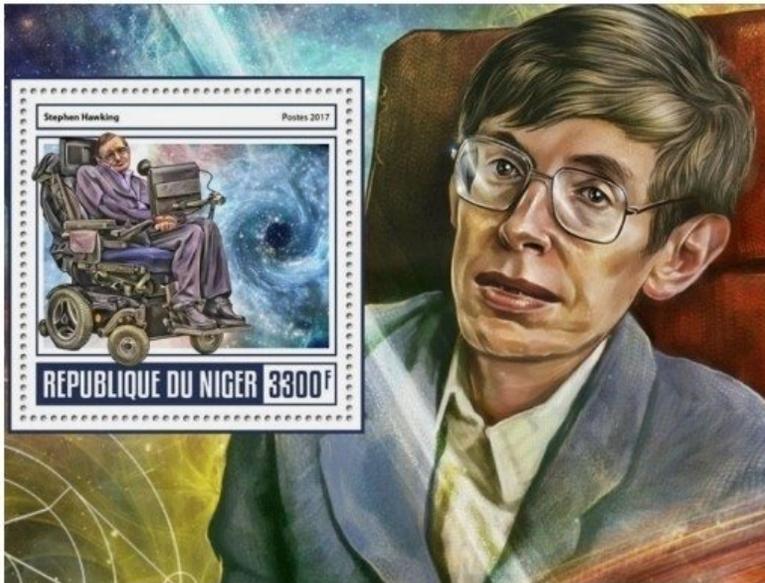
- ***R. Sperry (1981) for his work on split-brain research***
- ***A. Hodgkin, J. Eccles, and A. Huxley (1963) for their discoveries related to nerve cell membranes and synaptic transmission***

# Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis



*Lou Gehrig (1903-1941) was an American professional baseball player, celebrated as one of the greatest baseball players of all time, earning the nickname "the Iron Horse."*

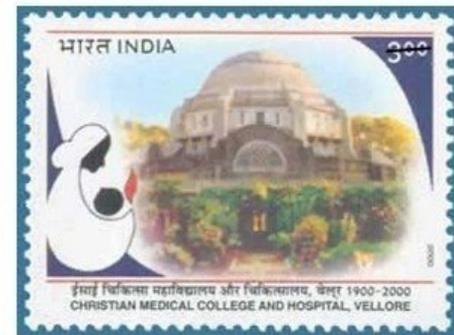
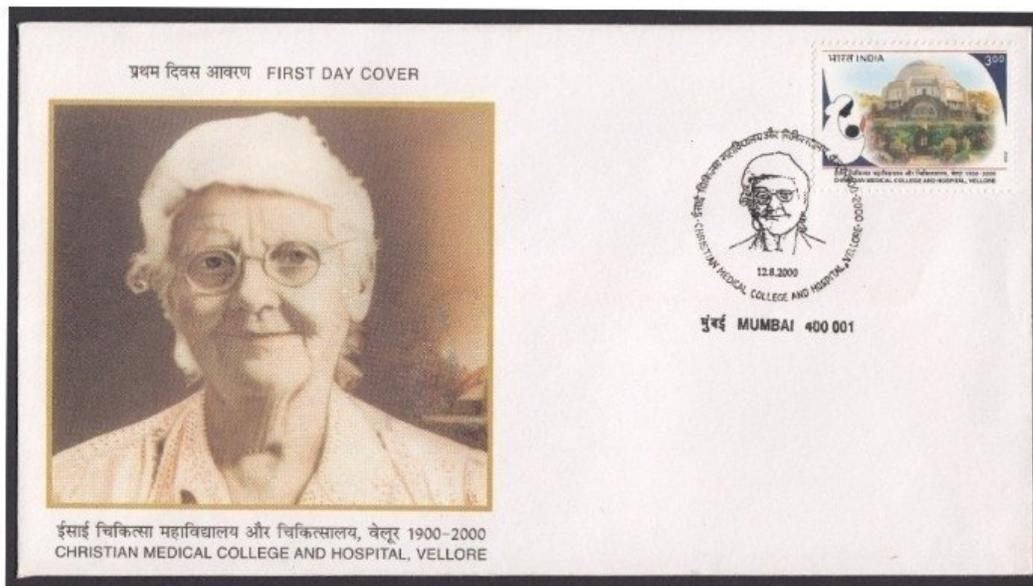
*During the peak of his baseball career, he was diagnosed with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS), a neurodegenerative disorder that would later bear his name, commonly known as Lou Gehrig's Disease.*



