

Acknowledgments

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The Legacy of José Eugenio Olavide in the United States

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To the Editor:

After doing extensive research on Alibert and the Hôpital Saint Louis in Paris, I thought I knew a great deal of the history of French dermatology, but the neighboring tradition of Spanish dermatology, so much influenced by it, was completely unknown to me.

When I typed the words "Spanish dermatology" and "father of Spanish dermatology" into a variety of Internet search engines, José Eugenio Olavide and the Olavide Museum came up. I was intrigued, and contacted Drs. Conde-Salazar and Heras to request more information about Spanish dermatology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. I also made 2 trips to Spain to collect information and to see the wax figures Olavide had commissioned.

Don José Eugenio Olavide is known as the father of dermatology in Spain. He was born in Madrid on September 6, 1836, and died on March 2, 1901. He graduated with a degree in medicine and surgery in June 1859. After completing his studies, he went to Paris to work with 2 surgeons, Velpeau and Maisonneuve, and also attended the grand rounds presentations of the famous dermatologists of the time at the Hôpital Saint-Louis, among them Bazin and Hardy. After spending 2 years in Paris, he returned to Madrid in 1861 to take up a position as a staff physician in the Hospital San Juan de Dios in Madrid.¹⁻⁶

There he introduced numerous innovations. One of the most interesting of these occurred in 1864, when he and his colleagues established grand rounds presentations.¹ Between 1871 and 1881, Olavide published his most important work, *Dermatología general y atlas de la clínica iconográfica de enfermedades de la piel o dermatosis (General Dermatology and Atlas of Clinical Illustrations of Skin*

Diseases or Dermatoses). The atlas contained 168 large plates complete with explanations, and the list of illustrations contained 9 figures. This work was comparable to that of Alibert in France (1806). Until 1896 he continued to publish other works including books, manuals, and numerous medical articles. Olavide was the driving force behind the creation of

Table 1. World Cat and Index Cat book search

<i>Olavide as first author</i>	Dermatología general y clínica iconográfica de enfermedades de la piel o dermatosis ^a (General Dermatology and Atlas of Clinical Illustrations of Skin Diseases or Dermatoses). 1871 (2 volumes: the book and illustrated atlas) (E)
	De la sarna y su tratamiento (On Scabies and Its Treatment). 1874 (E)
	Aforismos de dermatología práctica ^b (Aphorisms of Practical Dermatology). 1880 (E)
	Lecciones sobre las dermatosis herpéticas (Lectures on Herpetic Dermatoses). 1881 (E)
	De las enfermedades cutáneas producidas por vegetales parásitos (Skin Diseases Caused by Fungal Parasites). 1878 (NE)
	Leçons professées à l'Hôpital de St. Jean-de-Dieu de Madrid. Du rhumatisme et des dermatoses rhumatismales (Lectures delivered at the Hospital San Juan de Dios, Madrid. On Rheumatism and Rheumatic Dermatoses). 1888 (NE)
<i>Prologue by Olavide</i>	Lecciones clínicas sobre las enfermedades de la piel, dadas en el Hospital de San Luis, de Paris (Clinical Lectures on Skin Diseases Delivered in the Hôpital St. Louis, Paris). 1878 (by Eugène Guibout) (E)
<i>Olavide as subject of book</i>	Un maestro de la dermatología española, José Eugenio Olavide (José Eugenio Olavide: A Leading Figure in Spanish Dermatology). 1996 (by Joaquín Calap)

^aThere is a second copy at the University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

^bThere is a second copy at the Countway Library, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA.; (E) books of which there is also a copy in the National Library of Medicine (NLM) in Bethesda, Maryland, USA.; (NE) books of which there are no other copies.

Table 2. Articles by Olavide in Index Cat

Cómo deben prevenirse las hemorragias en los actos quirúrgicos (The Prevention of Blood Loss During Surgical Procedures). 1875
Del hipnotismo (On Hypnotism). 1860
Herpetismo y enfermedades que deben considerarse como de naturaleza herpética (Herpes and Diseases That Should Be Considered of a Herpetic Nature). 1870
El parasitismo o morbidismo vegetal ante la razón y ante los hechos (Parasitic or Fungal Diseases: Causes and Facts). 1872, 1875
Sinopsis de un curso de dermatología especial o estudio analítico de las afecciones cutáneas (Synopsis of a Course in Specialized Dermatology, or the Analytic Study of Skin Disorders). 1879-80

Table 3. Articles by Olavide in Index Medicus

Aforismos de dermatología práctica (Aphorisms of Practical Dermatology). 1879 ªPensieri sull' infermita della pelle o aforismi di dermatologia practica 1879 (Italian translation)
Afecciones cutáneas de naturaleza herpética (Herpetic Skin Disorders). 1880
El herpetismo (Herpes). 1880
De la pellagra (On Pellagra). 1881
ªLecciones sobre la pellagra (Lectures on Pellagra). 1881
ªEccema agudo simple ó pseudo-exantemático en declinación del brazo y mano (Acute Simple or Pseudo-Exanthematous Eczema in Process of Resolving on the Arm and Hand). 1881
ªElefantiasis de los árabes de la pierna y pie izquierdos de un hombre, consecutiva a una escrofúlida exudativa de todo el miembro; esclerosis del tejido conjuntivo (Elephantiasis Arabicum of the Left Foot and Hand of a Man, Consequent to Exudative Scrofula of the Entire Limb; Sclerosis of Connective Tissue). 1881
Del reumatismo y de las dermatosis reumáticas (On Rheumatism and Rheumatic Dermatoses). 1881
ªEscrofúlida exudativa de la cara y cuello de una niña (Exudative Scrofula of the Face and Neck in a Female Child). 1881
El reino intermedio (The Middle Kingdom). 1881-2
ªNevus vascularis; úlcera varicosa y callosa de la pierna izquierda (Vascular Nevus: A Callos and Varicose Ulcer on the Left Leg). 1882
ªEritema elefantiasico del brazo derecho de una mujer (Elephantiasic Erythema of the Left Arm in a Woman). 1882
Influencia de las enfermedades de la piel en las perturbaciones mentales (The Influence of Skin Diseases on Mental Disorders). 1888
Consejos para el mejor tratamiento de ciertas dermatosis (Suggestions for the Improved Treatment of Certain Dermatoses). 1889
<i>Sur le traitement comparatif du lupus.</i> 1890 (French translation)
ªTratamiento comparativo del lupus (Comparison of Treatments for Lupus). 1890
ªPrograma de un nuevo curso de dermatología (Syllabus for a New Course in Dermatology). 1890
ª <i>Sur la contagion de la lèpre et le nombre probable de lépreux qui existent en Espagne (en dehors des Antilles, Philippines et Canaries)</i> (On Contagion in Leprosy and the Probable Number of Leprous Patients in Spain, Excepting the Antilles, Philippines, and Canary Islands). 1890
Aforismos de dermatología práctica (Aphorisms of Practical Dermatology). 1895-1896

