SECTION-F

LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF INDIAN DERMATOLOGY AND RELATED SUBJECTS
BC 1500-BC 800- Period of compilation of Vedas including Atharvaveda. Vedas in general and Atharvaveda in particular contain many references of skin diseases.

BC 800-600- Period of Brahamana and Upanishads. They contain much information on the formation, constitution and diseases of skin.

BC 600-AD 800- Evolution of Ayurveda. Beginning of systemic approach towards various diseases including those of skin.

BC 600- Possible period of compilation of Susruta Samhita.

BC 200-AD 100- Possible period of the compilation of the Charaka Samhita.

AD 1066- Period of Chakrapanidutta who introduced alchemy in the Ayurvedic system for the management of various diseases including skin diseases.

AD 800-AD 1300- Beginning of the Muslim invasion and introduction of Unani system of Medicine in this country.

AD 1757- British established rule in India after their triumph in the battle of Plassey and civil and military services started.

AD 1825- Quarantine act was promulgated.
AD1835- Medical colleges were established in Calcutta and Madras.

A.D.1863-64- Leprosy survey.

AD1871- Leprosy survey was included for the first time in India as a part of the British Imperial Census.

AD1872- Tilbury Fox and T. Farquar determined the prevalence and pattern of skin diseases in India.

AD1875- 'Mission to Lepers' was started in Chamba in Himachal Pradesh.

AD1876- Fox and Farquar published the first epidemiological study conducted by Dr. Vandyke Carter as "Notes by Vandyke Carter." First publication of dermatological literature from India.

AD1880- Vaccination act passed.

AD1895- The first chair of dermatology was established at Grant Medical College, JJ Hospital, Bombay.

AD1896- A severe epidemic of plague took place in the country. A plague commission was appointed to take the stock of the situation.

AD1896- Legislation about leprosy was proposed.

AD1897- Epidemic disease act was promulgated.

AD1898- The legislation about the leprosy 'Indian Lepers Act' was promulgated.
AD 1918- A special clinic was opened by the Empire wide League for Combating Venereal diseases to serve the red light area of the city of Bombay.

AD 1923- Department of Dermatology established at School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

AD 1925- Establishment of the 'India Council of the British Empire Leprosy Association (BELRA)' First well organized action against leprosy was actually started. This association also started the publication of researches, news and other academic contents in its quarterly journal “Leprosy in India.” A leprosy training course was also started by this association in the School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta in 1925.

AD 1926- A post of honorary dermatologist in Seth GS Medical College was established.

---First inpatient department of dermatology established at Seth GS Medical College and KEM Hospital.

AD 1935- Bombay Association of Dermatology was established.

---Dr. U.B. Narayan Rao first started publication of the ‘India Journal of Venereology.’

AD 1940- The ‘India Journal of Venereology’ was renamed as ‘India Journal of Venereal Diseases and Dermatology (IJVDD).’

---Sulphone became available for treatment of leprosy in mid 1940.

---Bombay Association of Dermatologist took birth and had two chapters: Madras and Calcutta.

AD 1942- Dharmendra developed his Lepromin.

---A committee was formed to frame the rules and regulations regarding the postgraduate examination in dermatology.
AD1945—Firstever examination for the diploma in dermatology and venereology was held by the Bombay University.

AD1947—The first all India conference of the association (IADVL) was held on December 27 and 28, at JJ Hospital, Bombay and was presided by Dr. R. V. Rajam.

—BELRA was renamed as Hind Kusth Nivaran Sangh.

—First All India Leprosy Workers’ Conference (Wardha).

AD1948—The rules for the all-India body of IADVL were approved in June 26.

AD1955—National leprosy eradication programme started.

—On 31st March, the journal (IJVDD) became the official publication of the ‘Indian Association of Dermatologists and Venereologists (IADV)’ and there were three editors: Dr. G. Panja, Dr. R. V. Rajam and Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao.

AD1956—All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) was established in New Delhi.

AD1960—The association (IADV) faced a split and a separate society took shape in the name of Dermatological Society of India (DSI) under the presidency of Dr. S. Rajagopalan.

—Prof. Kandhari was appointed as the first head of the department of dermatology at AIIMS.

AD1973—The amalgamation between the two split associations took place and name of the association was altered to ‘Indian Association of Dermatologists, Venereologists and Leprologists’ and the journal was also renamed as ‘Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology’.

AD1974—‘Expanded Program on Immunization’ was launched against six diseases, viz., diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis and measles.
AD1975-The association was registered on 8th May, at Lucknow under the Societies Registration Act 21 of 1860.

AD1981-82- Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) for leprosy was started in India.

AD1987-National AIDS control program was launched.

AD1990-A land mark in the history of publication of text book was set at the 18th IADVL National Conference at Jaipur. It took the proposal floated by Drs Siddappa, Marquis and Valia for the publication of a text book by the IADVL.

AD1992-National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) was formed.


AD2000- Government of India declared its intention to eradicate leprosy from the country.

AD2002-The ‘National Health Policy’ sets the goal for elimination of leprosy by December, 2005.

AD2006-On January 29, The Hon’ble President of India along with the other eminent international leaders of the world made an appeal to end stigma and discrimination against people affected by leprosy.

--- On 6th August official web site of the IADVL (www.iadvl.org) launched.

AD2007- On 6th February, 2007 IADVL has been awarded full member status by international League of Dermatological Societies(ILDS).

---In May, 2007 for the first time a whole session was dedicated to Indian Dermatology in the XXI Europian Academy of Dermatology and Venereology congress—an issue showing the growing importance of Indian dermatology in the global platform.