*Stephen Hawking (1942-2018) was diagnosed with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) at age 21 and defied the odds, living with the disease for over 50 years.*

*Despite his physical limitations, he became one of the most renowned theoretical physicists and cosmologists, authoring groundbreaking works like "A Brief History of Time."*

# Christian Medical College, Vellore



***Prof. Dr. Jacob Chandy (1910-2007) was a pioneering Indian neurosurgeon, widely regarded as the Father of Modern Neurosurgery in India. He founded the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery at Christian Medical College, Vellore, in 1949 - the first of its kind in the country. Notably, Prof. Chandy performed India's first epilepsy surgery on August 25, 1952, on a patient with refractory seizures.***



## *Madras Medical college- a hub for Stereotactic surgery*

*The pioneers of stereotactic surgery at Madras Medical College include*

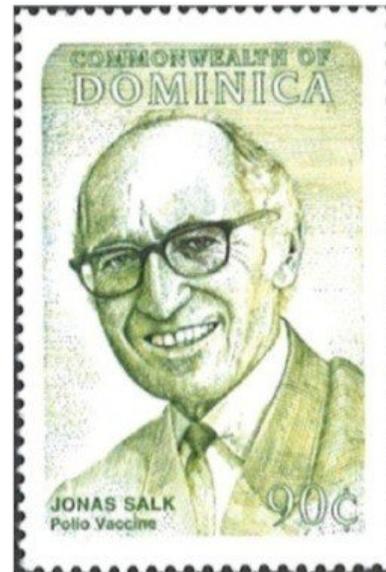
- Prof. B. Ramamurthi: Known as the "Father of Neurosurgery in India," he set up the Department of Neurosurgery at the Government General Hospital, Chennai, and founded the Institute of Neurology, Madras in 1970s.*
- Dr. S. Kalyanaraman: A renowned neurosurgeon who performed stereotactic surgeries using a combination of Leksell and Sehgal stereotactic equipment to target intracranial structures simultaneously.*
- Dr. V. Balasubramaniam: One of the pioneers of stereotaxy in India, he worked alongside Prof. B. Ramamurthi and Dr. S. Kalyanaraman, and was the first president of the Indian Society of Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery.*
- Dr. T. S. Kanaka: Asia's first female neurosurgeon, she made significant contributions to functional neurosurgery, performing over 1,700 stereotactic procedures, and pioneering deep brain stimulation in South Asia.*

# Polio- a crippling disease



*Poliomyelitis is a highly infectious disease caused by the poliovirus, leading to limb paralysis and death.*

*There is no cure for polio, but it can be prevented by vaccination*



*Jonas Edward Salk (1914-1995) was an American virologist, developed the Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine (IPV) in the 1950s.*