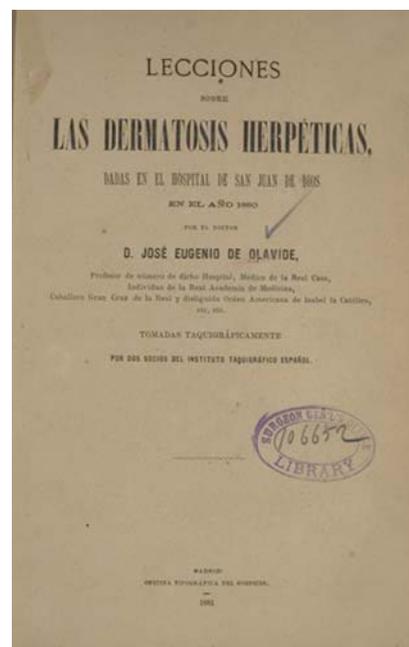
ªArticles found only in Index Medicus.

wax models (*moulages*) principally by E. Zofio, a painter and sculptor who belonged to the Army Medical Corps. His figures formed the basis of the collection of the Olavide Museum, which was opened in 1882 as part of the Hospital San Juan de Dios.⁷

The aim of this study was to determine which of Olavide's books and articles can be found today in the United States. World Cat (Table 1) was used to search for Olavide's books; Index Cat (Tables 1 and 2) (Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office) was used to locate all books and articles written by Olavide; and finally Index Medicus (Table 3) was consulted to find Olavide's medical articles.

Copies of each article were requested from the National Library of Medicine (NLM) through interlibrary loan in order to confirm their existence and the correctness of the citation. Many articles were published several times in different journals, which can be a source of confusion.

A century after his death, the legacy of José Eugenio Olavide survives in his books and articles, and in his museum. Although he never crossed the Atlantic, Olavide's ideas, knowledge, and writings brought his scientific achievements and

**Figure 1.**

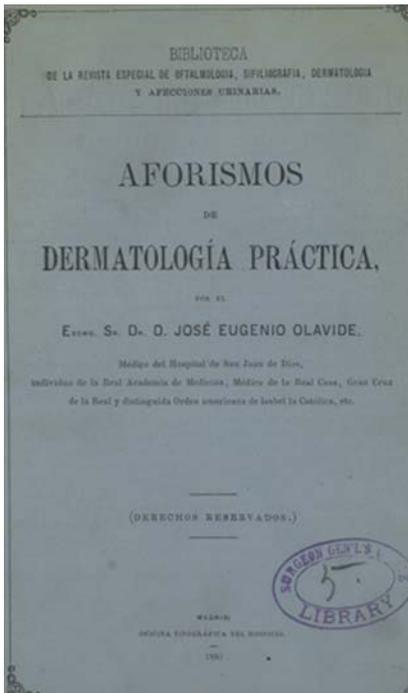


Figura 2.

passion for dermatology to the New World. Who could have imagined that in the 21st century the United States, a country unknown to Olavide, would possess copies of the majority of his books and articles?

One of the interesting aspects of this project is that, in addition to learning more about the father of Spanish dermatology, the NLM provided an opportunity to take photographs (thanks to Light, Inc. and the photographer Jeff Knab). In this way it was possible to document some of the covers of Olavide's works (Figures 1 and 2).

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To Jeff Knab of Light Incorporated, for the magnificent photographs of Olavide's books in the NLM.

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Proximal White Subungual Onychomycosis Due to *Fusarium* Species

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To the Editor:

Proximal white subungual onychomycosis (PWSO) is the most unusual presentation of onychomycosis.



Figure 1. Whitish color on the proximal third of the nail plate and matrix.

Trichophyton rubrum is the most common causative agent, although other species such as *Trichophyton megninii*, *Trichophyton schoenleinii*, *Trichophyton tonsurans*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, and *Epidermophyton floccosum* have also been implicated.

The condition has traditionally been reported in immunodepressed patients, above all those with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and in other immunodeficiencies. In recent years cases of PWSO have also been diagnosed in immunocompetent patients, and we report a new case of this.

The patient was a 19-year-old man receiving treatment for nodulocystic acne with oral isotretinoin and no other relevant history, who presented an abnormal toenail with onset several months previously. There had been no known previous trauma and the infection did not respond to the application of a topical antifungal agent prescribed by his family physician.

On examination, the nail plate on the right great toe revealed discreet subungual hyperkeratosis together with a creamy-white color on the proximal third of the nail with involvement of the nail matrix (Figure). There was no