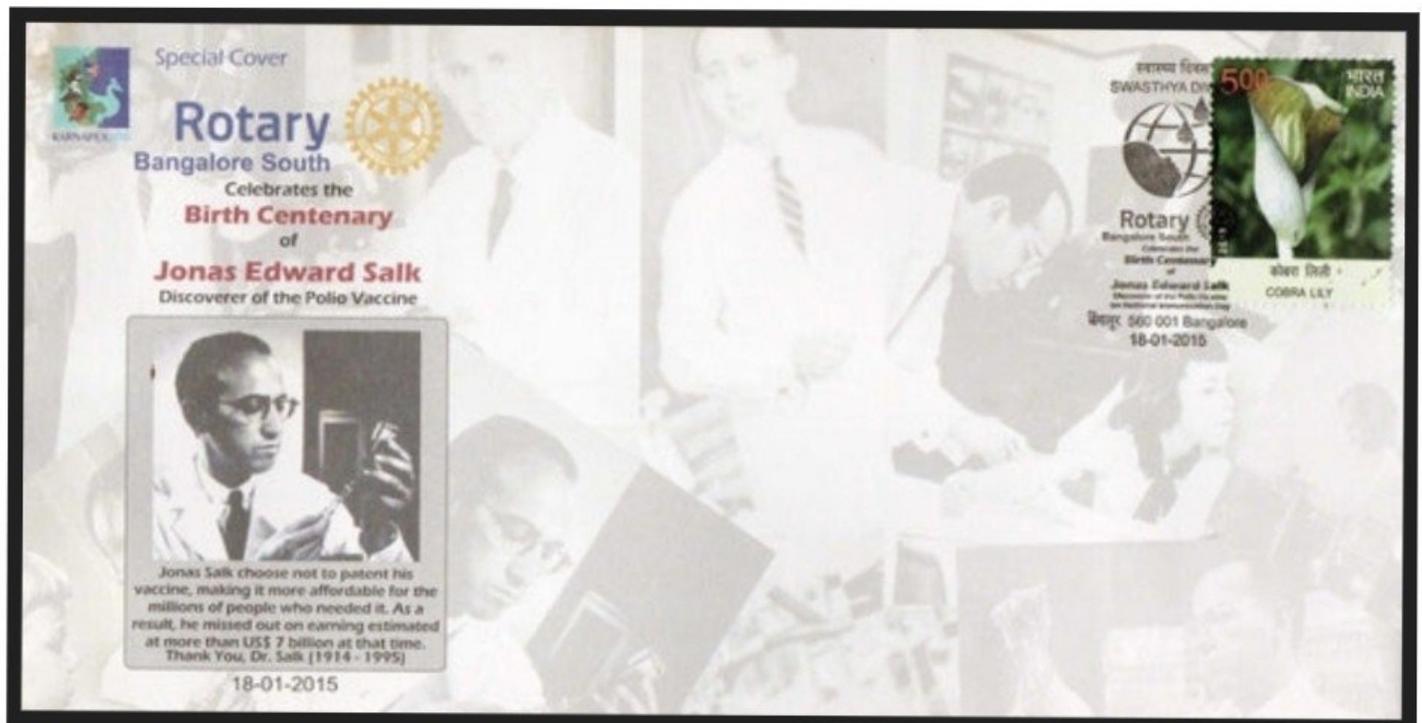
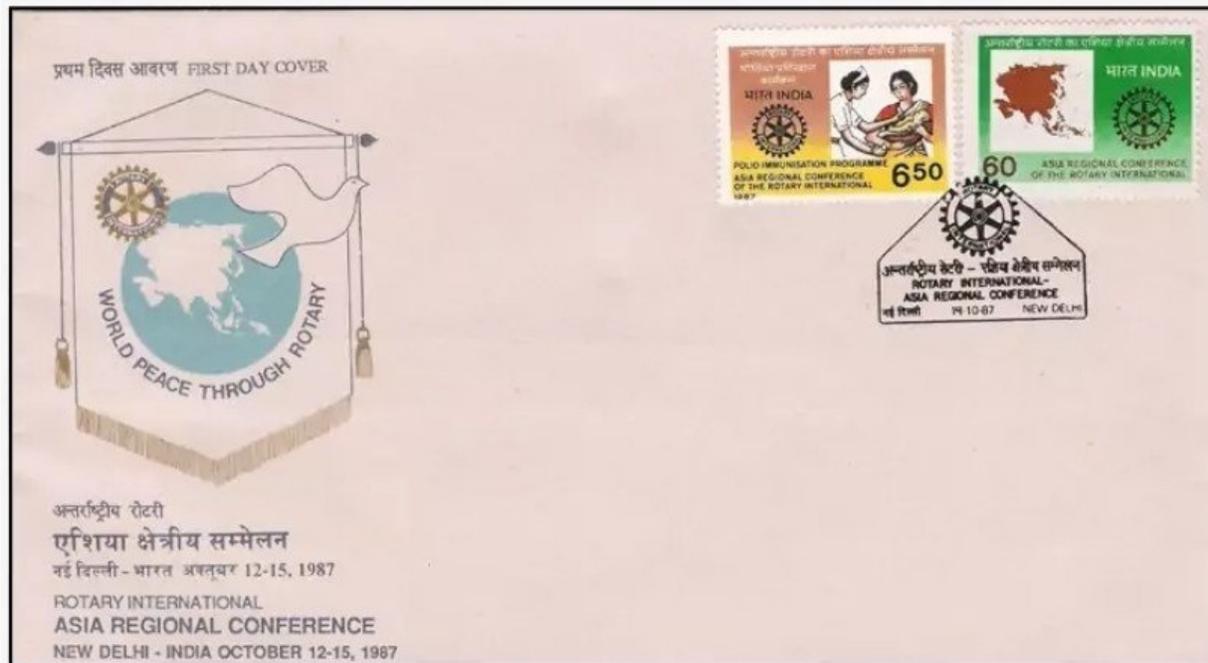
***Albert Bruce Sabin (1906-1993) was a Polish-American medical researcher developed the Oral Poliovirus Vaccine (OPV) in 1960s, using a weakened virus to provide immunity.***

***Both Jonas Salk's and Albert Sabin's vaccines played a key role in nearly eradicating polio worldwide.***



***In 1987, India post released a stamp on Rotary International Polio Immunisation Programme***

# First Day Covers of Polio theme



# India Post issues special covers for Polio awareness

पोलियो मिटाएं  
अब पोलियो का अंत करें, रोटरी की मदद करें  
चुनौती का सामना करें, पोलियो-उन्मूलन हमारे हाथ में है।

विशेष आवरण  
Special Cover

HELP ROTARY MEET THE CHALLENGE



STAMP OUT POLIO

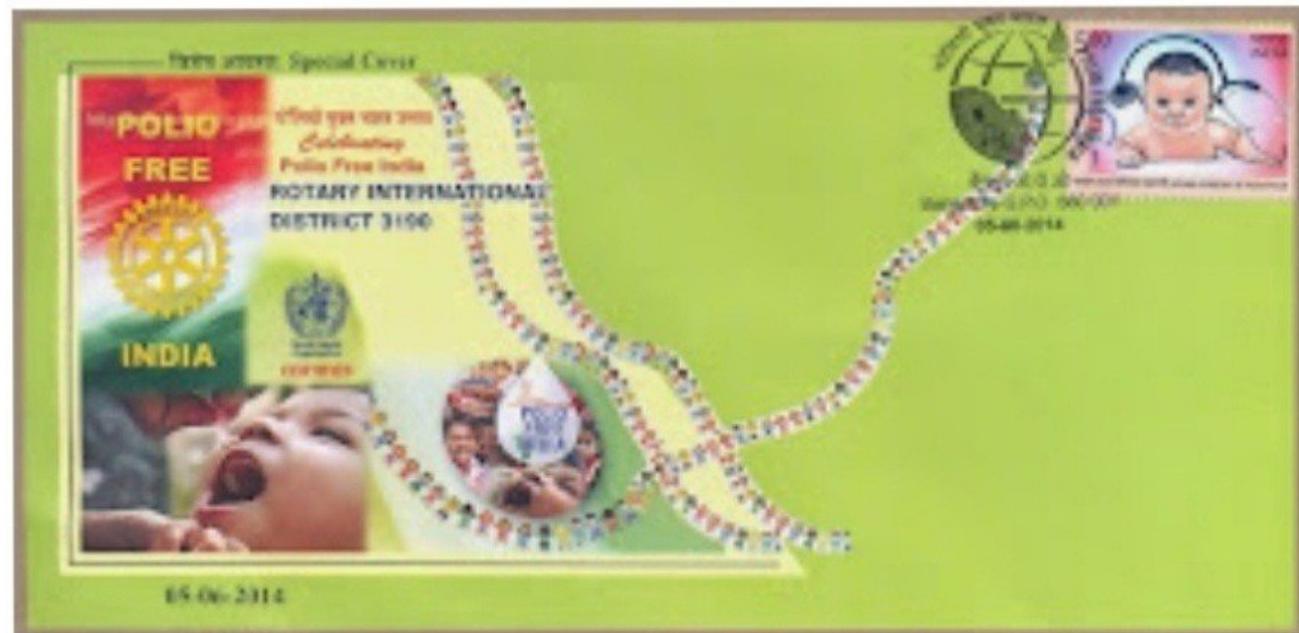
ERADICATING POLIO IS IN OUR HANDS.

कार. क्र. वि. डि. 3140  
रोटरी फाउंडेशन सेमिनार  
मुंबई - 13.09.2009

R. I. District 3140  
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